

**MODEL FOR QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENT IN
COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM BY UNDERSTANDING
FACTORS INFLUENCING SOCIAL INEQUALITIES,
THAILAND**



Akkhapon Kokkhangplu

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy (Integrated Tourism and Hospitality
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ABSTRACT

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| Title of Dissertation | MODEL FOR QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENT IN COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM BY UNDERSTANDING FACTORS INFLUENCING SOCIAL INEQUALITIES, THAILAND |
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This research aimed 1) investigate the factors that effect to Social Inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand 2) to examine the structural equation model between factors that effect to social inequality and factors that effect to quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand and 3) propose model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. This study was a mixed methods research based on quantitative and qualitative research to obtain data. The research conduct to develop the structural equation model obtained by a questionnaire that was used in this part by collecting data from people in community-based tourism in Mae Kampong Community in Chiangmai, Koh Pitak Community in Chumphon, Baan Ku Ka Sing Community in Roi ed, Bannatonchan Community in Sukothai. The research were using 200 samples. Data was a process to analyze to exhibit the characteristic of data distribution of variables using descriptive statistic, i.e. mean, standard deviation using table and description to explain and to analyze collected data from sample population which was personal data, opinion level of people in community towards Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), External Actors (EXTER), social inequality (INEQU), and Quality of life (QOL) on model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. After that in-depth interview with key informant to fulfill and support quantitative data. Moreover, research was analyzing the structural equation model according to hypothesis, this research aimed to examine

structural equation model (SEM). The result reveal that the structural equation model (Modified Model) was congruent with the empirical data after the adjustment. It implied that it could accept the main hypothesis that the theoretical model was congruent with the empirical data. Considered the chi-square statistic $\chi^2 = 55.576$, degrees of freedom (df) = 62, P value = 0.705 which could meet the criteria as it was greater than 0.05. The ratio between the chi-square statistic and number of degrees of freedom or the relative chi-square (χ^2/df) = 0.896 which could meet the criteria as it was less than 2 and lower than the determined criteria that was equal to 2. Therefore, the model was congruent with the empirical data. The congruence from the goodness of fit index (GFI) = 0.96, AGFI = 0.928 which could meet the criteria as it was higher or equal to 0.90, NFI = 0.977, RFI = 0.956, TLI = 1.005 and CFI = 1.000 which could meet the criteria as they were greater than 0.90, PNFI = 0.505 which could meet the criteria as it was greater than 0.50 and RMSEA = 0.000 and RMR = 0.034 which could meet the criteria as they were lower than 0.05 and Hoelter value = 326 which could meet the criteria as it was higher than 200. Overall, all indices were in the determined criteria, then the model was considered congruent with the empirical data. In addition Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), the structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor have positive direct effect on inequality (INEQU) factors. On the other hand those factors have negative direct effect on Quality of Life (QOL) factors. Moreover, Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), the structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor have negative indirect effect on quality of life through social inequality issues. Summarize of hypothesis test were accepted all hypothesis while the result of hypothesis had positive and negative as per information above which direct to social inequality and quality of life. To propose has been a gap for the development of quality of life. From most important factors that are related which includes the Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors

(EXTER) are the factors that can lead to quality of life which based on the use of numerical values of factors loading from lowest to highest in order to lead to the improvement of quality of life. In addition; considered those factors are affected on social inequality based on the use of numerical values of factors loading from highest to lowest in order to lead to the improvement of social inequality as follow; The factors concerning social inequality issues revealed that the most important variable is the causal variable is Law and regulation (REG), followed by technology (TECH), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The structure of public administration (GOV), External Actors (EXTER), and System of land ownership (LAND) respectively. While the factors concerning quality of life (QOL) revealed that the most important variable is the causal variable is Law and regulation (REG), followed by the structure of public administration (GOV), Technology (TECH), External Actors (EXTER), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), System of land ownership (LAND) respectively.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of the Study

Social inequality is a major issue of management. If there is the management of economic stabilization policy which is cooperated with the stabilization of economic growth, it can be able to decrease social inequality through fair management process. Currently, economists have recognized the importance of reducing inequality in the quality of life for all classes. From the safety of life and property, safety at work in the factory, giving privileges to pregnant workers, families with young children equality in education. The inequality in the quality of school education. Last the government focus on and iconography continues that does not allow foreigners to invest in education which education from primary to higher education must be provided by the state. However, equality of education is based on the family's residence and the brains of children with no equal. In present, Thailand implements the management policy for decreasing social inequality in society as much as it is possible. According to the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), it encourages creating fairness and decreasing social inequality by emphasizing on the management of career building, revenue and enriching community as well. In addition, building a strong community can generate a social power for supporting the development and taking the following consequences of development by promoting local entrepreneurs. To achieve objectives, addressing the problem of poverty (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017) is a part of the income distribution problem and the purpose of the distribution of prosperity towards regions and rural development. The issue of social inequality is the cause of lower quality of life problem (Jira Bureecam, 2002). Tourism industry can be a primary tool that can solve the problem of poverty and decreasing social inequality. World tourism organization and departments including

Thailand emphasize on and conduct it. Moreover, Thailand conducts the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan and the criterion of decreasing income inequality from Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council by establishing indicators for Thai population in a particular area to earn an extra income. Tourism had been increased at least 10 percent before increasing to 25 percent in 2036. Therefore, hiring workforces in special areas have to increase 40 percent before increasing to 70 percent during 20 years. In the meantime, the income gap can be measured by indicator of income inequality. According to the same criterions of the Economic and Social Development Council, population in particular areas are anticipated to gain inequality less than 0.41 in 5 years and less than 0.31 in 2036, respectively. The index of income inequality Gini Coefficient for population in particular areas must be less than 0.41 (Gini, 1921) and it must determine the achievement of expected outcomes which are beyond the quality of life among population and tourists in areas more than 70 percent before increasing to 85 percent in 2036 later. The National Development Plan has prepared for decreasing inequality in community and society carefully in order to provide benefits for population equally as much as they can. Each community must have a primary integrated management that cover all four components including sustainable management, increasing benefits and minimizing negative social impacts, increasing benefits and minimizing negative cultural impacts for community and tourists and increasing benefits and minimizing negative environmental impacts. In addition, if the factors are focused on the source of inequality, it will result in the failure of labor union in present era. Also, the changes of advanced technology require workforces that have high skills, withdraw low-skilled workers and decrease in inequality of education opportunity. However, many economists informed that those are primary factors, but it cannot explain the levels of inequality. As in case of “the shares of overall income and wealth taken by a group” published by Capital, Piketty provided a simple example such as the inequality of education opportunity (Piketty, 2014). The concept that is the cause of inequality includes Stiglitz’s concept which noticed that the structure of society, politics and business provide an opportunity to the minority of wealthy and powerful people who take advantages from the majority of people. (Stiglitz, 2012) On the other hands, Piketty’s concept mentioned the role of relationship between return on investment rate

and economic growth rate that lead to inequality problems (Piketty, 2014) Apart from the problem of economic inequality, the problem of access in public services offered by the government entirely and equally, also known as the problem of social inequality is the main national problem. Moreover, this problem generated the conflict in society and it is a primary issue that quality of life among Thai populations is less than expectation in various aspects, especially access in education as a primary factors. The access of education equally is the main problem (Kaiyok Pattarawat, 2016) Besides of inequality, Antoine (2019) mentioned in the situation that some group of people in society did not gain equality in social status, social class and social group as well as the other rights in society including voting rights and other public service rights such as public health education, quality living, public transportation system and so on. According to those rights, everyone in society ought to gain the rights equally. Then, there are several aspects of social inequality such as economic inequality, educational inequality, the inequality of access in natural resources and the inequality of access in public services. While economic growth pushed the country into the group. "The middle-income countries," the World Bank's definition that the benefits in the agricultural sector falls to the middle and large companies over small farmers in the agricultural industry. As a result, rural people struggling earns income outside agriculture. Millions of people moving into work in the city. Income from agriculture less continuously. Also, Kowid Kangsanon (2016) mentioned that the inequality is divided into three main groups including social-political inequalities, economic inequalities and health inequalities. However, Mount (2008) divided the inequality into five aspects including politics aspect, income aspect, opportunity aspect, received performance aspect and being membership aspect. In society, the social inequality in Thailand is continually appeared and generates various associated factors. Also, income distribution is one of factors that generated the social inequality which is continuing intensively. Resulting in the development of neo-liberal capitalism, it always contains competition. However, even though the situation of solving-problem poverty is going to be better, but inequality in Thai society is still happened. According to the economic context, the inequality of income distribution is the indicator of unsuccessful performance of national economic policy. Moreover, the primary causes that generated the inequality of income distribution are provided as

follow; (1) the differences in each human ability, (2) the differences of occupied properties, (3) the differences of education opportunities, (4) the implementation of fiscal policy of the government, (5) the unemployment, (6) the inflation situation, (7) the inequality in economic development policy. Although recent economic developments will make Thailand the majority of the revenue increase and the proportion of poor decreased. However, if the measure of the poverty line less continuously. The inequality in income between rich and poor has not changed much. Fofack and Zeufack (2000) suggested that the problem of income distribution results from education factor, the access in credit of financial transaction among family and sustainability concentration in each area. Also, Thailand is suffering those problems. When mentioning about the inequality problem in Thai society, it will often consider economic inequality as the first one such as the difference of income that there is too high gap between wealthy people and poor people. In addition, the poverty which is a concrete includes income poverty and receiving the basic factors of human needs. The poverty which is considered as abstract contains poor health, low education, social deprivation, unsafe society, lack of independence and no rights in society that people cannot request their own rights. Therefore, it can be clearly seen that the poverty is not just having money only, but the poverty is included the lack of education opportunity and other public services as well (United Nations Development Programme, 1977). In present, the concept of equality is playing an essential role in the field of education in terms of the income distribution or the economic benefits, the access in natural resources, public services employment distribution or job opportunity. However, this concept is argued highly. Then, it ought to consider that the principle of equality must consider the public benefits rather than personal benefits. The selected implementation of equality is accepted in international level in order to decrease the existing equality or provide positive way for compensating people who have an inferior status. Thereby, social inequality contains several different models of inequality and its sources come from various factors that lead to quality of life among people in society and generate the problem of inequality in various aspects. So, it is the background of study about the model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social

inequalities, Thailand to propose the guidance of solution and development for decreasing social inequality and enhancing better quality of life.

1.2 Problem Statement

Currently, Tourism Authority of Thailand has the direction of the annual 2019 tourism promotion, consistent with government trust, the tourism industry is a tool to help stimulate the local economy to continuously by giving weight to the matter of reducing inequality in earnest with a clear target, push the distribution of revenue to tourism and the commitment of the tourism authority of Thailand that desire to participate in a significant under the national strategy aimed at devoting the country to gain sustainable wealth and stability, parallel with the developing countries based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy and increase income from tourism to grow by minimum 11.5 percent than the set target, the growth of foreign markets 12 percent and 10 percent in the country, an increase from last year, the economic outcome is not intended to increase revenue, nevertheless it will give priority to the distribution of revenue to reduce inequality. In the same time, regardless of the impact on the environment and the community, tourism of quality, attention to the environment and safety, parallel with the promotion of and new cities communities. In addition, Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (Public Organization) said that according to master plan for 20 years and the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021) and national government policies focused on building competitiveness and creating opportunities for equality and social support to solve poverty and reducing social inequality, moreover; raise the country's economy. DASTA is driven with the plan 2019-2022 linked to the national strategy under the vision as an organization of excellence in sustainable tourism development, to create happy communities. Even though Thailand has the management policy of decreasing social inequality and its tourism is a tool that support in decreasing inequality. However, current tourism of Thailand still has a problem that it cannot be solved and can be seen clearly. The majority of income from tourism did not be distributed to the local community of people in poverty. Also, many people in society that have participated in tourism did not gain revenue sharing as much as they should earn.

Currently, the ministry of tourism and sports created the trend in tourism revenue for reaching the objective which is 3.1 trillion baht in 2018. In 2017, the overall revenue earned 2.76 trillion baht from foreign tourists 1.8 trillion baht and Thai tourists 9.5 hundred thousand million baht (Yutasak Supasorn, 2018). Then, it can demonstrate that quantitative economic growth of Thai tourism contrasted and created the inequality in local community enormously (Mingsan Kaosa-ard, Aukarapong Untong, Pontip Tianteerawit, Kurada Phetvaroon, & Nukun Khruafu, 2013). explained the local development for sustainable tourism that its purposes is not just the tourism development only, but also it must consider the development of quality of life for people in community, especially in tourist attractions and the city of tourism has to be wealthy and healthy city. The tourism of Thailand has the sightseeing attractions in terms of cultural and social capitals. In addition, there are the differences between cultural and social capitals. For the cultural capital, it is retrieved from heritages such as palaces, temples and friendliness. For the social capital, people have created together such as several traditional activities. For instance, Candle festival is the traditional parading of candles and the candles are made and craved without monetary consideration. While some group of people earned money from tourism, but people who took an action and effort did not gain any compensations. Therefore, it resulted in the inequality. Moreover, various traditional ceremonies are considered as the social capital, but there are some groups of people take advantages and did not return to the society. From the study of the model of computable economic equilibrium by Anan Wattanakuljarus (2012), it found that tourism revenue that is concentrated in the non-agricultural sector and people who earn high income take advantages from tourism. Moreover, the tourism expansion often leads to worse income distribution. Also, the tourism that generates the social inequality is the most important because the majority of profit is taken by some group of people. Then, it is the reason why tourism in community gained low income. This is due to the fact that extra activities which are the main increasing revenue for community are not sufficient. Therefore, local community should cooperate in activity planning, gain benefits from those tourism activities together, reduce the environmental impacts and increase the competitive abilities. In the past, the public sector often emphasized on the field of marketing and abandoned the integration. Then, it must increase the capability of benefit distribution

management in order to encourage the equality in society as much as it is possible that correlated with (Chanya Pukayaporn, Sarapon Buranakul, & Supadkun Phakkachokh, 2014; Kitisak Sinthuwanit, 2005). As considering on the inequality in Thailand, the problem of income inequality is a primary issue as the first consideration. It found that income distribution of Thailand influences increasing revenue for population during economic growth. However, increasing revenue is taken by a group of high-income people only the first 20 percent which is the gap of income level in Thailand in the past decade. In addition, income inequality leads to the differences in quality of life for Thai population in various aspects. The main problem of social inequality is retrieved from poverty problem because poor people gain quality of life lower than the standards. So, it is difficult to seek accommodation with facilities and receive a good education. This would mean that those people have to work and earn money for themselves and their family. Moreover, the problem of access in public resources must be solved such as the education system of drinking water service that has to be clean and safe incompletely (Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Sawatphol, 2012; Sataporn Tawonatiwas, Punya Teerawithayalers, Tanayt Tuanchaeme, Somdej Cheaysai, & Pattaporn Kitchainukoon, 2013). The one of consequence came from those people that did have high level in education and access in sufficient information as well as a group of people who have more power and take advantages. Also, it leads to the other social problems. The final issue is the rights of independence in terms of expressing people's opinion that still increase awareness the rights that can be performed. Those various problems generate the poverty problem that leads to the problem of social inequality or imparity in society.

Community based tourism is a method that can strengthen communities as a means of raising revenue for the community. CBT cause the equality and causing to reduced inequality within the area. Besides is also the method that provides the opportunities and alternatives for new communities, rather than as a way to make the community a more equal income. Especially between the bottoms with the highest group, because the community is part of the tourism sectors, the same as any other industry, there must be investment. Therefore when tourism access to the area of CBT who has the capital that can do a homestay, transportation for tourists is the people who have power and wealthy than among villagers. Moreover; people who can be a

tour guiding a group in the community who are generally educated and there are skill to speaking English. Thus the poorest should receive relief from the State, not to encourage investment in tourism. Even tourism may be reducing the inequality ultimately. However, it is a great way to earn income for people in the community and community-based tourism occurring more equality being a source of employment. Currently, there are various factors that cause inequality, unfair in the local tourism areas, especially the community based tourism. It can be seen that the main factor that causes the inequality are the capital, a free trade in area and economic. The capital is the important things that most people have access to extremely difficult, especially the poor, have access to capital is more difficult than ever. In addition, what are the other factors that cause inequality, whether government administration causes of inequality within the area. Particularly in boondocks areas difficult to gain services from the government. Combined with regulations that occur both within the area and out of the area of regulatory for less group, especially person who founded the law would benefit more people in areas. In addition, important factors that contribute to inequality within the ownership of the land. In the event of anyone has more arable land, it could have profited more than the person who has the land less. There is also a problem with external actor who live in outside of the area to buy land within the area. This will cause a leak which affected the economy to the outside area that cause of inequality on the other. Moreover, the present technology is essential to achieve the tourism. In particular, any community, any person whether group who do not have access to technology that would be very disadvantageous to people who do have access to technology throughout which benefits from tourism. Most tourist's arrivals at the area mainly from the technology. However, most would agree that although any community is the lack of communication technologies that will cause the inequality between areas that are pleasing and easily accessible. The community is easily accessible technology can benefit more communities with no access to the technology as well.

1.3 Research Gap

According to the problem of inequality in local community, the inequality problem in Thai society generated since the past continuously and did not address the problem seriously. Then, it leads to the severity of existing problem that tends to increase in the present and future. The inequality often specifically considers the context of economics or revenues mainly. Moreover, if it is focused on the educational inequality, the majority of scholar emphasized on the healthy inequality (Coburn, 2004; Deaton, 2003; Eikemo, Huisman, Bambra, & Kunst, 2008; Kondo et al., 2012; Lacey & Walters, 2003; Pickett & Wilkinson, 2015; Pradhan, Sahn, & Younger, 2003; Willson, Shuey, & Elder, 2007), the quality of life in society, the education about gender inequality (Jerry, 1996; Njoro et al., 2004; Philip & Bhanu, 1995) and labor in society, respectively (David, 2001; Mills, 2003). Also, each inequality is a statistical relationship. Then, it can be seen that if the inequality is appeared in one aspect, it will affect to another inequality. For example, the income inequality of people in society affected the inequality of access in medical treatment and less access in education. Therefore, it demonstrated that each models of inequality have a relationship each other. For this study, it learns about the social inequality for enhancing quality of live in community based tourism sector of Thailand. Moreover, the researcher's view partly focuses on the other aspects of inequality such as the inequality in community, inequality in tourist attractions, criminal inequality, educational inequality, the inequality of human rights, and the inequality of political inequality and so on. These inequalities affected to the differences in quality of life level among people in society (Watcharaopon Wongniyomkaset, 2014). Also, the study of inequality still lacks of researches which can positively influence the policy that reflected on overall problems and various policy proposals lack of academic supports (Mingsan Kaosa-ard et al., 2013). To study on the data of inequality in community-based tourism. It can be seen that the distribution of benefits in most of the community tourist areas is in larger businesses, such as hotels, restaurants, bars and, which can be seen as most of the benefits is the capital owners. The most parts from logistics services. It is very important that is tourism to cause inequality in society because the majority of profits fall against certain people. When a profit falls

on a group, the society must be a department of carrying a cost, and when the tourism makes the tourism resources of a common part, such as a natural degraded environment that results in an enduring environmental. A tourism even recognize on an economic return, it would be that it is not a real income distribution to the poor. The public should be attentive to add more local facilities, along with local communities to participate in the planning and benefit of the tourism activities as well as reducing the environmental impact and increasing the competitiveness of the past, state-of market interest and neglect of integration, which should also improve the performance of enhanced environmental management. When reviewing the literatures about decreasing social inequality in community based tourism sector of Thailand, there is a little research. According to the study from research, article review, academic article and associated books, it is taken the related researches about the inequality in order to gain academic gap that it can be clearly seen in the table as follows.

Table 1.1 The Related Researches About the Inequality

| Inequality Sector | Income and Economy Inequality | Welfare Inequality | Health Inequality | Education Inequality | Labor Inequality | Gender Inequality | Social Inequality | Community Tourism Inequality |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Authors | | | | | | | | |
| Parsons (1970) | | | | | | | × | |
| Coverman (1983) | × | | | | × | × | | |
| Heckman and Hotz (1986) | | | | | × | | | |
| Adam (1988) | × | | | | | | | |
| Mark and Charles (1988) | | | | | × | | | |
| Pitt, Rosenzweig, and Md. | × | | × | | | | | |
| Nazmul (1990) | | | | | | | | |
| Petersen (1990) | | | × | | | | × | |
| John, Wang, Nancy, and Zhao (1992) | × | | | × | | × | | |

| Inequality Sector | Income and Economy Inequality | Welfare Inequality | Health Inequality | Education Inequality | Labor Inequality | Gender Inequality | Social Inequality | Community Tourism Inequality |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Authors | | | | | | | | |
| Krieger (1999) | | | × | | | | | |
| I. Kawachi and Kennedy (1999) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Amiel, Creedy, and Hurn (1999) | × | × | | | | | | |
| Kenworthy and Malami (1999) | | | | | | × | | |
| Gillborn and Mirza (2000) | | | | × | | × | | |
| Coburn (2000) | × | | × | | | | × | |
| Stephan (2000) | | | | | | × | | |
| Wagstaff and Doorslaer (2000) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Humphries and Doorslaer (2000) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Walter (2000) | | × | | | | × | × | |
| Lynch (2000) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Fiscella, Franks, and Gold (2000) | × | | × | | | | × | |
| Lynch, Smith, Kaplan, and House (2000) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Dijkstra and Hanmer (2000) | × | | | | | × | × | |
| Seguino (2000) | × | | | | | × | × | |
| Marie (2000) | | | | × | | | × | |
| McCall (2001) | × | | | | × | × | | |
| David (2001) | × | | | | × | | | |
| Lync et al. (2001) | × | | × | | | | × | |
| Apple (2001) | | | | × | | | | |
| Fishman and Simhon (2002) | × | | | | × | | | |
| Mackenbach (2002) | × | | × | | | | | |

| Inequality Sector | Income and Economy Inequality | Welfare Inequality | Health Inequality | Education Inequality | Labor Inequality | Gender Inequality | Social Inequality | Community Tourism Inequality |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Authors | | | | | | | | |
| Veenstra (2002) | × | | × | | | × | | |
| Don (2002) | | | | | × | × | | |
| Acemoglu (2002) | | | | | × | | | |
| S. V Subramanian, Tony, and Ichiro (2003) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Cevat, Dallen, and Yüksel (2003) | | | | | | | | × |
| Pradhan et al. (2003) | | | | × | | | | |
| Mills (2003) | | | | | | × | | |
| Deaton (2003) | × | | × | | | | | |
| S. V Subramanian et al. (2003) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Lacey and Walters (2003) | | | × | | | × | × | |
| Allison and Foster (2004) | | | × | | | | | |
| Murali and Oyebode (2004) | × | | × | | | | × | |
| Lynch et al. (2004) | × | | × | | | | | |
| S. V Subramanian and Kawachi (2004) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Glick et al. (2004) | | | | | | × | × | |
| Fuwa (2004) | × | | | | × | × | | |
| Coburn (2004) | × | | × | | | | × | |
| J. Y. Lin, Wang, and Zhao (2004) | | | | | × | | | |
| Huffman and Cohen (2004) | × | | | | × | | | |
| Naidoo (2004) | | | | × | | | × | |
| Qi and Youfa (2004) | × | | | | | × | × | |
| Njoro et al. (2004) | | | | | | × | | |
| Hadas and Moshe (2005) | × | | | | | × | × | |

| Inequality Sector | Income and Economy Inequality | Welfare Inequality | Health Inequality | Education Inequality | Labor Inequality | Gender Inequality | Social Inequality | Community Tourism Inequality |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Authors | | | | | | | | |
| Fields and Yoo (2005) | × | | | | × | | | |
| P. England (2005) | | | | | × | × | | |
| Arsenio and Gold (2006) | | | | | | | × | |
| Gordon-Larsen, Nelson, Page, and Popkin (2006) | | | × | | | | | |
| Acker (2006) | | | | | | × | | |
| Richard and Kate (2006) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Busse and Spielmann (2006) | | | | | | × | | |
| Calvó-Armengola and Jacksonb (2007) | × | | | | × | | | |
| Winfried, Marco, and Luca (2007) | × | | | | × | | | |
| Willson et al. (2007) | | | × | | | | | |
| Kelly (2007) | | | × | | | | × | |
| Kamonchai Ratanasakawong, Apinya Luernshavee, Pinid Tipmanee, & Tani Vorapatr (2008) | | × | | | | | × | |
| Babones (2008) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Daniel, Kawachia, Vander, and Majid (2008) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Kondo et al. (2009) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Lang, Kelly-Irving, and Delpierrea (2009) | | | × | | | | | |
| Wirairak Chohipaporn (2009) | × | | | | | | | |
| Jennifer (2010) | | × | | | | × | | |

| Inequality Sector | Income and Economy Inequality | Welfare Inequality | Health Inequality | Education Inequality | Labor Inequality | Gender Inequality | Social Inequality | Community Tourism Inequality |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Authors | | | | | | | | |
| Power and Frandji (2010) | | | | × | | | × | |
| Peguero (2012) | | | | × | | | | |
| Kantarod Sanwong (2012) | | | | | | | × | |
| Jernsittiparsert (2012) | × | | | | | | × | |
| Karpowitz, Mendelberg, and Shaker (2012) | | | | | | | × | |
| Kondo et al. (2012) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Shaun et al. (2012) | × | | | | | | × | |
| Paothai Wonglao (2012) | × | | | | | | × | |
| Utsahajit and Kaewpijit (2013) | | | | | | | × | |
| Puanghat (2013) | | | | | | | × | |
| Cartney, Collins, and Mackenzie (2013) | | | × | | | | | |
| Jira Bureecam (2002) | × | | | | | | | |
| Isa Homhuan (2014) | | | | × | | | | |
| Rawat Sangsuriyong (2015) | × | | | | | | × | |
| Sirirud Suwannarat (2015) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Pickett and Wilkinson (2015) | × | | × | | | | | |
| Threeraput Pawaprom (2016) | | | | | | | × | |
| Li, Chen, Li, and Goh (2016) | × | | | | | | | × |
| Tanachai Chaihong (2016) | | | | × | | | | |
| Blundell, Pistaferri, and Saporta-Eksten (2016) | × | | | | × | | | |
| Madya Bootngam (2016) | × | | | × | | | | |
| Tinpan Reinmanorom (2017) | × | | | × | | | | |

| Inequality Sector | Income and Economy Inequality | Welfare Inequality | Health Inequality | Education Inequality | Labor Inequality | Gender Inequality | Social Inequality | Community Tourism Inequality |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Authors | | | | | | | | |
| Silasaro (2018) | | | | | | | × | |
| Total (115 researches) | 63 | 5 | 43 | 13 | 20 | 28 | 33 | 3 |

According to the study from literatures, researches and other associated documents, the total is 115 articles and researches. Also, there are several models of the study about inequality including income inequality, economic inequality, criminal inequality and fairness, political inequality, welfare inequality, the inequality in access of public resources, healthy inequality, educational inequality, labor inequality, gender inequality and the inequality in tourism community. Another example of the study includes the inequality of income distribution among household and Northern agricultures (Jira Bureecam, 2002), the development and solution of social inequality in Bangkok city: the case study of Kong Bangsue-Ratchadapisak community (Kantarod Sanwong, 2012), the relationship between educational inequality and income inequality in Thailand (Madya Bootngam, 2016), the delighted organization and decreasing social inequality (Wichai Utsahajit, 2013) Inequality in income and mortality in the United States: analysis of mortality and potential pathways. Tourism Growth, National Development and Regional Inequality in Turkey (Cevat et al., 2003). The majority emphasized on the income inequality among local people. In addition, there are several views of social inequality that are related including social inequality in village of the Northern Bangkok (Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014) Fields and institutional strategy: Bourdieu on the relationship between higher education, inequality and society (Naidoo, 2004). Equality and Inequality in Modern Society, or Social Stratification Revisited (Parsons, 1970). As it is mentioned above, it can be particularly seen in the part of the study, especially in income inequality. According to the field of economics, income distribution among population in Thailand and each province and the educational inequality still lack of the integrated education of decreasing inequality in terms of social benefits, resources, rights and

opportunity in the field of tourism that lead to better quality of life in local people based tourism sector. Also, that tourism resulted in the quality, good satisfaction and dissatisfaction of life in community. The study of the quality of life among domestic people or particular areas has a lot of studying. However, the minority of study is the quality of life among community based tourism sector. For instance, the quality of life in community based tourism homestay: the case study of Ban Prasatthong Homestay, Amphor Nonsung, Nakornsachasima province (Pijit Praditpol & Monsichar Bejrananda, 2010), the quality of life among population in Amphor Nakornchaisi, Nakornpathom province (Srisuda Meechamnan & Somchaai Lukkanaurak, 2010). How does tourism in a community impact the quality of life of community residents? (Kyungmi Kim, Muzaffer Uysal & M. Joseph Sirgy, 2013) Boomtown Tourism and Resident Quality of Life: The Marketing of Gaming to Host Community Residents (Richard R. Perdue, Patrick T. Long & Yong Soon Kang, 1999). Exploring the Nature of Tourism and Quality of Life Perceptions among Residents (Kathleen L. Andereck, Gyan P. Nyaupane 2010). The effects of tourism impacts upon quality of life of residents in the community (Kim, Kyungmi, 2002). Thereby, the community that prefer sustainable tourism must have a good quality of life as the first consideration and gain low level of inequality in community. It found that this integrated education emphasized on social education in terms of the inequality and the quality of life in community based tourism sector of Thailand. According to the study from literatures, articles, researches and books that associated with inequalities, it is the source of the study about the factors that influenced to the inequality inside society or local community. In addition, community has managed tourism in the model of tourism based community. Also, the study is about how to relate between social inequality and the quality of life in community based tourism sector of Thailand, what the factors that influence the social inequality and the quality of life in community based tourism sector of Thailand are and what the structural model of decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community based tourism sector is. For this study, it emphasized on gaining knowledge and research outcomes that can be conducted and solved the problems actually.

Therefore, the study of research found that the research problems are essential and can generate the benefits for local community that can be a part of solving-

problem in decreasing social inequality and create the model of decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community based tourism sector. In addition, public, private and educational sectors can gain the information for setting the policy of decreasing inequality and creating the equality of benefit distribution that related with the real problems. Also, it will lead to the solution of poverty and decreasing social inequality effectively in the future.

1.4 Research Questions

The researcher had identified the issue research questions as follow;

- 1) Which factors that effect to social inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand.
- 2) How is the structural equation model between factors that effect to Social Inequality, Social Inequality, quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand.
- 3) How does model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.

1.5 Research Objectives

- 1) To investigate the factors that effect to Social Inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand.
- 2) To examine the structural equation model between factors that effect to Social Inequality, Social Inequality, quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand.
- 3) To propose model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.

1.6 The Scope of the Study

The overall of this dissertation aims to study as follow;

1.6.1 Scope of Area

The setting is community in Thailand which manage by community-based tourism system. Four representative community are selected from the North, South, North east, and Capital of Thailand as follow; Chiangmai, Chumpon, Roi ed, Sukhothai as an area of study to understand the current social inequality, Quality of life in community-based tourism, Thailand, which are Mae Kampong Community in Chiangmai, Koh Pitak Community in Chumphon, Baan Ku Ka Sing Community in Roi ed, Bannatonchan Community in Sukothai which are reason that selected from 2 principle of based of ground theory and management principle as follow;

In this study, the areas were selected; Mae Kampong Community in Chiangmai, Koh Pitak Community in Chumphon, Baan Ku Ka Sing Community in Roi ed, Bannatonchan Community in Sukothai by using criteria based on Butler's life cycle. It can be seen that in the area studied, as mentioned. The researcher conducting research in the area of each individual community, it can be seen that the community of researchers that studied the areas of community management. The most of tourism in the area need run by residence who have involvement in the community. In addition, the criteria of the research the community based tourism that must be established at least 10 years to ensure that the community is a truly community based tourism. It is not just the travel community. Thus the community based tourism with the long term management according to Butler's life cycle theory that the community were selected is in consideration stage. The Community Based Tourism increasing the revenue and there are expenditure was within the area is huge. Consolidation stage as a stage that tourist attraction became popular among tourists, both domestic and international markets as a tourist attraction that everyone needs to tourists flock to visit the sites regularly, often by tourists traveling in groups, the largest, known as mass tourist these travelers have a wide range of behaviors and expectations. The facilitate a standard Western-style tourist attraction in the summer tourist attraction is filled with tourists, especially private foreign investors has contributed to the development of tourism facilities and comfort to travelers, more and more workers in the sector. The tourism industry is the people who live in the area and from other areas to replace the basket. Car rental minibus by villagers and houses for rent whether rooms of the residents in the areas. The impact of tourism visible up to become a major problem in tourism, for example. The problem of waste disposal, the

problem of criminals armed robbery, the tourists' behavior is inappropriate the problem with social, cultural and environmental impact on the area. In addition the researchers have studied the indicators to measure the inequality is Gini coefficients which can show the inequality within the area according to Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council reported about inequality and poverty, it can be seen that from management principle. Although the community based tourism increasing the revenues and expenditure. However, it can be seen that, according to reports on poverty and income distribution of the poor when measured expenditures for consumption each province shows that Chiang Mai has a poor when measure of expenditures for consumption that is relatively high priority of the region in 2017 at 109.6 per thousand people, which is the province with the poor is a priority. The Province Roi ed number of poor when measuring expenditures for consumption that is relatively high priority of the Northeast in 2017 at 266. 2 per thousand. Chumpon is in the middle of the upper ranks of the South in 2017 to 21 per thousand, and Sukhothai when measuring expenditures for consumption rather than a central priority of 2017 was 94.8 per thousand, as measured by the number of poor expenditures for consumption. To see the conflict as well when looking to Tourism province, which has a relatively high expenditure but consigned. There are many poor people who still have a lot of priorities in the region. In addition, the indicators, strategies of fairness and reduce inequality according to the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), that is important to reducing the inequality about income and poverty indicated by the average income per capita, The rate of increase in the average income per capital, The coefficient of inequality (Gini Coefficient) income, Holdings of financial assets of households, proportion of the population living below the poverty line, debt to income ratio, access to basic social services of the government, net enrollment rates, the proportion of workers under social security, The difference between the ratio of medical personnel to population decline. The population is poor, has been approved for support from the fund justice, enhance community and economic foundations are strong. The proportion of households with access to capital and strong community's index. These criteria can be considered as falling within the area of inequality within most areas. Therefore, it is the source of

the selected areas of research and the community were selected can be representative sampling for Thailand.

1.6.2 Scope of Time

The planning of this research approximately 1 year. It will be spent for research design, data collection, data analysis, and outputs of results.

1.6.3 Scope of Population

To recognize the social inequality which effect to quality of life and their appropriate target residents in the community which selected in Thailand, the population is the community residents and stakeholders of CBT in Thailand, The four representative communities of Chiangmai, Chumphon, Roi ed and Sukothai. To explore the factors that effect to Social Inequality in communities -based tourism by in-depth interview and collecting data from population thought question, the population is the residents in community who related to tourism in the community.

1.6.4 Scope of Content

The research focused on theory and concept of present situation social inequality in Thailand, influence factors effect to social inequality, Social inequality theory and quality of life theory and literature review. Refer to the scope of content this research applies to primary data and adoptive use with theory and concept, moreover; the study lead to use the in-depth interview and collecting data from the population in the area where organize by community. In addition; the theory and concept were implemented for decreasing social inequalities for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism, Thailand

1.7 Expected Benefits

1.7.1 Private and Industry Sectors Benefits

1) Increasing model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand for the

industrial and commercial which concern with tourism possible to implementation for CBT.

2) The industrial and private sectors related to tourism, obtain a reduction of social inequality to enhance quality of life for people in community-based tourism. Realize the factors and the gap between social inequalities to the quality of life for people in the community who has managed community tourism.

1.7.2 Communities Sectors Benefits

1) The results propose model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. It will be beneficial to the community which can be used as a guideline for planning operations in other communities and tourism community.

2) The research report presented to the local community. Enterprises, Government agencies and other entities involved in the research report, to deploy in the area.

3) The results of the research study, communities can adopt to reduce the social inequalities in order to enhance the quality of life of the people, a group of local community-based tourism to succeed.

1.7.3 Public Policy and Government Sectors Benefits

1) Government can set policies to reduce social inequality for enhancing the quality of life for people in the community with accurate and appropriate.

2) Government can create an approach to the understanding and solution of social inequality on the lives of people in the tourism community by providing quality and equality of life even more.

1.7.4 Academic Benefits

1) Contribution of studies can contribute to furthering the research next time.

2) To increase the educational projects, which will be able to make them aware of patterns of social inequality reduction to enhance quality of life for people in community-based tourism, Thailand.

3) This study helps to fulfill a gap on the decreasing of social inequality to enhance the quality of life of people in the travel community. To extend and complement the research on inequality and the quality of life of the community in the field of Tourism is increasing.

1.8 Definitions of Terminology

Social inequality means the inequity between people who have opportunities and people who lack of opportunity including economic inequality, the inequality in resources, the inequality in education, the inequality in community development, the inequality in express opinion and the inequality in the rights and opportunity in community-based tourism.

Quality of life means the sensibility of satisfaction in several elements that are the most important such as physical aspect, psychological aspect, and perception to relationship of individual and social and environment aspect which enhancement quality of life which in this study focused on 4 components of quality of life as above.

Community based-tourism sector means groups of local community that set the direction of tourism and services operated by community. In addition, the community has participation as ownership role in service and tourism management. Also, the community must consider the sustainability of environment, society and culture in own society which in this study the community-based tourism were selected community in Chiangmai, Chumpon, Roi ed and Sukhothai. (Wirapon Thongma & Prachuap Amnaj, 2004)

The structure of economics, capital and trade liberalization means the economic structure contributed the benefits to a group of capitalist rather than workers. The benefits of economic growth mainly derived from export industry base. Moreover in this study focused on the economics were current economy to make a living and daily life, access loans and investment which affected to income of people

in community (OECD, 2011; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017)

The procedure of justice, law and regulations means the society contains discipline, custom, culture and fairness in law that can support the development of people and society which in this research intensive to the right laws and appropriate regulations, justice process, policy to help with laws and regulations that are fairness and communities can examine work transparency in each sector of law, justice and regulation. (Piketty, 2014; You and Khagram, 2005).

The structure of public administration means the foundation of public administration in terms of education, developing skills, public health and other basic structures. In addition the study focused on the public administration has set policies, local government structure for communities correct and appropriate, developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people, social welfare and power was distributed to various parts such as village headman, community leader including people (Piketty, 2014).

System of land ownership means estate that is a basic factor for career and sustainable living. Then, the system of land ownership related to poverty problem, the inequality in economic opportunity, the problem of invasion in state land, the problem of empty land and the problem about conflict of land use between population and the government which in this research interested to study on the community had sufficient land for the benefit of the community, has rules for determining land ownership rights for residences, problem of land encroachment and lacked right indeed documents (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2012).

Technology means advanced sciences and technology can take benefits for living in daily life and working in several fields. For example, the advanced tools and equipments can facilitate in living and can increase work performance. In addition, in this study focused on advanced technology can apply to daily life and develop information technology about access in information in order to generate the equality and decrease technological technology. This would mean that technology can encourage on work and it is necessary in daily life including information database system, trade and other investments in community which technology was an indicator of community ability (Sarutpong, 2000).

External Actors means businessman from outside for invested in areas. Those investors can create the positive and negative impacts. Moreover, in this study emphasis those investments can generate the inequalities in economics, society, culture and environment. Also, those investors have to require and use the basic resources, natural resources and other resources within areas (Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018).

Inequalities of education and youth development mean education opportunity and continuous learning for creating attitudes, gaining various skills, achieving in education standardization in order to prepare to be a good citizen and increasing the quality of life through learning procedure in school under the responsibilities of district office, school and community that are facilitated by policy which had supported scholarships for well-educated, promote learning that community libraries, learning center, training courses for learning, media and modern training materials (Ottensmann 1994).

Inequalities of ability development in community mean the development in public areas that must be a livable city and can facilitate in traffic, peace, security, and cleanliness by conducting law, regulation and obligation that community has participated. Moreover, non-profit activities for youth and senior are created by using public areas such as product distribution, entertainment activity, parking lots, resting places, exercise place and so on (Zenk et al. 2005).

Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community mean the employment, unemployment, revenue, property, debt, work opportunity, capital, people who get fewer opportunities including elder and children, strengths of community, self-reliance, harmony, sufficiency and community ability in developing the relationship among people in community. Furthermore hiring, set up a group to create income for the people in the community, community can be self-reliant (Wright, 2003).

Inequalities of improper practices by the government mean the relationship between the government and community, the use of power, unfairness in terms of services, legislation, judicial system by powerful group or associated beneficial group such as public officer, policeman, soldier, municipal officer, district officer, local politician, taking advantages in politics, economics and governance, relationships

between the state and good communities, transparent, fair, inspection process, transparent investigation to the community committee and the people in community which has an agreement to work together. For the highest quality work and efficiency (Khan, Khan, Zaman, Hassan, & Umar, 2014).

Inequalities of access in public resources mean the access in basic public services, the policy of government, the quality of service, the access in utilities, public service, accommodation, health and sanitation, education, career training, life and property safety, sports, entertainment, environment and social welfares for people who gets fewer opportunities such as premiums for elder, care center for senior and children and others (Dempsey 2009; Dempsey et al. 2012; Talen, 2003).

Inequalities of expressing opinion mean perceiving information and news of people in different groups such as leader of community, committee and people, providing channels for fully expressing people's opinion, communicating with public officer and government, in addition quick responding people's opinion by the government (Sirinun Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017).

Perception of relationship means perception of relationship between individuals and others, perception of gaining assistances from other people in society, perception of providing helps to other people in society and perception of sexuality which have social relation, social supports and sexual intercourse (WHO, 1999).

Physical (Somatic) mean to recognize the physical condition of the person, which affects your daily life. Recognition of the freedom not to rely on others. Awareness, the ability to work. The perception that the self is not to rely on any medication or other medical treatment, etc. The pain and discomfort, strength and fatigue yards, sleep, movement, daily operation, medication or treatment, and the ability to do the job (E Diener, 2006)

Psychology aspects mean gaining good mental health, mental stability, good attitude, delighted mentality, optimistic life as a reality, perception of own positive feeling to others, perception of self-image, perception of self-esteem, perception of self-confidence, perception of thinking, memory, concentration and decision. In addition, the learning abilities that affect to living in daily life can lead to overcome obstacles which including positive feelings, learning, self-esteem, image and

characteristics, negative feeling and spirit, religion and personal beliefs (Campbell, Converse, & Rodgers, 1976)

Environment aspect means perception about environment that affects to living in daily life, perception of living in good physical environments, perception of gaining recreational activities and hobbies in free time consist of physical safety and sustainable life, home environment, financial sources, health care and social services, perception of information and new skills, participation, relaxation and free time, environment and transportation (E Diener, 2006; WHO, 1999).



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research emphasizes on the study for suggest the model to decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community based tourism sector of Thailand. In addition, it can support in industry, public sector and private sector that associated with tourism which develops the model to decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community based tourism sector of Thailand increasingly. Moreover, it can apply to organize local community-based tourism sector of Thailand accurately and appropriately. The researcher gathers concepts, theories and related research findings for recommendations including 2.1 inequality situation of Thailand 2.2 the factors affect to social inequality for offering about significant factors in terms of inequality and social inequality, the relationship between social inequality and quality of life by suggesting the relationship between social inequality and quality of life that how social inequality relates or affect to quality of life in community, 2.3 concepts and theories which associated with social inequality for explaining and supporting about concepts and theories that factors affect to social inequality, concepts and theories of quality of life, 2.4 concepts and theories of quality of life for describing factors and indicators of good quality of life which factors and indicators should have and 2.5 Documents and related literatures in chapter 2 for presenting concepts, theories and related research findings. Here are the details below.

2.1 Inequality situation of Thailand

2.2 Factors that affect to social inequality

2.3 Concepts and theories about social inequality

2.4 Quality-of-life concept and theory

2.5 Documents and related literatures

2.1 Inequality Situation of Thailand

During the first 30-year of development, the national economic and social development plan started to conduct in 1961. Society in Thailand encountered the inequalities increasingly in terms of income, expenditure and consistency. In addition, the inequalities reached the most level during 1990 to 1992 approximately. About 15 years later (1992 to 2006, overall inequalities did not have a clear trend. During 2006 to 2009, the inequalities were getting better, but the inequality of expense distribution has a clear direction rather than income distribution. This would mean that long-term trend was adjusted better since 1992 and onwards (Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018)(Thailand Development Research Institute, 2013). According to the report of analysis of poverty situation and inequalities in Thailand in 2017, it concluded that there are six dimensions of inequality situation of Thailand such as income, expenditure, education, healthcare service quality, social welfare, inequality in arable land, access to funding and the basic structure of justice procedure (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017) as follows;

2.1.1 Inequality in Income

In 2017, the inequality in income: the current problem of income distribution in Thailand indicated in high level, but it did not reach intense level 2. Gini coefficient of income distribution was equal to 0.453 in 2017 that increased from 0.445 in 2015. So, it reflected that Thailand still had the problem of income distribution which concentrated in wealthy people at 10 percent. Also, overall income of wealthy people was approximately at 35.29 percent of gross national income while low-income people were at 10 percent and hold at 1.83 percent of gross national income. Thus, it resulted in the difference of income between the richest group and the poorest group that differ 19.29 times. However, it was better if comparing with 22.08 times in 2015. Moreover, it was considered as the difference in high level when comparing with member countries of OECD group that differed just 8.52 times and its Gini coefficient was 0.32. When average income of the poorest people and the richest people was considered, it found that there were high differences. Over the past 15 years (2002-2017), even though income of the poorest people (baht per person per

month) increased in average 8.8 percent per year which was faster than increasing income of the richest people (baht per person per month) gained average 5.5 percent per year. However, the expansion based on high different base was in 2002. Income of the poorest people was 635 baht per person per month while income of the richest people was 15,564 baht per person per month. Then, it led to differences in income of these two groups and there was high gap. To decrease the gap, income level of the poorest people must be raised higher than the past. In addition, it found that group decile at 2-7 had a proportion of holding income that decreased from 2015. It reflected that the concentration of high-income people and sharing economic benefits did not cover entirely. Then, it had to monitor the problem of income distribution of this group in order to avoid happened problem of inequality intensively in the future (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017).

Table 2.1 Proportion of Population Income Categorized by Group of People Based on Income Level (Decile By Income) During 2002-2017

| Population based on income level | Proportion of population income | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | |
| Group 1 10% (the poorest) | 1.61 | 1.75 | 1.34 | 1.55 | 1.62 | 1.56 | 1.06 | 1.58 | 1.83 | |
| Group 2 10% | 2.57 | 2.73 | 2.46 | 2.66 | 2.80 | 3.05 | 3.10 | 3.34 | 3.2 | |
| Group 3 10% | 3.40 | 3.56 | 3.34 | 3.51 | 3.66 | 3.88 | 4.03 | 4.22 | 4.11 | |
| Group 4 10% | 4.29 | 4.46 | 4.28 | 4.45 | 4.59 | 4.76 | 4.97 | 5.18 | 5.04 | |
| Group 5 10% | 5.35 | 5.55 | 5.39 | 5.56 | 5.65 | 5.77 | 6.07 | 6.29 | 6.17 | |
| Group 6 10% | 6.71 | 6.90 | 6.78 | 6.97 | 7.01 | 7.02 | 7.40 | 7.63 | 7.53 | |
| Group 7 10% | 8.59 | 8.73 | 8.67 | 8.86 | 8.84 | 8.66 | 9.15 | 9.33 | 9.28 | |
| Group 8 10% | 11.52 | 11.61 | 11.49 | 11.49 | 11.43 | 10.92 | 11.65 | 11.66 | 11.72 | |
| Group 9 10% | 16.48 | 16.41 | 16.26 | 16.08 | 15.95 | 15.11 | 15.77 | 15.78 | 15.83 | |
| Group 10 10% (the richest) | 39.48 | 38.30 | 39.98 | 38.87 | 38.44 | 39.27 | 36.81 | 34.98 | 35.29 | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Proportion of Group 10/ Group 1 (equal) | 24.50 | 21.93 | 29.92 | 25.10 | 23.76 | 25.23 | 34.85 | 22.08 | 19.29 | |

Source: The information of investigating in economic and social conditions of household by National Statistical Office, the assessment by Social and Quality of Life Database System: the information of investigating in

economic and social conditions of household since 2006 and onwards. The data were recorded in negative income or loss. Income means permanent income without combining other revenues (such as scholarship, heritage, premiums of healthcare insurance, accident insurance, life insurance and social security, lottery, commission, money from gambling and others).

One factor that was the cause of inequality in income was the structured working of people. In addition, it found that the majority of people who have low economic status were agricultural workers. When wage labor was considered to categorize based on industry, it found that agricultural workers have received low compensation for long time. Moreover, wage for agricultural worker during 2013 to 2017 increased just 0.9 percent. In 2013, wage for agricultural worker was 5,574 baht per month and increased to 5,772 baht per month in 2017. Over the past five years, that wages never increased more than 6,000 baht. While wage for agriculture and service sectors increased to 2.2 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively. In 2017, wage for agriculture sector was 12,532 baht per month and wage of service sector was 14,867 baht per month. The difference between increasing wages resulted in the inequality significantly. At the same time, when education level based on economic status of household was considered, it found that household had low economic status and low education level. Therefore, it affected to wages and income of household in that group. According to the data of investigating in work situation of people in 2017, it found that workers who get less than high school diploma gained average wage of 8,060 baht per month. Moreover, the wage is increased based on education level. Moreover, workers who get high school diploma earned average wage up to 25,259 baht per month which is higher than average wage of workers who get less than high school diploma. When the inequality was considered to compare between urban and rural areas, it found that the inequality of urban area had always higher than rural area. This would mean that it was generated from the variety of career and income. However, that difference was not too high. In 2017, Gini coefficient of household income in urban area was 0.44 while Gini coefficient of household income in rural area was 0.42 (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017).



2.1.2 Inequality in Expenditure

Gini coefficient of expenditure for consumption tended to decrease as same as the income from 0.439 in 1988 to 0.364 in 2017. However, Gini coefficient of expenditure was lower than income approximately between 0.04 – 0.1 in the past 30 years. When inequality in expenditure for consumption was considered to categorize based on population of group 10 (Decile by expenditure), it found that in 2017, people who have the lowest expenditure for consumption had a proportion of expenditure at 3.02 percent of gross national expense which slightly decreased from 2016 and had a proportion of expenditure at 3.04 percent while populations who have the highest expenditure had a proportion of expenditure at 28.18 percent in 2017 which also decreased from 2016. Moreover, population who increased the share of expenses is group 4-8. In addition, it noticed that population who gained at 40 – 70 percent (Decile 4 – 7) was a group with low-income ratio which opposite increased consumption ratio. Then, it reflected on consumer behavior that savings of this group decreased. When the structure of household income which was compared between the poorest group at 10 percent (decile 1) and the richest group at 10 percent (decile 10), it found that these two group earned a primary income from wage/salary and profits of agriculture. However, the poorest group at 10 percent (decile 1) still required supporting from other people such as disability living allowance and old age living allowance which accounted for 38.4 percent while the richest group at 10 percent (decile 10) had a second income proportion that was business profits at 26.1 percent. So, it indicated that the poor people still required subsidies from both public sector and other sectors within household (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017).

Table 2.2 Structure of Household Income

| Decile | Wage/Salary and Profits of Agriculture | Subsidies from Others and Allowances for Disability and Elder People | Business Profits | Others |
|--------|--|--|------------------|--------|
| 1 | 57.5 | 38.4 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| 2 | 60.8 | 25.1 | 13.5 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 62.9 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 0.7 |
| 4 | 65.2 | 14.7 | 19.3 | 0.9 |
| 5 | 63.8 | 13.2 | 21.6 | 1.4 |
| 6 | 64.0 | 9.4 | 24.6 | 2.0 |
| 7 | 64.0 | 7.1 | 26.3 | 2.6 |
| 8 | 64.7 | 5.6 | 25.2 | 4.5 |
| 9 | 67.5 | 4.6 | 20.9 | 7.0 |
| 10 | 61.0 | 2.5 | 26.1 | 10.55 |

Source: The information of investigating in economic and social conditions of household by National Statistical Office (2017) and the assessment by Social and Quality of Life Database System.

2.1.3 Educational Inequality

Over the past 10 years, education opportunity based on age range of student tended to increase every level, especially in kindergarten. In addition, net enrolment rate increased from 10 percent in 2009 to 75.7 percent in 2017. It reflected that the results of operation based on government policy emphasized on the development since early childhood. To prepare for being a quality people in the future, the government allocated the expenditure of education in 2017 around 536,732 million baht or 3.5 percent of gross domestic product or 18.4 percent of gross national budget. Also, it was considered as the highest proportion of government spending. However, some group of children studied slower than the criterion and dropped out of the education system. According to consideration in each region, it found that net enrolment rate of compulsory education in each region classified by education level

was not significant different. However, the difference can be seen in junior high school that its net enrolment rate decreased every region while undergraduate degree in Bangkok had net enrolment rate higher than other regions at 43.8 percent. It concentrated in public and private universities that the total of both universities was 65 universities while undergraduate degree in the South of Thailand had the lowest net enrolment rate at 18.2 percent.

Table 2.3 Net Enrollment Rate in Each Education Level During 2009 To 2017

| Education level | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Kindergarten | 65 | 65.1 | 53.1 | 65.7 | 66.9 | 67.5 | 69.4 | 72.3 | 75.7 |
| Primary School | 87.1 | 86.1 | 87.2 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 87.8 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 88.3 |
| Junior High School | 68.6 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 67.6 | 67 | 68.1 | 66.4 | 67.4 | 68.2 |
| High School (include vocational certificate) | 57.3 | 57.6 | 55.9 | 55.1 | 57.7 | 57.1 | 57.7 | 58.4 | 57.8 |
| Undergraduate (include vocational certificate) | 23.9 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 28.5 | 29.7 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 27.8 | 29.1 |

Source: The information of investigating in economic and social conditions of household by National Statistical Office (2017) and the assessment by Social and Quality of Life Database System.

Populations who have different economic status had different enrollment in High School (include vocational certificate). When populations were considered to categorize into 10 groups based on consumption expense in 2017, the richest group (Decile 10) had net enrollment rate in high school at 76.1 percent that was higher than the poorest (Decile 1) almost twice time. However, students in the first decile (the poorest) tended to increase the enrollment from 32.95 percent in 2008 to 40.8 percent in 2017. According to the quality of 15-year free education policy, it operated since

the first semester of year 2009 (fiscal year 2009) and onwards. Moreover, the education was organized since kindergarten to high school including vocational certificate, outside school education and informal education of public school, private school and schools under the local government organization. Then, the children of poor households can enroll to the education more. The study of Sanghamat (2017) found that the factors affect the educational inequality including inequalities in income, property, gender and age. Most men and elder people thought that they acquired the educational inequality. In addition, people who live in Bangkok had feelings with inequalities rather than people who live in rural areas. This is due to the fact that the areas in Bangkok were clear different between large and small school such as tuition fee, quality of education and inequality of enrollment in undergraduate. Also, overall enrollment rate in undergraduate tended to increase more at 29.1 percent in 2017. If populations based on consumption expenses are considered, it found that the majority of people that was studying in undergraduate during 9th decile and 10th decile were at 52.7 percent and 65.6 percent, respectively. When enrollment rate was compared between 10th decile and 1st decile, it was different 17 times which increased from last year that was different 15 times. However, people who have low-income to moderate-income (2nd – 5th Decile) had increased enrollment ratio in undergraduate (include vocational certificate). According to the inequalities in area level of inside and outside of municipality, it considered the enrollment of children that live inside and outside of municipality in 2017 was found that children in kindergarten and primary school had net enrollment rate at 88.3 percent equally. However, enrollment rate decreased in junior high school and high school, respectively. Thus, it noticed that children who were inside municipality had enrollment rate higher than children who were outside municipality in all of education level. It can be clearly seen in junior high school because it might be affected by economic problems. Then, it resulted in children who were outside municipality had to drop out from school for raising their family or having evacuation with their parents and so on.

When opportunity of education loan for children and youth in age range between 14 – 20 years old was considered, it found that the majority of children and youth who acquired the education loan was a group of people that had income between 3rd – 7th decile. In addition, children and youth of households that had the

lowest income can acquire education loan just 7.2 percent. Apart from the inequality of access to education mentioned above, when educational expense that household pay additionally was considered, it found that the poorest people had high cost of education when compared with people of middle class. Also, the educational expense of the poorest people had a proportion at 13.1 percent of income while people who had income between 3rd – 7th decile had a proportion of educational expenditure at 10.7 percent only (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017)

2.1.4 Inequality in Public Health

Population of Thailand can access to healthcare insurance entirely at 99.95 percent which was stable since 2016. The majority of population was served under the healthcare insurance system accounted for 48.1 million people (72.8 percent) that decreased from 73.44 percent in 2016 followed by social security accounted for 11.8 million people (18 percent) and medical welfare system of public and private sectors accounted for 4.9 million people (7.5 percent), respectively. Moreover, there were 4.98 hundred thousand people who required the other rights, but there were 33,110 people that did not register the rights status. However, the reduction of access to healthcare insurance did not reflect that people who have access to public health service decreased. Due to social security rights that were the healthcare system for public and private employees were considered, it found that people who used the rights increased continuously from 15.6 percent in 2010 to 17.7 percent in 2016 and up to 18 percent in 2017, respectively. Thus, people who acquired the welfares increased and got additional welfares which did not involve in healthcare insurance such as compensation in the case of lack of income and so on. When the access to health welfare of Thai people classified on income was considered, it found that high-income people were more than 90 percent while the poorest people were 10 percent and the healthcare insurance had a proportion at 98.42 percent. However, even though welfare of public health covered almost all populations, but expenditure about healthcare of each group was considered, it found that group of people who had the lowest income had a proportion of health expenditure higher than high-income people. Also, people who had the lowest income had health expenditure (medicine

and pharmaceutical prices including out- and in-patients) at 11.54 percent of income while high-income people spent on health expenditure just at 8.77 percent of income. These differences can reflect that even though poor people who can access to policy and healthcare insurance entirely had high proportion, but the poor people still had the highest expenditure. In addition, the distribution of medical staff was always different in each region. Thus, it resulted in inequalities in accessibility and quality of public health service. Although, the number of medical staff tended to increased enough for the future needs, but the distribution of medical staff had limitations. Then, it found that there are a larger number of physician that are concentrated in big provinces. So, it can be seen that a proportion of physician per person was low such as Bangkok. Moreover, the best proportion of physician per person was 710 people per one physician. At the same time, Bungkan province found that the proportion of physician per person was 6,277 people per one physician. This would mean that physicians had to look after more patients. It resulted in the delay in service delivery and quality of service. However, at present, medical technology can support the service and it is considered as a factor that can decrease the inequality in quality of medical services in another way (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017)

2.1.5 Inequality in Social Welfares

Social welfare system of Thai society has developed continuously. The government allocated the welfare to cover groups of people who have to specially look after such as elder people, disabled people and children who are in poverty. In this part, it demonstrates statistics and information about access to public policy under the allowance scheme for elder people and disabled people and subsidy scheme for raising newborn baby as follow.

1) The number of elder and disabled people who acquired the allowance increased continuously and did not reflect on inequality in access opportunities. In addition, the number of elder people who acquired the allowance increased from 7.3 million people in 2013 to 8.16 million people in 2017. Thus, it increased based on the change of Thai population structure into elder society. Also, it found that elder people who have the lowest economic status acquired the allowance

at 92.09 percent while elder people who have the highest economic status acquired the allowance just at 51.41 percent. Moreover, poor seniors had increased a proportion of allowance from 91.50 percent in 2016 to 91.76 in 2017 while other seniors had also increased a proportion of allowance from 81.45 in 2016 to 82.19 in 2017. Therefore, the reason that some poor group of senior did not acquire the allowance might not be able to perceive the news or cannot register while some group did not have any reason for rejecting the allowance. In addition, it found that poverty in urban and rural areas acquired the allowance for elder people at high rate. The proportion of poverty in rural areas acquired the allowance at 92.17 percent slightly higher than 91.20 percent. Also, elder people who acquired the allowance and aged between 60 – 69 years old had higher proportion at 77.93 percent and it continuously increased based on ages of elder people. Moreover, people who are 90 years old and over had a proportion at 91.83 percent.

2) The number of disabled people who acquired the allowance increased continuously. In 2017, there were 1.49 disable people who acquired the allowance by using total fiscal budget at 14,322 million baht that increased from 1.41 disable people and fiscal budget 13,512 million baht in 2016, respectively. When access to the allowance for disabled people from information of investigating in economic and social conditions of household by National Statistical Office (2017) was considered, it found that disable people acquired the allowance at 66.29 percent. Also, poor disabled people acquired the allowance at 73.84 percent while other disabled people acquired the allowance at 64.91 percent.

3) The number of newborn baby in poor household who acquired the allowance had increased from the subsidy scheme for newborn baby. According to the fiscal budget of year 2017, the number of registered applicant who required the right was 223,176 people that increased from 210, 930 people according to the fiscal budget of year 2016. Thereby, the subsidy scheme for newborn baby is a project for supporting poor family with children. Most of registered applicant often suffered unemployment problem because of single mom, teen mom, and residential problem and so on. Moreover, the newborn baby who aged up to 3 years old can acquire the allowance which is 600 baht per month. According to the assessment of impacts and access to target group of subsidy scheme for newborn baby, it found that newborn

baby of household who acquired the subsidy for raising children had nutrition higher than children who did not acquire the subsidy and access to postpartum service as well. However, poor children that cannot access were approximately at 30 percent, but it was lower than the majority of country that had similar structure. Moreover, the study indicated that this scheme was the most worthwhile investment that the government provided to children (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017)

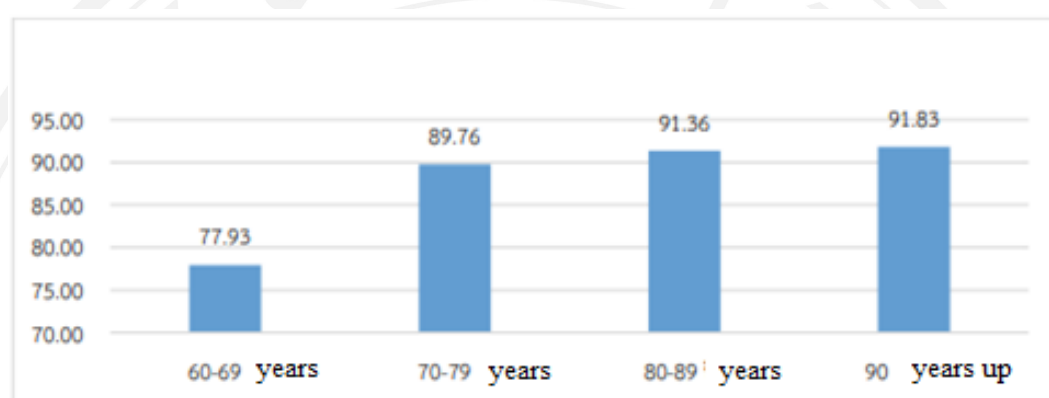


Figure 2.1 Proportion of Population Who Acquired Old Age Allowance

Source: The information of investigating in economic and social conditions of household by National Statistical Office (2017) and the assessment by Social and Quality of Life Database System.

2.1.6 Inequality in Arable Land, Access to Funding and the Basic Structure

The inequality in land holdings had high level. According to the study of Dongmanee Laohakul (2013), it found that 10th decile had the highest land holdings at 61.5 percent and 1st decile had the lowest land holdings just at 0.07 percent or different to 853.6 times. According to the information of investigating in economic and social conditions in 2017, it found that households had land holdings between 10 – 19 Rai and the highest rate at 27.6 percent while households at 9.0 percent had land holdings over 40 Rai per household. In addition, there was some households that did have own arable land at 16.2 percent. When land holdings based on region were categorized, it found that the highest household that did not have own arable land for agriculture was in the North of Thailand accounted for 207,700 households at 47.02

percent and the lowest household that did not have own arable land for agriculture was in the South of Thailand accounted for 29,794 households at 6.76 percent.

Table 2.4 Distribution of Land Holdings of Household for Agriculture in Thailand in 2017

| Region | Number of households without land | Less than 2 Rai | Between 2 – 4 Rai | Between 5 – 9 Rai | Between 10 – 19 Rai | Between 20 – 39 Rai | Over 40 Rai |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Bangkok | - | - | - | 1,358 | - | - | - |
| Central | 126,902 | 25,766 | 34,751 | 49,960 | 92,141 | 84,559 | 48,400 |
| North | 207,700 | 23,503 | 47,493 | 92,731 | 141,905 | 120,551 | 66,136 |
| Northeast | 77,255 | 8,930 | 24,529 | 144,456 | 342,534 | 284,446 | 96,149 |
| South | 29,794 | 7,443 | 71,438 | 138,482 | 175,730 | 127,221 | 34,902 |
| Total | 441,651 | 65,642 | 178,211 | 426,987 | 752,310 | 616,777 | 245,590 |

Source: The investigation in economic and social conditions of household in 2017

According to access to funding, when household loans were considered, it found that households that had the lowest economic status had the highest rate of borrowing at 56.25 percent while household that had the best economic status had the borrowing at 49.72 percent. Moreover, the household debt that had the lowest economic status had the rate of formal loan at 95.51 percent and the rate of informal loan at 4.49 percent. Also, the majority of households that had the lowest economic status had to borrow the formal loan for agriculture accounted for 46.75 of debt followed by borrowing for consumption at 32.06 percent. At the same time, household that had the best economic status had to borrow the formal loan for purchasing/renting house and/or land accounted for 49.38 percent of debt followed by borrowing for consumption at 38.27 percent. Therefore, the average of household debt that had the lowest economic status was 106,442 baht while the average of household debt that had the best economic status was up to 920,176 baht. However, household debt that accounted as a proportion of income was considered, household that had the lowest economic status had to pay debt at 54.78 percent higher than other households

up to double times. It reflected that household that had the lowest economic status had an opportunity to access to funding, but the borrowing generated financial burden significantly to household that had the lowest economic status. However, expenditure for paying debt per income of household that had the lowest economic status had decreased from 2015 accounted for 62.65 percent per income of household.

The access to basic structure of Thailand tended to be better, but the inequalities in access to computer and the Internet still occurred. Moreover, poor households had the computer in their house accounted for 1.64 percent while another household had the computer in their house accounted for 23.94 percent. At the same time, household that had the lowest economic status that compared with household that had the best economic status was considered; it found that household that had the lowest economic status had the computer in their house accounted for 2.8 percent while another household had the computer in their house accounted for 53.41 percent.

In addition, the access to the Internet of poor households had limitations and high differences with wealthy households. Also, poor household had access to the Internet just accounted for 0.72 percent while another household had access to the Internet accounted for 19.13 percent. Moreover, household that had the best economic status was considered a proportion of access to the Internet at 46.75 percent. Also, the access to the basic structure such as utilities, telephone, mobile phone, computer and the Internet of urban household had higher proportion than rural household in all basic structures. Thus, it reflected in inequality in service expansion in area level (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017)

2.1.7 Inequality in Justice Procedure

According to access to justice procedure, it found that people in areas with poverty problem can access to justice procedure less than people in general area. Moreover, the inequality situation of criminal justice procedure in Thailand still had the problem of inequality from master plan (draft) for national justice administration during 2019 – 2022. It found that the weakness of criminal justice procedure was finding collateral for bail bonds. At the same time, the determination and enforcement of fines facilitated to people who had a good economic status for paying the fine and releasing independently. Thus, the fines cannot interrupt these offenders. As the report

was mentioned above, it related to 10 rules of law index that organized by World Justice Project (WJP). Moreover, the rating of Thailand decreased and lower than the average of national rule of law index. According to the report of rule of law index during 2017-2018, it found that Thailand had rule of law index at 0.50 which slightly decreased from 0.51 in 2016. Also, Thailand was ranked at 71 of total 113 countries throughout the world that increased from 2016 (64th ranking). In addition, when Thailand that was compared the ranking with East Asian and Pacific Affairs countries was considered, it found that the ranking was stable from 10th ranking in 2016 of 15 countries. Also, the highest score was order and security at 0.69 scores followed by civil justice at 0.53 scores that was better continuously, especially in effective enforcement of civil procedure. However, Thailand still had the lowest score of criminal justice procedure at 0.40 score that decreased from 0.44 scores at 2016.

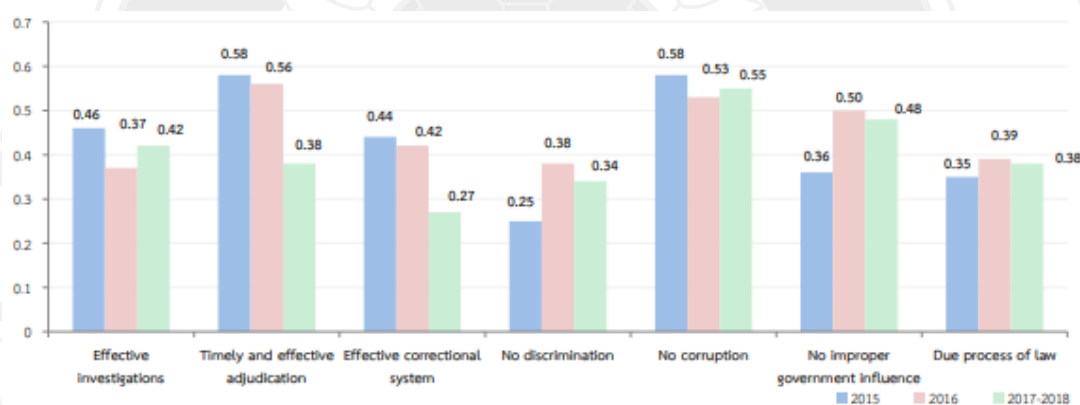


Figure 2.2 Rule of Law Index In Criminal Justice Procedure of Thailand During 2015 – 2017

Source: World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2015, 2016, 2017-2018

When criminal justice procedure was considered in each index, it found that effective correctional system had the lowest score that decreased from 0.44 in 2015 to 0.27 in 2017. Also, the score of no discrimination decreased from 0.38 in 2016 to 0.34 in 2017, the score of timely and effective adjudication also decreased from 0.58 in 2016 to 0.38 in 2017 and the score of due process of law was stable at 0.38 in 2016 and 2017. This information reflected that the situation of justice procedure had internal problem of justice system among officers that provided services to people.

Most problems were no discrimination when comparing with average score during the past 3 years in each aspect. Also, no discrimination appeared in 12 procedures including not treating equally as well as other people from the condition of income guarantee, the discrimination of officer that treats prisoner because of differences in economical and social status and effective justice procedure such as management of legal assistance system, delay in inquest that can affect to the right and equality in case of poor defendants, imprisoned during inquest while suspects who have high-income can use their securities for requesting temporary release during inquest and so on. Moreover, civil case still found the inequalities in the cost of attorney and struggling in the case 13 because it took long time and high cost for operating. Then, it resulted in poor people who had low economic status cannot access to civil justice procedure.

Providing a service of justice fund is essential for distributing opportunity and decreasing inequalities in operation of justice fund. The objective is to provide the source of fund for expenditure and support people who had low-income for litigation, requesting a temporary release of suspect and defendant that this procedure reflected in equalities clearly and human rights violations. Also, legal knowledge provides to people based on the principle of justice fund act in 2015 that has conducted on April 24, 2016. According to the results of supporting by justice fund (the fiscal budget in 2008 – 2018), it found that there were a number of people who gained supports and total number of people who required supports was 35,821 people. In addition, people who required supports were accepted 14,094 people (39.35 percent), rejected 11,751 people (32.80 percent), terminated 7,424 people (20.73 percent) and pending on the process 2,552 people (7.12 percent). Over the past 5 years (the fiscal budget in 2013 – 2017), total number of help request application was 4,444 people. However, even though the number of people who requested for helps increased, but some group of people were rejected for supporting. Then, the research needs to study the conditions and limitations in area level and overview of national level in order to find the causes of rejection from justice fund and develop the channel of distributing opportunity in access to service increasingly and effectively. Therefore, it was important way to decrease inequality in access to justice procedure by increasing an opportunity to struggle the case for low-income people. There were essential measures such as

electronic monitoring tag or EM for temporary release by using the tag on offender's ankle for tracking location and movement. Thus, it was considered as an innovation that can increase capability of probation system in form of intermediate sanction and intensive probation. Also, it can increase the opportunity for offenders to live with their family during inquest and it is a good direction to raise the level of compliance with offenders based on international standards. In addition, innovation development for temporary release by using risks management system and supervision in level of temporary release. The technology for measuring the risks exchanged from using money for bail bonds to using the risk of escape for offenders as the assessment of temporary release and decreasing the gap of inequality and unfairness by compensation such as compensation for sufferers and compensation and expenditure for defendants and so on (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017) Moreover, the situation of inequalities in Thailand was reviewed, it found that inequalities and injustice related and covered all dimensions of society including economics, society, physics and politics. When inequality model from the review of researches was considered, it found that inequality model divided into various models based on the objectives of those researches such as income inequality, inequality in access to quality of public service, inequality of discrimination, legal inequality, gender inequality, regional inequality and so on. Thereby, overview can conclude into three main models as follows.

- 1) Wealth and income inequality were derived from unbalanced development or concentration in some area or some field of production. It resulted in benefits of the development that cannot distribute entirely in terms of area and people.

- 2) Opportunity inequality to access to basic structure and quality of public service in terms of education, access to social welfares, access to funding or production factor and gender inequality.

- 3) Power inequality in political rights, bargaining power to access to resources and participating in determining policy and direction for developing in national and local level. It resulted in the inequality in resource allocation and discrimination to powerful group of people in small society.

The status of tourism knowledge was studied in the past, most emphasized on the study about tourism resource management in supply and demand and organizing

the direction of development and promoting tourism market. When the research that related with inequality in tourism city was considered, it found that the study of inequality in tourism city of Thailand still had small number. However, Mingsan Kaosa-ard et al. (2013) indicated that inequality in income distribution from tourism existed, but this problem always overlooked, especially in the situation that society mainly emphasized on economic growth. Moreover, it can be clearly seen in large tourism cities that were the main target attractions for foreign tourists such as Bangkok, Pattaya, Phuket, Chiangmai, Samui, Krabi and others. Also, the effect derived from political problem in Thailand resulted in the problem of inequality in income distribution from tourism. It significantly decreased importance because dealing with decreasing in number of tourists was an urgent problem that public and private sectors pay attention. In addition, benefits derived from tourism development always belonged to investors or external entrepreneurs that invested in tourism area rather than people in community such as people who lived before. The expansion of tourism business in Pattaya city reflected that people gained the lowest benefits derived from expansion of economic and tourism (Sumalee Chaisuparakul, 2004). Moreover, the study demonstrated the inequalities of tourism policy that affect to driven development policy in tourism city. The driven policy derived from community can be seen the results clearly rather than policy of public sector. So, the results were generated from social capital of people in community or in tourism city that had agreement together and created reliance each other such as price controls for sharing benefits without price competition among people. In this case, it can be clearly seen in the tourism city that was selling its local products as a souvenir (Pudpong, 2014). Even though tourism had positive impacts to overall economics, but income from tourism affected to local economic that generated inequalities. When household income from tourism had increased in a proportion, it led to income inequality of poor household because poor household acquired low wages. Also, the proportion of household income from tourism increased, the income distribution among poor people decreased (Roslan & Noor, 2008). Moreover, the expansion of tourism demand for tourists did not distribute benefits entirely in terms of income and welfares (Gatti, 2013). The tourism promotion during the first period in the marginal area that had attractions in tourism can be a tool for decreasing inequalities in regional

development through resource distribution in areas that had high development into areas that had low development. However, large cities or centered city still acquired more benefits in terms of income derived from tourism investment (Krakover, 2004). In addition, tourism as a development strategy did not affect to reduce poverty and develop in third world countries as long as tourism was a part of tourism industry in developed countries. The limitation of tourism is relieving negative impacts of economics, society, culture and environment. Even though, tourism encouraged the economic development in short-term because of money flow, but it cannot replace the driven development that was basis of economy such as the development in agriculture and industry (Lumang, 2008). As mentioned above, it found that the study of inequality derived from tourism development emphasized on the inequality in income distribution and other issues did not have much clarity. According to the concordance with combining and reviewing the researches in Thailand, it found that the research of inequality in community-based tourism had a small number. However, the existing researches had sufficient quality to demonstrate the inequality situation derived from tourism development in Thailand. Although, tourism had negative impacts in overall economics, but income from tourism affected to economics in community level. Thus, it resulted in the income inequality (Roslan & Noor, 2008). Moreover, the expansion of tourism demand for tourists did not distribute the benefits entirely in terms of income and welfares (Gatti, 2013). Also, the inequality of income distribution derived from tourism existed, but its problem always overlooked, especially in the situation that society mainly emphasized on economic growth. Moreover, it can be clearly seen in large tourism cities that were the main target attractions for foreign tourists such as Bangkok, Pattaya, Pbhuket, Chiangmai, Samui, Krabi and others (Mingsan Kaosa-ard et al., 2013). In addition, benefits derived from tourism development always belonged to investors or external entrepreneurs that invested in tourism area rather than people in community such as people who lived before (Sumalee Chaisuparakul, 2004). Thus, inequalities were differences or inequality of resource distribution and living status of populations inside country or the situations that one person acquired something that others did acquire. Also, it did not specially cover the differences of income or wealth, but it included opportunity inequality, access to resources and social welfares, the differences of economic status, justice and political power (Office

of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017). In addition, the inequality issue related with disparity between people who have the opportunity and lack of opportunity (Ativith Sangsuwan, 2015). The causes of inequality in income, property, opportunity, and unequal power relations (Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011) derived from (1) Imbalance of policy that generated income distribution unfairly, (2) Market mechanism and price distortions, (3) Concentration in benefit contribution of the development that emphasized in urban areas rather than rural areas, (4) Discrimination, (5) Legal gaps and (6) Government administration that lack of efficiency and transparent (Thailand Development Research Institute, 2013 and Office of the National Economics and Social Development Board, 2014). According to causes above, it led to inequality in income, expenditure and wealth in Thai society (Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018). The inequality situation in Thailand including six issues in 2013 such as income, property, finance, land holding, education, quality of public health service and gender inequality found that;

- 1) Income still concentrated in the richest people at 10 percent which income hold up to 35.8 percent of all income while the poorest people at 10 percent which income hold just 1.1 percent of all income.

- 2) Financial property concentrated in small group of people. It reflected that savings account and fixed deposit account of commercial bank concentrated in small group of people.

- 3) Holding lands in Thailand were very high and gained title deeds that concentrated in small group of people accounted for 20 percent. The highest holding land had a proportion up to 79.9 percent of all areas while group of people hold land at 20 percent and the lowest holding land had a proportion up to 0.3 percent of all areas

- 4) Educational opportunity had high differences between people who had different living between cities and regions, especially in undergraduate. It resulted in the opportunity in career development and generating high different income.

- 5) Distribution of medical staffs resulted in differences of quality of public health service in each region.

6) Educational opportunity had differences between gender, especially in high school and onwards. In addition, female had educational opportunity rather than male, but female participated in labor force less than male. Also, female earned lower average wage than male and the role of political and administrative decision of female was less than male (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017). According to the review of research about the study of tourism knowledge in the past, it can be seen that studying for the assessment of tourism knowledge always appeared, but it just offered the objectives for acknowledging the status of tourism research in Thailand and the suggestions that researches were sufficient to change into sustainable tourism development. As the study of status and assessment in tourism knowledge of Thailand during 1986 to 1996, most of researches conducted for organizing policy and planning tourism, but the study did not complete all procedure of tourism development planning. It resulted in academic and policy-oriented knowledge was divided and not related (Dongjai Lorthanavanich, & Narit Nimsomboon, 1999). After that, the study conducted for assessing the tourism researches of Thailand during 1986 to 2001, it found that most of academic research studied about tourism resource and community. Moreover, most analysis results of policy-oriented research studied for organizing marketing plan and development and promoting tourism market (Nimsombun, 2006). After that, implementing the synthesis of tourism research during 2002 to 2010, it found that most emphasized on the problem of service with development direction and solutions for service problem, problem of marketing with development direction and solutions for marketing problem (Narisa Kamkaen, Panne Suanpang, & Banchaporn Damapong, 2012). According to the inequalities derived from tourism development as mentioned above, there are various inequalities including (1) physics and basic structure, (2) environmental and pollution management, (3) green area and environment conservation area, (4) arts and culture, (5) gender inequality, (6) elder and disabled people, (7) labor and (8) income and economics.

To conclude the inequality situation of Thailand, factors of inequality situation were considered. It found that there were six issues of inequality situation in Thailand including income, expenditure, education, quality of public health service, social welfare, inequality in arable land, access to funding and basis structure and inequality

of justice procedure (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017). According to income inequality, at present, the problem of income distribution had high level, but it did not reach intense level 2. Also, Gini coefficient of income was equal to 0.453 in 2017 which increased from 0.445 in 2015. It reflected that Thailand still suffered the problem of income distribution that concentration in the riches people was at 10 percent and a proportion of all holding income at 35.29 percent of gross national income. According to inequality in expenditure in 2017, people who had the lowest expenditure for consumption had a proportion of expenditure at 3.02 percent of gross national expenditure that decreased from 3.04 percent in 2016 while people who had the highest expenditure had a proportion at 28.18 percent in 2017 which decreased from 2016. Over the past 10 years, inequality in education opportunity based on age range of student tended to increase all levels, especially kindergarten that its enrollment rate was at 75.7 percent in 2017 that increased over 10 percent when comparing with the year 2009. According to inequality of public health, Thai populations can access to healthcare insurance entirely accounted for 99.95 percent which was stable from 2016. Moreover, the number of people that were served under healthcare insurance system was at 48.1 million (72.8 percent) which decreased from 73.44 in 2016. According to inequality in social welfares, the system of social welfares had developed continuously. Also, the government allocated the welfares to cover a group of people that need special cares such as elder people, disabled people and children who belong to poor household. According to inequality in arable land, access to funding and basis structure, holding lands still had the inequality in very high level. The distribution of holding land by agricultural household in Thailand in 2017 was hold lands between 10 – 19 Rai and up to 27.6 percent while households accounted for 9.0 percent hold lands over 40 Rai per household. In addition, households that did not have own arable land was accounted for 16.2 percent. For the last important inequality, it was the inequality in justice procedure that people in areas suffered the poverty problem and they can receive the service of Ministry of Justice less than general areas. Moreover, the inequality situation of Thailand is the background of study for model to decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community based tourism sector of Thailand. For the next study and literature review, it is the study and review

of literatures about factors that affect to social inequality and quality of life in community as follows.

2.2 Factors that Affect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Community

There are various factors that affect to social inequality and quality of life in community such as social cost, education opportunity, access to medical treatment and other welfares, belief, economics and social class (Apple, 2001; Madya Bootngam, 2016; Tanachai Chaihong, 2016; Gillborn & Mirza, 2000; John et al., 1992; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; OECD, 2011; Power & Frandji, 2010; Tinpan Reinmanorom, 2017; S V Subramanian, Delgado, Jadue, Vega, & Kawachi, 2003) Thus, it can be seen that all human beings was born unequally in different social class, economic status, education opportunity, and consciousness. Some group of disabled people was born and it considered as inequalities. Moreover, everyone was born unequally and had different costs, intelligences, aptitude, status and opportunity (Amiel et al., 1999; Breen, García-Peñalosa, & Orgiazzi, 2008; Dennehy, Stanley, & Smith, 2016; John et al., 1992). Thai society had suffered inequalities for long time. Social inequality was a primary problem that reflected to the differences in quality of life and quality of social service entirely organized by the government (Emanuel, André, & Saurav, 2015; Han, Zhao, & Zhang, 2016; Lippmann, Davis, & Aldrich, 2015) Then, the inequalities were considered as an issue that led to political requirements. Even though many departments had different views that political conflicts at present derived from political irrationality or other causes, but the acceptance was existing inequalities that still continuously occur. Moreover, the gap of income between wealthy and poor people demonstrated social inequality that Thai people acknowledged that there was income inequality in society. According to inequalities derived from lack of opportunity, rights and resources (Wirairak Chothipaporn, 2009), it did not mean that wealthy people are rich because they are born to be rich and poor people are poor because they are born to be poor. Thus, inequalities between wealthy and poor people were emphasized because of natural inequality and receiving insult or no reliance. In addition, it was important and reflected to the relations, strengths and reliance in society. The society that had high

inequalities was declined in social relations, weak society and no reliance each other. However, the quality of life will be better and safe in the society that had fewer inequalities. Then, inequalities resulted in breakage and decline of society (Arsenio & Gold, 2006; Coburn, 2000; Murali & Oyebode, 2004; Qi & Youfa, 2004; Veenstra, 2002) Thereby, population was an important element of society that lives together under other conditions. The society attempted to create various differences in order to lead to allocation and use of limited resources for appropriateness. Also, organizing model based on different social class as discrimination was one cause that resulted in social inequality. The differences in various social classes were an indicator of authority that access to benefits of resources (Das, 2008; Ed Diener & Suh, 1997; E. D. Diener, 1995)

Inequalities of Thai society can be divided into three parts including economic inequality, social inequality and power inequality.

Economic inequality was the differences of income distribution between poor and wealthy people. These differences were high and can be found in average income per person. Most low-income people in society had sufficient income for consumption and daily expenditure only (Acemoglu, 2002; Blundell et al., 2016; Davies & Ian, 1992; Ed Diener & Suh, 1997; Gini, 1921)

Social inequality was different social opportunity including opportunities of education, medical treatment, living, authorities, other beliefs and assessments such as insult each other. Thus, economic and social inequalities always related. It can be seen that Thai people use money as discrimination of social status (Lacey & Walters, 2003; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; Marie, 2000; Molinas, 1998; Petersen, 1990)

Power inequality was an imparity of ability for making decision in order to determine own destiny. As, the ability of determining future in each person was unequal, people who had more power always select the future that is beneficial for them rather than realized the inequalities in society. In addition, it resulted in some people who had fewer power to determine must take responsibilities of determined destiny unfairly. To manage and address the inequality problem, it should not focus on poor people, but it ought to emphasize on wealthy people that had more power in society and deprived poor people or people who had fewer power to gain opportunity in society as well as wealthy people. This would mean that wealthy people just would

like to oppress those poor people and still exist in power and money continuously (Cingranelli, 1981; Guarnizo-Herreño, 2014)

Structure of Thai society was found that it was beneficial to implement power of the government and capitalism that emphasized on the development mainly based on western paradigm. Raising capital system under conditions of descriptive development was good in terms of theory, but in the reality, that development created existing differences and inequalities in Thai society and generated more gaps. It resulted in power in wealthy people and high number of poor people (Dirika Lathapipat, 2010) Those poor people were the majority of population in society. At present, Thai society often related with capitalism derived from the establishment of power mechanism by capitalists who own factors for production. Then, poor people always were treated as labor for earning money and spending on daily consumption. Also, those poor people were treated to have fewer power based on mechanism of capitalism only. Social areas that can request the rights and other fairness were rare. Although, the government that was a middle class attempted to demonstrate the role of paying attention to people who involved in middle class, but the power of government still was hidden in equalities of allocating benefits. In addition, society was dominated by ideology of capitalists and it led to develop capitalism continuously without a break. In the past, people in middle class in society accepted and existed under the inequality situation. Then, those people in middle class did not have any frustrated problems such as economic inequality, social inequality or power inequality. At present, people in middle class had changed their feelings with inequalities. In the past, inequalities and unfairness derived from differences in economic and social status and differences between powers in social areas as well. Also, people who had more economic power were a creator of inequality rather than people who had fewer power (Wirairak Chothipaporn, 2009). This would mean that people were born unequally and then it led to generate inequalities. In the reality, people were unequal and they had different social class. When unequal people struggled in terms of economics, society or power, people who had less power did not have much authority to struggle and they always surrendered such as litigation. Moreover, people who did not have any money were considered as no authority to defend with wealthy people. As a result, even though those people were not wrong,

but they did not want to pay high expense or did not have enough money. The law became serene while society was a dynamic that had moved and changed all the time. Then, it led to the law cannot go along with society (Berman & Machin, 2000; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002). Then, it was impossible that everyone had equalities in all aspects because the differences still existed in various aspects such as income, capability and gift. However, all dimensions of justice must be equal in legal view of justice procedure including policeman, prosecutor and court in order to avoid the problem of legal abuse because wealthy people had more power. As Thai society developed in democratic system, all people were anticipated that society has more equality based on constitution. If there was no justice in legal dimension, the development led to power inequality, economic inequality and social inequality that it can be seen in politician, officer, soldier and high level civilian that had a wealth and high power because of cheating. At the same time, political businessman derived from the political network and work with large investor and stay together as same group in order to prevent mutual benefits of group (Arbache, Dickerson, & Green, 2004; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; Sangchoul, 2015). Moreover, wealth was an economic variable that was important and associated with income, savings and transferred inheritance to another generation. From the past until present, the economists studied about theory and model for explaining wealth phenomenon (using theory of cycle life and inequality model) and discussing about inequalities and transferred inheritance to another generation. Barazani (1991) indicated that economic theory in the early era explained about the distribution of income and property. Kalecki (1971) implemented the macro-view that classified members of society into two groups which were workers who earned money from salary and wage and capitalists who earned money from capital, rental, interests and profit. Moreover, the source of wealth was producing for income depends on at least two groups which included workers and capitalists. According to the theory and model of distributing income in the early era, it emphasized on return of factor reward. As workers earned income from salary and wage, it was assumptions that wage were changed by labor productivity in each person (Acemoglu, 2002; D, Katz, & Krueger, 1999; Mark & Charles, 1988) However, labor productivity was not only one factor that determined salary and wage.

Then, factors that did not involve in economics might affect to determine salary and wage such as social status of family that can help some people to get a good position or job. According to the network or relationship with powerful people or huge capitalists, it affected to a position. Moreover, advanced technology did provide only positive consequences, but if it provided negative consequences, it might increase in income/wealth inequality. Then, society expected that the government must conduct intervention role for decreasing social gaps, increasing authority to poor people through public activities and creating opportunity to people (David, 2001; Deardorff, 1998; Rawat Sangsuriyong, 2015). According to return on capital, the rates of return on capital, interests, rental, profit, stocks, dividend, copyright charge and so on were changed depend on time and situation. As social economic condition and politics under independent competition system, entrepreneurs or capitalists gained normal profit. If competition system did not complete, profit and return on capital was higher than excess profit and there was the highest welfare in society under independent competition system when comparing with monopoly system. In addition, consumers can select various products and the prices were not expensive, but consumers under monopoly system had few opportunities and purchased products in expensive price. In the real condition, production system might differ from models in the textbooks and monopoly situation might appear various reasons. First, monopoly situation derived from technology (through patent system or intellectual property rights) resulted in capitalists or entrepreneurs took technology and can earn profit rather than general businesses. Second, condition for monopoly that was protected by the government or monopoly by some concession was large-size business that required a huge number of capitals and advanced technology or relied on network (Information Technology). Thus, it was barriers for small-size of capital to compete. In addition, company merger was implemented for gaining power of monopoly, but negative consequences led to consumers and small-size of entrepreneur that cannot compete. Then, many countries established the law for controlling and preventing monopoly. Even though the indicator existed, but it was not easy to access or occupied business of information technology (which was international network). According to business that required advanced technology, small-size of capitalists had opportunities and “alternatives” for investment less than large-size of capitalists (Addison & Murshed, 2002; OECD,

2011; Xavier-Oliveira, O Laplume, & Pathak, 2015) Overview of large capital had competitive advantage when comparing with small capital. However, there were no fixed regulations that large business must gain profit higher than small business and always use small amount of capital because uncertainty can happen any time in business and market. However, it also depended on the success in technological development and innovation of business that had capability to produce new products which can satisfy target customers or not. The business research indicated small business or medium business can grow and “squeeze” large business because those businesses can develop technology as the level of “hi-tech” and then it can lead to create “new products” that can satisfy the market (Barazani, 1991; Deardorff, 1998; Panagariya, 2000). The investment in business often had included social and political factors. To open large business, companies must acquire license from the government or investment promotion. In this procedure, businessman must gain supports from politicians or senior officers because companies that took business before other competitors had opportunities to acquire profit higher than common. In this analysis framework, it was understood that companies tried their best to gain license and limit other competitors to compete conveniently as it was general. Moreover, business divided profits to powerful people or supervisory agencies. Then, the theory and model that explained this phenomenon were called rent-seeking theory and rent dissipation theory. From the study of Bohnke and kohler (2008), it found that factors affect to social inequality including gender, age, residence, income, level of worker, career, society, education, type of accommodation, lifestyle, health and marriage status such as divorce, widow, single and so on. In addition, factors of each individual affected to happiness. Also, political and cultural factors affect to happiness as well. At the same time, Sen (1997) indicated that capability is a primary factor the associated with social inequality. Moreover, factors that limit capability of human beings were resulted in inequalities. Creating happiness was not just supporting only, but it would mean that there were capabilities to produce new creativities into society such as working, self-immunity and ability for living. To decrease inequalities, it was interesting to note that some scholars suggested the view of inequality in organization and the organization might be the reasons of social inequality. Moreover, (World Health Organization, 2008) found that international companies under liberal trading

system that headquarter established centralized policy and did not support any participation of subordinated, especially in labor union. It reflected that companies did not pay attention to their employees as much as possible. The inequalities tended to increase in wealthy countries rather than in Thailand. Then, it resulted in inequalities in income, skills for working, concentration of growth and labor. Therefore, factors that generated more inequalities were free trade system.

2.2.1 Causes of Inequality

Inequalities were an issue that indicated in imparity between people who had opportunities and people who lacked of opportunities Ativith Sangsuwan, 2015) in terms of income, property, opportunity and unequal power relations (Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011). In addition, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (2017) defined that “Inequalities mean differences in imparity of resource distribution and living of population in the country or the situation that individual acquires something which other people cannot receive. It did not cover only differences in income or wealth, but it includes inequalities in opportunity, access to resource, social service, different social status, justice and political power”. OECD (2011) indicated that possible explanation for increasing inequalities consisted of globalization that was beneficial to entrepreneurs (exporter, importer and associated businesses), capitalists and skilled workers rather than unskilled workers. This is due to the fact that some procedure of globalization (consisted of connecting between trade and investment, connecting international finance, communication technology, transferring international workers and changing production base) created more economic opportunity to people who were ready in terms of capital, knowledge, ability and access to the source of capital. According to transformation of economic regulation in OECD, many countries implemented for developing better marketing system, increasing competition, decreasing labor protection and postponing the increase of minimum wage. Although, it can boost up economics, but at the same time, workers and entrepreneurs were more ready to gain benefits from increased economic dynamic as well. However, OECD (2011) found that people who lacked of opportunity gained better economic benefits, especially in some group that was unemployment, but they can get a job under that

transformation of economic regulation. According to 'Overall' of income distribution in developed countries, most tended to increase inequalities during 30 – 40 year later. It might be resulted from globalization and technological development that facilitated capitalists. Piketty (2014) indicated that market mechanism led to intense inequalities because of concentration of capital, high return on capital factor and increasing return on human resources. Then, it was necessary to understand other institutions in society. Besides market mechanism, how inequality were determined. The institutional factors mentioned in this part were the structure of political power, corruption and quality of the government. Other researches besides Khan et al. (2014) emphasized on distribution of political power. For instance, Acemoglu (2002) found that according to the information of economic development of two countries in Latin Americas (Cundinamarca and Colombia), these two countries compared with the United States and indicated that political inequality affected to development level later and economic inequality level as well. Moreover, important institutional factor of inequality was corruption. At the same time, inequality can be a cause of corruption as well. You and Khagram (2005) indicated that society had high inequality and wealthy people who would like to take corruption can implement easily because overall society consisted of poor people without capability or resources for monitoring and controlling cheating behavior. In the case of being cheated, it lacked of mechanism or capability to conduct self-defense. Then, poor people were taken advantage by wealthy people in form of corruption easily and widely. Moreover, society that had high inequality still had a risk to accept corruption as it can be eliminated. This is due to the fact that high social inequality often had weak laws and unable to use law enforcement. It resulted in general people did not believe in protection or elimination of corruption and they must surrender at last. Therefore, (Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018), explained the causes of inequalities in each aspect as follows;

1) Inequalities in wealth and income caused from

(1) Policy and measurement of the government targeted on creating economic growth. It resulted in unbalance of policy and inequality of income distribution. In the past several decades, intensive development led to the economic expansion and differences in income of people in society increasingly (Wirairak

Chothipaporn, 2009; Gini, 1921; Chinhui Juhn & Murphy, 1997; Mingsan Kaosa-ard et al., 2013).

(2) Market mechanism and price distortion, concentration of benefit distribution, the development that focused on urban areas rather than rural areas, unbalance between agriculture and non-agriculture resulted in the structure that workers leave agriculture and then turn to industry. This is due to the fact that nature and price of product were uncertainty and the value of people changed. Then, another cause was differences in income and income distribution in the country unequally (Mingsan Kaosa-ard et al., 2013).

2) Inequality in opportunity distribution caused from

(1) The government cannot allocate fiscal budget for poor people

(2) Discrimination

3) Power inequality caused from

(1) Power relations gained too many advantages.

(2) Determining policy still lacked of participation of people sufficiently.

(3) Power structure in patronage system that power was concentrated

(4) Legal gaps.

In addition, the analysis report of poverty situation and inequalities in Thailand in 2012 organized by Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (2017). According to the information, it indicated overview of problems in the country and inequality situation that problems of inequality had various forms, related and connected each other. When structural factors were considered, it was the cause of inequality problem (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017) Thereby, it found that there were five important causes as follows;

1) Economic structure was beneficial to capitalists rather than owner of workers. Moreover, benefits from economic growth derived from exportation of industrial products were important. Then, return on capital mostly belonged to entrepreneurs. In the past, income was considered as compensation and a proportion of welfare was average at 37.4 percent of GDP while a proportion of income in terms of return on capital was 59.7 percent of GDP. Thus, it resulted in the gap between

income levels and productions. In addition, the structure of production had informal worker up to 62.6 percent. Also, these people did not have social security and they were limited to receive social welfares. Economic inequality that is most evident in the inequality at all. Economic inequality are important such as the inequality in revenue, the inequality in wealth, the inequality in tax structure and inequality in the competition. Inequality of wealth and property holdings could be worse than indicated in the report, Global Wealth Report that Thailand is the inequality of wealth in the world. The inequality in the overall economy did not improve much even income distribution improved slightly as a result of the ongoing work of many Government. Inequality of wealth and estate holdings is structurally accumulated a long and time consuming to resolve. The causes of social and economic inequality from the policies of the state. However, the State policies, particularly fiscal measures, it is one of the measures to reduce inequality and create fairness in society that is most effective. The distribution of national income that divide the image that most clearly. The comprehensive income of the 'invisible' apart from the obvious, such as salary income and income from the taxable assets. This very important because revenues that this behavior reflects households respond to changes in the tax structure and motivated by tax policy (Barazani, 1991; Bound & Johnson, 1992; Breen et al., 2008; C Juhn, Murphy, & Pierce, 1993; Rozelle, 1994).

2) Land ownership system was an important basic factor for career and wealth in living. In addition, the problem of systems of land ownership related with poverty problem and economic opportunity inequality. At present, there are many problems of using benefits of land such as the problem of invasion into public land, the problem of empty land or not fully utilized, the problem of conflicts in using benefits of land between people and the government. Therefore, that problem of using benefits of land derived from department of lands lacked of unity. Also, the majority of public lands lacked of clearance in terms of ownership and lacked of effective database system. Moreover, public lands had overlapping and not clear boundaries. In addition, public lands of forest reserve/park area did not investigate in arable land of population and land and forest laws were organized and managed by the government and lacked of participation of people and community. The real reasons arising from income inequalities Numeric information inequality is consistent with the revenue

side the numbers inequality in the value of the land is reduced mainly concentrated at 20 percent of the population of the country and will be used in the purchase of land, Thereby as long as do not have to solve such problems. The land is let go from poor to rich and make the small people occupied the land up to 51 percent, and the purchase of land, resulting in land price in higher agricultural area until the farmers could not buy their agriculture and farmers who have land to sell, because it has a good price. The cause is the competition that is going to create concentrations of profit in the group operators. Speculation in basic construction projects, purchase of land at a low price. Furthermore, the project of land around a benefit from higher prices, but there is no transfer of benefits from the owners of the land back to the state. The law enforcement standards against land plots should not receive the documents, permissions, such as islands, mountains, but as rich people are occupied while poor people less fortunate. The last is the unfair competition laws of the land, such as legal possession of the clash that lead to others making use of the land or the land empty, legal writing, contributing rental tenants, but the owner of the land disadvantage. Leads to rent land or leave the land empty, unused land tax law benefits leads to investment in land, irrational even, economic loss has occurred throughout the country. (Benjamin & Brandt, 1 9 9 7 ; Bértola, Prados de la Escosura, & Williamson, 2010; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Murshed & Gates, 2005; Wan & Zhou, 2005).

3) Justice procedure still has limitations for poor people. Poor and marginalized people cannot access to justice procedure entirely because its design was hard to access such as high cost for access to justice procedure, taking time and high cost for litigation, emphasizing on formal procedure that must have all completed evidences and language was hard to understand and concentrating power at the government without distributing to community and so on. The current is generally agreed that the right to access to justice, should be one of the fundamental human rights of the human being. Not limited to citizens of one country only, such as an employer, labor abuse action stateless abuses can be a victim of violence, legal prosecution, Thailand. Although, if the defendant is neither Thai nationality, either nobody denied that when the law is that everyone has a "right" in the justice system, then everybody should have the "opportunity" to gain access to the justice system

truly stirred the tailings and to access already. Everyone should just "get" fair practices in due Process and substantive justice when the court equally. Constitution of Thailand 1997 and 2007 with provisions and protection of the rights in the justice system, including the distribution rights in the justice system that, from the "access to justice is easy, convenient, fast and thorough" and "fundamental rights in the proceedings", which at least. "There must be a basic insurance principles matter to be considered by the disclosure. To get to know the facts, and make adequate documents. To offer facts arguments and evidence of their objection to the judge or the judicial authorities to be considered by the judge or the judicial authorities that the trial ride board and constituents receive diagnosis judgment or order also specifies the rights that are properly investigated fairly quickly, and not let the wording is biased self. Moreover, The State should organize the administration of justice in every aspect to effective, fair and non-discriminatory and access to justice for people with ease and do not charge unreasonably high. The State should take measures to protect public officials in the justice system to be able to perform their duties strictly without interference also domination of any. State shall provide legal assistance where necessary and appropriate for the needy whether disadvantaged in access to justice including the provision of a lawyer. (Antonio, 2014; Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Bértola et al., 2010; Deardorff, 1998; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; OECD, 2011)

4) State administration that lacks of efficiency and transparency including abuse and corruption of officials was the cause that implementing public policy and organizing public health service for developing quality of life of people lacked of efficiency and effectiveness. In addition, some expenditure did not relate with target group or urgent problem and lack of modern database system can identify various target groups for being a tool to manage policy into deserved target group. As database system lacked of identifying the characteristics of poor people, it resulted in poor people did not receive any benefits from state administration (Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018) According to the analysis report of poverty situation and inequality in Thailand in 2013 that organized by Office of the National Economics and Social Development Board, it was defined that inequalities mean differences or inequality of resource distribution and living status of populations inside country or the situations

that one person acquired something that others did acquire. Also, it did not specially cover the differences of income or wealth, but it included opportunity inequality, access to resources and social welfares, the differences of economic status, justice and political power. In addition, inequalities resulted from unfairness that means imparity. Unfairness generated in micro and macro levels and ignorance of abuse can led to people had the rights equally and accessibility unequally or discrimination Nevertheless, taxation as a tool to reduce the inequality which least effective. Because it reduces the inequality sacrificing the competitiveness of trade and capital investment that pull the average income of people who are as given below. The gap should be done to raise the status of people with low incomes to rise which will ultimately result in reduced inequality itself. The government spending on welfare to reduce inequality, as well as public health, education to create a network of social protection, social security, subsidizing people with low income and subsidies such as welfare older people and education should focus on reducing inequality in the allocation of budget and increase the budget for underserved children. In the field of social security should extend social security coverage for workers and self-employed workers to be more thorough. (Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Bound & Johnson, 1992; D et al., 1999; Davies & Ian, 1992; Deardorff, 1998; Emanuel et al., 2015; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Farole, Rodríguez-Pose, & Storper, 2011; C Juhn et al., 1993; Lippmann et al., 2015; Piketty, 2014; Rozelle, 1994)

5) Lack of Technological Moreover, factor that is the cause of inequality in present is technological factor (Wirairak Chothipaporn, 2009; Emanuel et al., 2015; Lippmann et al., 2015; OECD, 2011). The advanced technology and science can be used to generate benefits for living and careers such as modern equipments can facilitate for living and increase efficiency (Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018) According to the study of Niwat Orkwaha (2003), the analysis of accepted new technology and impacts of income distribution per household had the objectives for studying factors that affect to accepted new technology and impacts of income distribution. In addition, other researches about other technological factors related with inequality of income distribution. The study of Berman and Machin (2000) conducted about communicating technology that required skills in developing

countries. The research results found that skilled labor demands increased in the country that had medium income higher than the country that had income. However, low-income countries have decrease demand for skilled worker. Then, that demands led to inequality about wage or inequality of income distribution as long as if there is no policy for developing skilled workers equally for supporting the changes of technology. It related with the research of Sarutpong (2000), that studied about communicating technology and inequality in wage. The research results found that communicating technology led to increase skilled workers and then inequality occurred during early period. After that, compensation or wage for skilled and unskilled workers was balanced that led to inequality in wage decreased in long term. In addition, the study of Arbache et al. (2004), studied about free trade and wage in developing countries. The research results found that technological role that derived from return on investment directly from foreign investors and importation increased skilled worker demands. It resulted in compensation of skilled workers increased and wage inequality generated. Thus, that impacts based on flexibility of skilled and unskilled worker supply. Moreover, the study of Nutsuchon Intrawut (2007) can use the conceptual framework about impacts of globalization to income distribution and poverty. Also, the concept studied about technological role that affected to inequality of income distribution. The technological role was determined various variables such as opening country, grants of research and development, education inequality, a proportion of skilled worker and unskilled worker and average number of academic year. The research results found that all variables had positive and negative relations in terms of inequality of income distribution. According to the study and research results, it can conclude that technological factors had a relation with inequality in income distribution. Then, the concepts of this research are applying technology in daily life, technological development and information technology about accessibility in order to making equality and decreasing more technological inequality in areas. Moreover, technology can support in working and then technology is necessary in daily life and other trades including other investment in community. It is a indicator to determine potentials of community in terms of technology in order to take that potentials to find relations with other aspects of inequality later (Arbache et al., 2004; Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Davies & Ian, 1992; Deardorff, 1998;

Emanuel et al., 2015; Lippmann et al., 2015; Murshed & Gates, 2005; OECD, 2011; Panagariya, 2000).

6) External Actors on another view of scholars, factor that is the cause of inequality in community and most areas is encountering of external actors that invest in areas, especially in community that is generating tourism inside area. According to external actors, it can affect in positive and negative impacts in that areas and it can generate inequalities in terms of economics, society, culture and environment in areas. Then, encountering of external actors needs to use basic resources, natural resources and other resources inside areas. It is considered as one of impact and inequalities in area and that community (Bauer, 1972; Davies & Ian, 1992; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth Lee Sokoloff, 2002; Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018; Mansuri & Rao, 2004). According to those impacts, it is considered as one of factor that generates inequalities in various aspects which are associated with the study of (Wiraiwan Twichasri, 2017) about community identity: the concept and management for sustainable tourism by the principle of Buddhism and peace, Chiangkan, Loei province. It found that at present, Chiangkan became tourism city as general tourism trends. There are various changes such as number of tourists increased, traditional houses were changed and external actors invest and economics grow rapidly. In addition, the economics are going better and there are many things as well as other tourism cities such as Thai and foreign restaurants, accommodation as a homestay, luxurious residences invested by local investors, changes of tradition houses such as eliminating the old houses and building new modern houses in order to adjust from traditional houses to modern houses. Some houses had been rented from other local people in cheap price and then renovated for doing coffee shop, modern beverages and modern souvenir shop.. In addition, the study of Poonak (2015) about potentials in community for tourism management: the case study in Amphawa floating market. It found that tourism management in terms of economics in community of Amphawa floating market had two groups of people who received the benefits from tourism. First, people in community conduct small business and hire workers. According to that tourism management, community can generate income that is related with Undon Wongtubtim and Supawini Songpornwanich (2002). According to knowledge of researches form The Thailand Research Fund, it found that tourism community had

important components in terms of management under the principle of “people who look after resources are deserved to gain benefits from attention” means awareness of local resource conservation and receiving benefits based on performance. Second, it is a group of entrepreneur outside area that there are a large number of entrepreneurs. This is due to the fact that entrepreneurs believed in economics of Amphawa community that it can generate a huge number of benefits and profits from tourists. Therefore, Amphawa community cannot control tourism growth inside the area and knowledge of marketing and ability for investing of people in community are less than external people. Then, profits distributed to external people rather than internal people. According to potentials of tourism management in terms of economics in Amphawa floating market, community gained benefits from tourism management was small business and hiring workers mostly. Most of economic benefits distribute to external investors rather than people in community. Moreover, tourists are factor that motivate social problems such as immigration of the canal community in floating market, problem of gaining benefits in community, changing the lifestyle in community and transformation of traditional architecture. Those caused from external investors that own buildings instead of old owner. Some people were force to move out of the areas by increasing rental rate while some people were changed to be accommodation for tourists without considering traditional architecture that did not blend in local community which people are living in.

Summarize of the study and literature review of Thai and foreign researches, it found that there were several factors that generate social inequalities including economic structure, capital and free trade system factor, state administrative structure factor, land ownership factor and factors in terms of justice procedure, laws, regulations that led to social inequality. Moreover, another one external factor that generates inequalities which cannot control was technological factor and external businessman that encounters for trading or external entrepreneurs who invested in society or community. It resulted in inequalities, decreased income distribution and increased money out of areas (Antonio, 2014; Bauer, 1972; Breen et al., 2008; Davies & Ian, 1992; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth Lee Sokoloff, 2002; Farole et al., 2011; Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018; Lippmann et al., 2015; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; Xavier-

Oliveira et al., 2015). Therefore, it is the background of the table of extracted variables that caused of inequalities as follows.

Table 2.5 Table of Extracted Variables That Caused of Inequalities

| Factors | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | Individual factor | Political factor | Cultural organization | Capability | Economic structure/Capital/ Free Trade System | State administrative structure | System of land ownership Justice | procedure/laws/regulations | Technology | External investors |
| Bauer (1972) | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Barazani (1991) | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | |
| Bound and Johnson (1992) | x | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Davies and Ian (1992) | x | | | | x | x | | | x | x |
| Juhn, C., Murphy, K.M., Pierce, B (1993) | x | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Rozelle, Scott (1994) | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| Sen (1997) | | | x | x | | | x | | | |
| Benjamin and Brandt (1997) | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Deardorff (1998) | | | | | x | x | | x | x | |
| D et al. (1999) | x | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Arvind Panagariya (2000) | | | | x | x | | | | | x |
| Niwat Orkwaha (2003) | | | | | | | x | | | x |
| Berman and Machin (2000) | | | | | x | x | | x | x | |
| Sarutpong (2000) | | | | x | x | | | | | x |

| Factors | Individual factor | Political factor | Cultural organization | Capability | Economic structure/Capital/Free Trade System | State administrative structure | System of land ownership Justice | procedure/laws/regulations | Technology | External investors |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Undon | | | | | x | | x | x | | x |
| Wongtubtim and Supawini | | | | | | | | | | |
| Songpornwanich (2002) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addison and Murshed (2002) | | | | | x | | | | x | |
| Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth Lee Sokoloff (2002) | x | | | | x | x | x | x | | x |
| Arbache , Dickerson and Green (2004) | | | | | x | | | | x | x |
| Mansuri, Ghazala Rao, Vijayendra (2004) | | | | | x | x | | x | | x |
| Jong-sung and Khagram (2005) | | | | x | | | | x | | |
| Murshed and Gates (2005) | | | | | x | | x | | x | |
| Wan and Zhou (2005) | | | | x | x | x | x | | | |
| Nutsuchon Intrawut (2007) | | | | | x | | x | | x | x |
| Acemoglu et al. (2007) | | x | | | x | | | x | | |
| Bohnke and kohler | x | x | x | | | | | | | |

| Factors | Individual factor | Political factor | Cultural organization | Capability | Economic structure/Capital/Free Trade System | State administrative structure | System of land ownership Justice | procedure/laws/regulations | Technology | External investors |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2008) | | | | | | | | | | |
| World Health Organization, | | | | | x | | | x | | |
| (2008) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breen, Richard; García-Peñalosa, Cecilia; Orgiazzi, Elsa (2008) | x | | | | x | x | | | | x |
| Bértola et al. (2010) | | | | x | x | | x | x | | |
| Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University (2011) | x | | | | x | x | x | x | | |
| Fräßdorf, Grabka, and Schwarze (2011) | | | | | x | | | | | |
| OECD (2011) | | | | x | x | | | x | x | |
| Farole, Rodríguez-Pose, and Storper (2011) | | | | | x | x | | | | x |
| Wantakran Seemarooit and Suwichar Srithan (2011) | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Chaiyuk | | | | | x | x | x | x | | x |

| Factors | Individual factor | Political factor | Cultural organization | Capability | Economic structure/Capital/Free Trade System | State administrative structure | System of land ownership Justice | procedure/laws/regulations | Technology | External investors |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tawharanurak (2013) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (2017) | | x | | | x | x | x | x | | x |
| Antonio (2014) | | | | | x | | | x | | x |
| Piketty (2014) | | x | | | x | x | x | x | | |
| Ativith Sangsuwan (2015) | x | | | | | | | x | | |
| Lippmann et al. (2015) | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Emanuel et al. (2015) | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Poonak (2015) | | | | | x | | | x | | x |
| Jin Han, Qingxia Zhao, Mengnan Zhang (2016) | | | | | x | x | x | x | | |
| Wiraiwan Twichasri (2017) | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Kanokkorn Kaewnuch (2018) | | | | | x | x | | x | | x |
| Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (2018) | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x |

| Factors | Individual factor | Political factor | Cultural organization | Capability | Economic structure/Capital/Free Trade System | State administrative structure | System of land ownership Justice | procedure/laws/regulations | Technology | External investors |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (45 researches) | 10 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 39 | 25 | 17 | 24 | 17 | 19 |

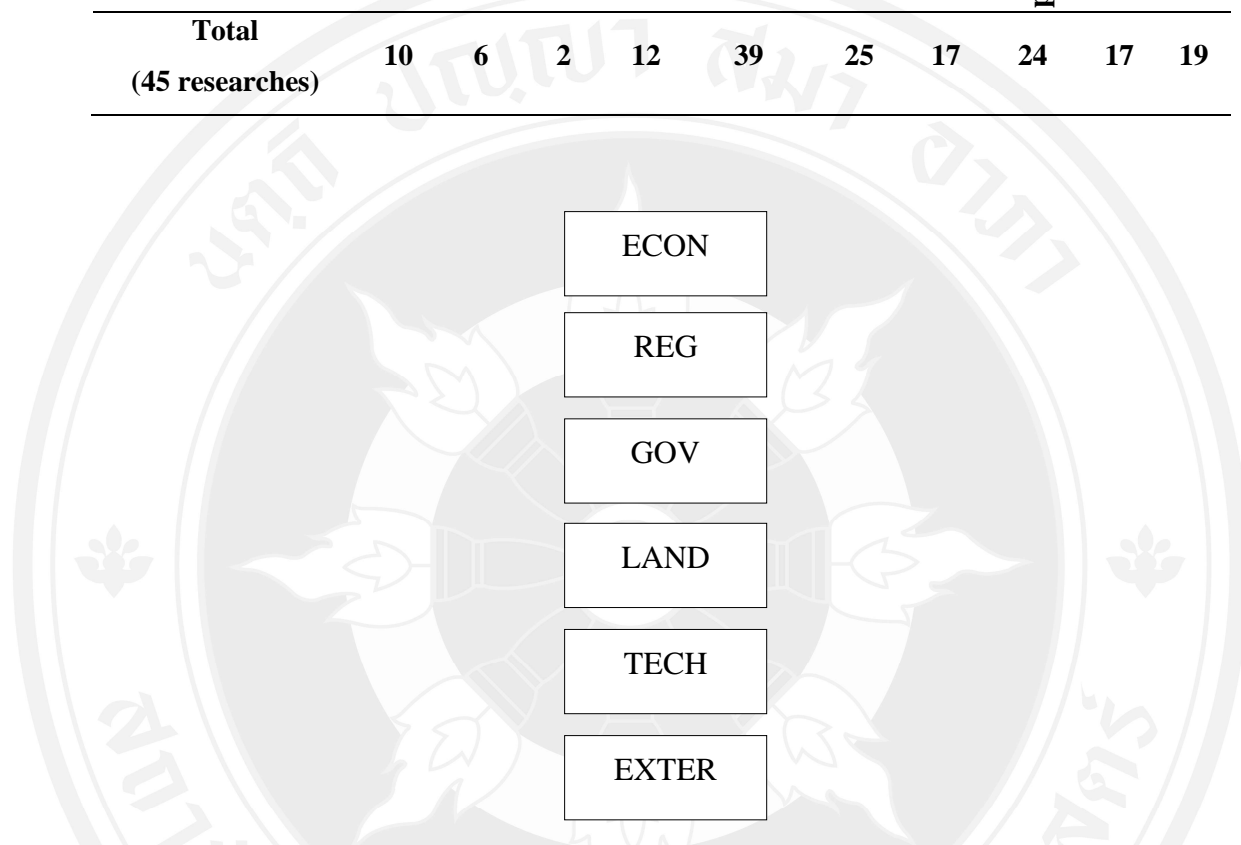


Figure 2.3 Factors that Caused of Inequalities

Table 2.6 Variables and Researchers/Study of Factors that Generate Inequalities

| Variable | Author/Researchers |
|--|---|
| 1) Economics, capital and free trade system | (Acemoglu, 2002; Addison & Murshed, 2002; Antonio, 2014; Arbache et al., 2004; Barazani, 1991; Benjamin & Brandt, 1997; Berman & Machin, 2000; Bértola et al., 2010; Bound & Johnson, 1992; Breen et al., 2008; D et al., 1999; |

| Variable | Author/Researchers |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2) Regulation and Law | <p>Daron Acemoglu & Simon Johnson, 2007; Davies & Ian, 1992; Deardorff, 1998; Farole et al., 2011; Fräßdorf et al., 2011; Han et al., 2016; Nutsuchon Intrawut, 2007; C Juhn et al., 1993; Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018; Lippmann et al., 2015; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; Murshed & Gates, 2005; OECD, 2011; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Panagariya, 2000; Piketty, 2014; Poonak, 2015; Rozelle, 1994; Sarutpong, 2000; Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011; Wantakran Seemarooit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011; Chaiyuk Tawharanurak, 2013; Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018; Wan & Zhou, 2005; Undon Wongtubtim, & Supawini Songpornwanich, 2002; World Health Organization, 2008; Xavier-Oliveira et al., 2015)</p> <p>(Acemoglu, 2002; Antonio, 2014; Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Bértola et al., 2010; Daron Acemoglu & Simon Johnson, 2007; Deardorff, 1998; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth Lee Sokoloff, 2002; Han et al., 2016; Jong-sung & Khagram, 2005; Kanokkorn</p> |

| Variable | Author/Researchers |
|---|---|
| 3) Government administration structure | Kaewnuch, 2018; Lippmann et al., 2015; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; OECD, 2011; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Piketty, 2014; Ativith Sangsuwan, 2015; Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011; Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011; Chaiyuk Tawharanurak, 2013; Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018; Undon Wongtubtim, & Supawini Songpornwanich, 2002; World Health Organization, 2008; Xavier-Oliveira et al., 2015) (Barazani, 1991; Benjamin & Brandt, 1997; Berman & Machin, 2000; Bound & Johnson, 1992; Breen et al., 2008; D et al., 1999; Davies & Ian, 1992; Deardorff, 1998; Emanuel et al., 2015; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Farole et al., 2011; Han et al., 2016; C Juhn et al., 1993; Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018; Lippmann et al., 2015; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Piketty, 2014; Rozelle, 1994; Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011; |

| Variable | Author/Researchers |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 4) Land owner system | <p>Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011; Chaiyuk Tawharanurak, 2013; Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018; Wan & Zhou, 2005)</p> <p>(Benjamin & Brandt, 1997; Bértola et al., 2010; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth Lee Sokoloff, 2002; Han et al., 2016; Nutsuchon Intrawut, 2007; Murshed & Gates, 2005; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Niwat Orkwaha, 2003; Poonak, 2015; Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011; Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011; Sen, 1997; Chaiyuk Tawharanurak, 2013; Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018; Wan & Zhou, 2005; Undon Wongtubtim, & Supawini Songpornwanich, 2002)</p> |
| 5) Technology | <p>(Arbache et al., 2004; Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Davies & Ian, 1992; Deardorff, 1998; Emanuel et al., 2015; Lippmann et al., 2015; Murshed & Gates, 2005; OECD, 2011; Panagariya, 2000) (Addison & Murshed, 2002; Arbache et al., 2004; Nutsuchon Intrawut, 2007; Murshed & Gates, 2005; OECD,</p> |

| Variable | Author/Researchers |
|---------------------------|---|
| 6) External Actors | 2011; Niwat Orkwaha, 2003; Panagariya, 2000; Sarutpong, 2000; Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011; Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018) (Antonio, 2014; Arbache et al., 2004; Bauer, 1972; Breen et al., 2008; Davies & Ian, 1992; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth Lee Sokoloff, 2002; Farole et al., 2011; Nutsuchon Intrawut, 2007; Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018; Lippmann et al., 2015; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Poonak, 2015; Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011; Chaiyuk Tawharanurak, 2013; Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2018; Undon Wongtubtim, & Supawini Songpornwanich, 2002; Xavier-Oliveira et al., 2015) |

According to the study and review of the table of extracted variables that caused of inequalities from total 45 researches, it found that the most factors that caused of inequality was the study about the structure of economics, capital and free trade system up to 39 researches. In addition, most of study emphasized on factors that generate economic inequality and income distribution in areas including various forms of capital and free trade system that led to inequalities. It resulted in the impacts of income distribution in society and community. Moreover, studying in another factor that generates inequalities emphasized by many scholars was justice procedure,

laws and regulations followed by state administrative structure, land ownership system, technology and external actors. Therefore, the study of model to decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community based tourism sector of Thailand studied six main variables that generate inequalities including 1) Economics, capital and free trade system, 2) justice procedure, laws and regulations, 3) factor in state administrative structure, 4) land ownership system, 5) technology and 6) external actors as it can be clear seen the table as follows.

Researches Related to Factors that Generate Inequalities

The researcher has summarized the previous studies related to this topic as the following table:

Table 2.7 Researches Related to Factors that Generate Inequalities

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Emanuel et al. (2015) | This study to find evidence that as inequality increases, financial and human capital endowments become weaker deterrents of entry into necessity entrepreneurship, whereas for the case of entry into opportunity entrepreneurship, we find statistical support for the augmented relevance of financial capital. | Quantitative | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Model 1 inequality (Gini index) has a positive and statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) effect on both necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship, 2. The results provide statistical support for non-empirical claims in extant literature arguing that higher economic inequality fosters both necessity and opportunity entrepreneurship, albeit having a stronger impact on necessity entrepreneurship. In the face of increasing inequality, more individuals pursue entrepreneurship regardless of the nature of motivations, though the majority are expected to be driven by push factors for the betterment of their own economic conditions. |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Wiraiwan Twichasri (2017) | To study the problem and management for tourism in the community of Chiangkhan Municipality | Qualitative | <p>3. The statistical significance for the main effects of financial and human capital on both types of entrepreneurial entry. Individuals endowed with lower financial capital are more likely to pursue necessity entrepreneurship than those better-endowed, who can afford to wait for an attractive entrepreneurial venture that meets their need for achievement and stimulation, and other pull factors.</p> <p>4. The inequality has statistically significant moderating effects on the role of financial capital on both types of entrepreneurship. As inequality increases, financial capital endowments become a weaker deterrent of entry into necessity entrepreneurship and a stronger predictor of entry into opportunity entrepreneurship, corroborating the view that inequality represents a generalized economic hardship across society regard-less of financial capital endowments</p> <p>The publishing of news and information in the online world make not the defensive attractions. The continued occurrence of the number of tourists over capacity in support of space. There is the matter of benefits, it causes a conflict. Moreover, the problem of area such as government administration, external actor, technology and zoning for tourism. People in the area have not</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Han et al. (2016) | To study on China's income inequality in the context of the world, especially to compare China and the European countries | Mix method | <p>been sharing the benefits, fair, community identity is destroyed. Finally it reached the degenerate tourists escaped to find new locations, so essential that Chiangkhan has to manage the tourism community with community identity.</p> <p>The average Gini coefficient of China in recent decade (2004—2013) is 0.482, which close to the dangerous line 0.5. Average level of the European Union's 27 countries is just over 0.3, a reasonable level grade. Inequality exists in China and it has been one of the most important problems in China nowadays. Polarization between the rich and poor is not likely to close automatically without policy to adjust or reform of the system. So to reduce the inequality should be an urgent mission of the deepening comprehensive reform for Chinese government. There exists co-relationship between income distribution and economic growth, Considering further solutions, the principles in general might be followed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To be fair, do not affect efficiency 2) Generally beneficial policy is superior to the preferential policy 3) Regional policy is better than policy to a village and a house hold 4) Badly damaged rural environment should be paid closest attentions 5) Promoting public service in rural and remote |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Lippmann et al. (2015) | To define entrepreneurship at the individual and societal level and distinguish between entrepreneurship undertaken out of necessity and entrepreneurship that takes advantage of market opportunities, then explore the roles that various causes of economic inequality play in increasing entrepreneurial activity, including economic development, state policies, foreign investment, sector shifts, labor market and employment characteristics, and class structures. | Quantitative | <p>mountainous areas should be a trigger.</p> <p>The relationship between inequality and entrepreneurship poses a potentially disturbing message for countries with strong egalitarian norms and political and social policies that also wish to increase entrepreneurial activity.</p> <p>Proposition 1. Developing nations experience higher rates of entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Proposition 2. Governments whose policies and regulations favor the emergence of a market economy and industrial development will experience more opportunity entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Proposition 3. Foreign investment in developing nations increases their opportunity entrepreneurship rates.</p> <p>Proposition 4. As developing countries' economies shift away from agricultures, both necessity and opportunity entrepreneurship increase.</p> <p>Proposition 5. The rapid growth of the service sector during deindustrialization leads to an increase in opportunity entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Proposition 6. Increasing employment flexibility leads to an increase in opportunity entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Proposition 7. Nations with more generous welfare state policies have lower rates of necessity entrepreneurship.</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Chaiyuk Tawharanurak (2013) | The entry of the capitalist state, or External actor who from outside the community, Kanlayaniwatthana District are facing and find a way and get started. | Qualitative | <p>Proposition 8. The presence of a highly mobilized and influential working class will reduce necessity entrepreneurship rates.</p> <p>Chiang Mai also has attempt to generate tourism development in the region through various media such as newspapers, radio, television and online media, as well as activities and projects. The government agencies and the private sector in tourism to attract society. External recognition of the existence of Kalayaniwattana district as a tourist attraction of new interest. For outsiders who come mainly from the purchase of land, lease a home, commercial space, private business. Most people in the city Chiangmai who interested to do business in the area, so there are many things going on. It is possible to rent out the house or from the capitalists and most of the group leaders. The expansion of the Company businesses in the area as well as the emergence of new capitalists. The group of local leaders in the area whether a change in the ownership of land occurs as well. Attempts to negotiate with the state, in particular with representatives of the state in holding. Change the owner of the land in area of the community. The rule out such enforcement inevitably demonstrate attempts to manage the</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|--|--|-----------------|--|
| Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff (2002) | Research highlight the relevance of stark contrasts in the degree of inequality in wealth, human capital, and political power in accounting for how fundamental economic institutions evolved over time. | Qualitative | <p>"powers" in relation to the various groups of people in the area.</p> <p>The study have argued above that despite the high living standards all New World colonies offered Europeans, fundamental differences in factor endowments predisposed the societies toward different long-term growth paths. Most of these economies developed extremely unequal distributions of wealth, human capital, and political power early in their histories as colonies, and they maintained them after independence. The United States and Canada are exceptional in that right from the beginning, they were characterized by relative equality in material living standards as well as along other dimensions. It may not be coincidental that they began to industrialize much earlier than their southern neighbors and thus realized more growth over the long run. The tendencies of government policies to maintain the basic thrust of the initial factor endowment or the same general degree of inequality along their respective economy's path of development. findings from comparative studies of suffrage, public land, schooling, and other institutions in the perhaps limited context of the Americas are consistent with the notion that those societies that began with</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Breen et al. (2008) | The study aims at examining the contribution of various factors and population sub-groups to inequality in 8 industrial countries during the last three decades of the 20th century. | Qualitative | <p>more extreme inequality or heterogeneity in the population were more likely to develop structures that advantaged members of elite classes by providing them with relatively more political influence or access to economic opportunities.</p> <p>The results explain increasing inequality by a decomposition by the inequality index which is based on the coefficient of variation in income sources and population sub-groups defined by the age of household's head which four components: earnings, self-employment income, capital income and other. the beginning of the 70s, wage inequality played an important role in the overall inequality in all countries except in Norway. However, the contribution of this income source in overall inequality has followed different changes across the countries: it has diminished in Sweden and Norway while it is quite stable in Canada, France and the US. An important feature is that capital income explains a lot of total income inequality in Norway and Sweden at the very last of the 90s. Finally, we decompose the inequality index of each income sources into population subgroups which are defined by the age of the household's head.</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Wan and Zhou (2005) | The paper contributes to the literature on income inequality in rural China in a number of ways. It represents an early attempt to analytically identify the fundamental determinants of income inequality in rural China. | Qualitative | <p>This paper found that geography is the most significant contributor and will remain so in the future. Capital input has become most important factor in affecting income inequality in rural China. The only equalizing variable is land input but its impact is minimal. The cropping pattern is more crucial than labor and human capital inputs in constituting total income inequality. The dependent variable is income (per capita annual net income). The independent variables are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital: per capita capital stock Land: per capita arable land area Labor: number of laborers divided by household size Wage_earner: proportion of wage earners in household labor force Education: number of schooling years of household head Training: proportion of household members who received vocational training Age: age of household head Grain: ratio of grain sown area to total sown area |

Table 2.8 Researches Related to Factors that Generate Inequalities

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured by | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in this Study from Authors |
|--|--|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| Economics, capital and free trade system | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income 2. Capital 3. Employment 4. Investment | Inequality | Social | Synchronized from Wan and Zhou (2005) Breen et al. (2008) Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff (2002) Lippmann et al. (2015) (Han et al., 2016) Emanuel et al. (2015) |
| Justice procedure, laws and regulations | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulations 2. Welfare state policies 3. Justice procedure | Inequality | Social | Synchronized from Lippmann et al. (2015) (Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011) |
| State administrative structure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies 2. Administrative system 3. Public service 4. Data based system | Inequality | Social | Synchronized from Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff (2002) Lippmann et al. (2015) Han et al. (2016) Wiraiwan Twichasri (2017) |
| Land ownership system | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land per capita arable land area 2. Changing the owner of the land in area 3. Law of land 4. Invasion the public land 5. Conflict in using benefits of land | Inequality | Social | Synchronized from Wan and Zhou (2005) Chaiyuk Tawharanurak (2013) Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff (2002) |
| Technology | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skill to use the tool of | Inequality | Social | Synchronized from Wiraiwan Twichasri (2017) |

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured by | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in this Study from Authors |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| | technology | | | Chaiyuk Tawharanurak (2013) |
| | 2. Technology management | | | Lippmann et al. (2015) |
| | 3. Data based system of technology | | | |
| External actors | 1. Commercial space | Inequality | Community | Synchronized from Chaiyuk Tawharanurak (2013) |
| | 2. Private business | | | Lippmann et al. (2015) |
| | 3. Capital to investment | | | Wiraiwan Twichasri (2017) |
| | 4. Impact | | | Emanuel et al. (2015) |

2.3 Concepts and Theories about Social Inequality

Social Inequality was socially created through two processes: 1. Define the role of social (social roles) were allocated to individuals in roles and positions. These and rewarded in the value of Inequality (unequal values) and 2. The process of social inequality is determined by the classification of the social structure (social hierarchy or stratification) and unequal access on power, status, social opportunity, economic and politics and human rights are interrelated interdependence and Indivisible and without discrimination. This issue is discussed widely. The issues of human rights were everyone must have the rights of equality and parity. At, present, the important issues about human rights consisted of housing, administration of justice (Han et al., 2016), children rights, civil and political rights (Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017), death penalty, democracy, good governance, gender and identities (Tiamsoon Sirisrisak, 2016), economics, society, culture, education (Chani, Jan, Pervaiz, & Chaudhary, 2014; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017), health (Bakhtiar & Meisami, 2010; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Maozhong & Hua, 2011), food, religion and beliefs, migration, minorities, aged citizens, poverty, racism, human trafficking, violent extremism and natural resources and environment. In addition, inequality and human rights are also involved in the venture (capitals) and social

inequality that contain economic capital, political capital, social capital, culture which can result in advantages to gain the status higher than others. The classification of social inequality disparity includes social-political Inequalities, economic inequalities, health Inequalities in each issue of inequality problem. There are various issues under the sub-issues of inequality as follows.

Socio-Political Inequalities comprise gender inequality, inequality in family, education inequality, class/caste inequality, urban-rural inequality, political participation inequality and others (Cingranelli, 1981; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017).

Economic inequalities consist of employment or workplace Inequality, unemployment inequality, poverty inequality, wage/age Inequality, income Inequality, work force inequality and other aspects of inequality (Chani et al., 2014; Chintrakarn & Chen, 2011; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Frances, 2016; Mayer, 2010; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Emily Talen, 2003; Wright, 2003).

Health inequalities consist of health disparities, nutritional inequality, healthcare inequality), differences in food-intake disparities), human rights (HRs) are the rights that every human being should be natural (inherent endowment) conditions without limitations: nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language or status (Moreland and Filomena 2007)(Cingranelli, 1981; S. E. Dempsey, 2009; Lindsey, Meyer, & Thurman, 2001; Moreland & Susan, 2007; E Talen & Anselin, 1998; Wilson & Fehrenbach, 2005b).

The inequality in the report of the ISSC, IDS and UNESCO (2016) indicated that the source of inequality in each dimension is based on the consideration that it is a factor that reinforced the inequality. What the impact on the destination of the inequalities in the implementation of the concept of inequality is. Frances Stewart (2012) hypothesized that. "Injustice have originated from the inequality" and "one dimension of inequality will result in another inequality that one dimension of the characteristics of the other dimensions influenced ". According to the study of social inequality, it conducted a study about social inequality in six main issues including 1) the inequality in access to education and youth development, 2) the inequality in the physical development of the community, 3) the inequality in poverty and strengthening the community, 4) the inequality of treatment cannot be justified by the

government 5) the d inequality in access to public resources, and 6) the inequality in expressing opinion as follows.

2.3.1 The Inequality in Access of Education and Youth Development

The educational opportunities and continuous learning conduct for creating attitude and skills in various fields of study and achievement standards, being ready to be a good citizen, having a better quality of life, enjoying through the process of teaching and learning in schools and community under the management of the area of responsibility in the school district and community with favorable policies and measures (Saruni Achawananthakul, 2013; Chintrakarn & Chen, 2011; Cingranelli, 1981; Flug, Spilimbergo, & Wachtenheim, 1998; Frances, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; Lee & Barro, 2001; Marin & Psacharopoulos, 1976; Mayer, 2010; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Park, Cohen, & Murch, 1996; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013; Winegarden, 1979). Several studies on the effect of income inequality and found that education can reduce inequality in income (Chintrakarn, 2011; Chu, 2000, pp. 39-49). The effect on the expansion of education and education inequality to income distribution in Taiwan during the period 1966-1995 showed that the level of education or the distribution of education increased the income distribution. The study concluded that economic growth can reduce the income inequality (C.-H. A. Lin, 2007). As the effect on extending the study of education inequality and income inequality in Taiwan during the year 1976-2003, Taiwan expanded tertiary education began at the end of the decade 1980. The study found that the number of students rose more than 50 percent while the income inequality decline to 40 percent and found turning point was 6.57 years. Moreover, the average of high education level resulted in inequality of income distribution. The reasons for increasing income inequality derived from technological change in the manufacturing sector and services (skilled biased technological change) by changing trade patterns which lead to changes in the demand of unskilled workers to skilled workers. Bakhtiari and Meisami (2010) studied impact of health and education, income distribution and poverty in Islamic countries which contained 37 countries and found that the increase in status of health and education can reduce the inequality

in income and reduce poverty in Islamic countries. The health status in this study was life expectancy. The Office of National Statistics indicated that the average age of the population is expected to live. Life expectancy is a measure of the longevity of the population lives. However, the research of Mayer (2010), found that it was unclear on the issue of inequalities in education and income inequality. Also, it was found that the reduction of income inequality was not the way to reduce education inequality and the reduction of education inequality was not the way to reduce income inequality. But it suggested that the reduction of inequality of income or education requires a specific policy by reducing income inequality that must be manage new allocations through tax system or wage controls. Sirichoke and Takahashi (2013), assessed education inequality of Thailand in 2011 by using Gini coefficient to measure the education inequality in 3 levels including national, regional and provincial levels. Moreover, it found that the education inequality in the national level was 0.349 and the year amounted to 7.63 years which is the number of years of Thai education in national level lower than number of years of education compulsory. The education inequality in regional level was found that the north had the maximum education inequality. Also, education inequality in provincial level found that Mae Hong Son Province has the highest education inequality while Nonthaburi Province had the lowest education inequality. Maozhong and Hua (2011) studied the education inequality in many countries by using the data to develop as index of education inequality in 38 countries. Then, it found that Chile has the highest education inequality while Finland has the most educational equality. For the main factor affecting the education inequality, it is the difference in economic status, social status and cultural status between student and education. Castelló and Doménech (2002), measured the human capital inequality in 108 countries by using data set from Lee and Barro (2001), since 1960-2000. The human capital inequality had a negative effect on the rate of economic growth and education inequality had a negative correlation with the rate of decline in investment and led to lower revenue growth. Chani et al. (2014), tested the relationship between cause and effect of human capital inequality and income inequality in Pakistan during the years 1973 to 2009 and found that had a positive relationship between human capital inequality and income inequality in the long term. It was found that the income inequality was the cause of

the human capital inequality, but the income inequality was not the cause human capital inequality. It can be concluded that improvement of income distribution can reduce human capital inequality. Checchi (2003) studied the income inequality and access to education during the years from 1960 to 1965 and showed a negative correlation between the rate of admission and Gini index. Also, Gini index used to measure inequality. If Gini index was high, inequality increased. The enrollment rate is positively correlated to invest in public education and/or special skills in the labor market. Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) studied the research in community to develop and address social inequality in Bangkok: a case study of Baan Narin Community. It found that access to education and youth development programs had the project of free education. However, it found that the school charges parents as addition fees. Moreover, community lack of childcare and nursery. Basic education opportunities for undergraduate were an average of 50 percent, as well as the community at risk because of drugs and burglary. The focus on ethical training was lower because of drug problems. According to the study in view of Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) studied social inequality in housing communities in Northern Bangkok and found that it was another dimension inequality in access to education and youth development All communities have an average satisfaction in this dimension that increased from the past (2 years ago) the terms of the issue of access to education and youth development. Factors that access to education and youth development derived from lack of chances for enrollment in high school and undergraduate. The competition are high, although the government offers basic education and increase the distribution of educational opportunities rather than in the past. Currently, the schools in Bangkok have a lot of student. But government policies focused on supporting children with ability rather than children who are economically deprived. Moreover, even children and young people in the community will have more educational opportunities than in the past. It also found that every household of some communities, some still cannot send their children to get a college degree because of unfavorable economic position and the opportunity to study in prestigious schools that require connections. Janya Pukyaphon, Sorphon Booranakul, Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) studies the development and solution of social inequality in Thailand: a case study of Rongchon 45, Ratcho, Chatuchak, Bangkok found that the

problem of access to education and youth development in the community enrolled in public schools was additional fees to the school. Commenting about the economy with the education of youth found in moderate level since the government supported for basic education, but gaining extra lessons in the school, other private institutions or special classes based tutor found that economic conditions of family was an obstacle as well as the government took action in the development of children and youth in low level. Kantarod Sanwong (2012) studied the development and solutions of social inequality in Bangkok: a case study of Klong Bang Sue - Ratchadapeseak. The study on dimension of access to education and youth development opportunities found that young people have attended school in nearby communities. However, it did not enough. Youth development as a good youth of society can be seen from the youth is not interested in learning and the process of teaching does not provide opportunities to develop thinking skills and practices in daily life. In terms of knowledge and practice, they also lack the skills to take more lives and unable to study what has been applied to everyday life. This is consistent with study of Sawatphol (2012) found that teaching the young people are not quality attributed to the current media. This is a great temptation for young people interested in learning more activities to develop life skills. In the future, it expected that youths should get education higher than this. According to the research of (Dirika Lathapipat, 2010), the economic status of the family as a factor influenced the choice of education at different levels. Those who come from families that is economically disadvantaged and social and educational opportunities less than those who come from families with more educational advantages. Therefore, it makes economic and social position improved. For the research of Booth and Krongkaew (2003), it found that Thailand after the economic crisis of the years 2540 - 2541, many parents see the importance of education so that children are able to succeed in the workforce with higher education.

2.3.2 Inequality in the Physical Development of Community

The development of public space management areas look for a livable city. To ease traffic calming, clean by using laws and regulations to community involvement. The events benefit of youth and seniors to take advantage of areas such as distribution and entertainment activities (Galvez et al. 2008; Zenk et al. 2005;

Saruni Achawananthakul, 2013; Chani et al., 2014; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; Frances, 2016; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; Moreland & Susan, 2007; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Shannon et al., 2005; Tiamsoon Sirisrisak, 2016; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013). According to the study of Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013), it found that education, research, community development and correcting social inequality in Thailand: a case study of Baan Narin thong found that the physical appearance of the village is a large community. But there is a big problem in the community, lack of childcare. Common areas in the event the stadium pool to be used by the community childcare services to private or community side. In some areas, there is a point where the risk of mingling the establishment of community child becomes a garbage dump. Street lighting has been damaged in some parts. Advocates of the community take the form of flyers and word of mouth, the topography of the sewers in urban areas when rains will make flooding. Because no dredging the sewer and water treatment does not manage to clog the pond. According to the study of Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014), it found that disparity community social housing estate in Bangkok over the development of the physical side of the community is still a problem at the community average; satisfaction is low compared to other dimensions of Community postal ecosystems and communities. Wang Prime medical The conditions of the Physical Development of the community is no different than even today's government agencies and the community to develop the infrastructure to manage physical communities into the city's various communities also experience limitations and managed hosting community involvement in Tana Thani village and Postal and Community Ecology the ownership problem areas and infrastructure such as roads, water meter and the meter is still private property. As a result, the public sector and people in the community cannot continue to improve and solve the physical problems of the community. Wangpai community suffer problem due to lack of awareness on coexistence, as in many communities, conflicts of cases where members of the community do not care for their pets leave the stool home another ring formation. annoyance to neighbors In many communities do not tidy the streets in the community because members often bring potted plants, cars or obstacles

were placed on a public road in front of their home. And every house has a garage. But the car parked outside the house and made the road narrower and disorganized. It also led to the theft of the community members was friendly with suspicion and lack of awareness on coexistence. As a result, community members, the disparity in access to and use of the common areas of the community. According to Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014), it found that development and correcting social inequality in Thailand: a case study of Longson 45, Lardyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, found that the fire protection system. Community safety has medium the fire-fighting equipment in a confined space that is accessible yet. Public areas and central to the activities of the community are not enough, which is also borrowed from the community. State lighting hallways of the community has medium People in the community need to come into the office to fire more traffic at night. For the study of Kantarod Sanwong (2012), it found that development and correcting social inequality in Bangkok: A Case Study of Klong Bang Sue - Ratchadapeseak. The study focused on the development dimension of inequality in the physical aspects of the community that the problem of water pollution caused by water in the canal during the dry season very strong smells. Currently, editing conducted by using bio-fermentation. Biological and ball In the future expect to get help from Bangkok about the issue of noise pollution and problems with lighting.

2.3.3 Inequality of Poverty and Strengthening Communities

Employment, unemployment, income, assets, liabilities or work opportunities and access to capital (load dependent elderly, disadvantaged children) were a strong sense of community (Bakhtiari & Meisami, 2010; Checchi, 2003; Chintrakarn & Chen, 2011; Cingranelli, 1981; Flug et al., 1998; Frances, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; Lee & Barro, 2001; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; Marin & Psacharopoulos, 1976; Mayer, 2010; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Ottensmann, 1994; Park et al., 1996; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013; Winegarden, 1979; Wright, 2003) According to the study of Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013), it found that studying in community development and correcting social inequality in Thailand: a case study of Baan Narinthong found that problems relating to poverty and

strengthening the community. There are a variety of career and life are in the current economic conditions, revenues, expenses, not enough people in the community owes both formal and more difficult to get loans and require collateral. People need to let the public or private sector to promote the professional integration support. The revenue for the Community and harmony in the community, there is a centralized model. Because both parties for a living, not to focus on unity within the community. For the study of Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014), it found that studying the disparity of social housing community in Bangkok, found that the conditions of poverty and strengthening the community. The general economic conditions, the cost of living are higher, unemployment, debt problems and the promotion of professional training of community members inefficient. And the lack of cooperation from members to build strong communities are also experiencing partisanship is a major obstacle to building stronger communities, many communities in the early stage of registration of the Community. The group members are intent to establish a group to develop a strong community where members can work together to solve problems in the community, but when the economic impact to the community vulnerable. In a community, most members have poor economic status and often face insufficient income to make a living. It is noteworthy that almost every community turns the external debt which aggravates the economic problems when interest rates rise, it made more economic problems escalate and impact on quality of life to the other side. According to Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014), it found that studying of development and correcting social inequality in Thailand: a case study of Longson community 45, Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, found that poverty and strengthen communities. Most members of the community need vocational training or workforce skills such as cooking; baking of the Appliance Repair Massage Professional Training Center cost the most and has the highest proportion of the cost of food, housing, health, respectively of community members. The solutions to the debt problems of the community should be resolved as it is for the government to explore debt and aid and low-interest loan fund established cooperative community. Kantarod Sanwong (2012), it found the development and correcting social inequality in Bangkok: A Case Study of Klong Bang Sue – Ratchadepeseak. The study was about inequality dimension of poverty and strengthening the community. Current wages are not enough to cover

living expenses. It is expected that in the future as the economy is improving, and the community will have more strength with the help of the government. According to Kantikul and Chattipong (2012), it found in Watpracharabuetum community had poverty problem that is difficult to resolve such as the income is not enough for high expenditure daily.

2.3.4 Inequality of Unfair Practices by the Government

The relationship between the state and communities, government power, unfair (Service, Legislative and judiciary), an influential group, the related benefits (State officials, including police officers municipal area, politicians) intervention process and investigation. Exploitation Political interests, economic good governance (primarily in the management of all types of businesses of all sizes to grow steadily, transparency and fairness to shareholders, directors, executives, employees, partners, customers, and community responsibility and environmental), spatial inequality in the difference of distance to the center of power, knowledge, resources, rights, services, causes the deprivation of participation in decision-making whether the other. Structure that affect inequality in this dimension in the current geographical structure. (Acemoglu, 2002; Saruni Achawananthakul, 2013; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; Frances, 2016; Khan et al., 2014; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017). Other research has significance to the distribution of political power, for example; Acemoglu et.al (2007) Discovery data from the economic development of the countries in Latin America. (Cundinamarca and, Colombia) against the United States. Political inequality, affecting both developed at a later time, and the level of economic inequality. The study is research Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013). The Community Project for Developing and Solving Social Difference Problems in Bangkok Metropolis: A Case Study of Rintong Village, found the implementation of specific projects, urban congestion, which is not a legal entity. Government cannot give fairness to the community. People need to solve the state unable help themselves. Drugs are a scourge among young people. The worshipers were not implemented by the government in any way. The temporary committee of inquiry into the case. Consistent

with the study of Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) social inequality of the housing estate community in the Northern Bangkok Found that the terms of the practical problems that cannot be justified by the state of Community Housing of experience has been a cumbersome process and disrespectful of public officials. Community Phongphet Chaeng 14 encounters an influential advocate gambling and gaming tables resulted in the authorities dare to rigorous imprisonment. According to the study Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) A Development and Elimination of Social Inequality in Bangkok, Metropolitan Area: A Case study of Raong- Chorn 45 Community, Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand realize the practice is carried out by the Member States in these community problems. The purchase of politicians at all levels the lack of impartiality by police motorcycle lane. The legal community that the law is unfair because the retail labor laws, employers are often exploited. Kantarod Sanwong (2012) study about the development and problem solving on social inequality in Bangkok: a case study in Bangsue-Ratchadapisek canal community the results of a study on dimensional inequalities unfair practices by State. It found that people in the community, seeing that in the past and present operations of the Government, relate with the study of The Knowledge Management Institute (2005) found that the community views about inequality or the inequality of people in society that there is no discrimination, excessively different styles. The problem arises mainly from the discrimination of which the future government officials expect that the performance of government officials will be better.

2.3.5 Inequality of Access in Public Resources

Access to basic services from government policies and measures the quality of service received. Access to infrastructure and public services, housing, health, education, career training, life safety and environmental, Social welfare disadvantaged, such as elderly, child care and the elderly. (Sarunit Achawananthakul, 2013; Bakhtiari & Meisami, 2010; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; N. Dempsey, Brown, & Bramley, 2012; S. E. Dempsey, 2009; Frances, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; Lindsey et al., 2001; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; Moreland & Susan, 2007; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012;

Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Emily Talen, 2003; E Talen & Anselin, 1998; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013; Wilson & Fehrenbach, 2005b; Zenk et al., 2005). In addition Nijpanich (2012) study on inequality in access to health services in the country is still different which able to manage and develop the health system under the direction and standards. The guidelines to reduce the inequality with the principle of public access to timely, quality care and services they need to cover. The basic principle is the same inequality is no different. Under the government's policy all units under the Ministry of Health to serve patients of all rights under the normal system of policy by the Minister of Health. Providing immediate emergency patients in permanent access to state resources for everyone. Inequality, environmental access to exploit environmental resources. To protect the quality the environment Disaster risk management. And the ability to adapt to changes in the global climate is influenced by environmental inequality. Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) while inequality, environmental threats come from the private sector. The scramble for arable land. External actor into a business which inequality in this dimension, causing the injustice of being treated differently. Being deprived of the services. Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) research on The Community Project for Developing and Solving Social Difference Problems in Bangkok Metropolis: A Case Study of Rintong Village, found that access in public resources. The joint to development of a centralized location, including the stadium, Park, Playground. Then designated to support the budget that management and development of the area. However; it also caused problems in the services of narrow parking space is insufficient. Health Service hospitals is far no facilities for the elderly and service bus service to the community, no free. Moreover; Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) study on Social inequality of the housing estate community in the Northern Bangkok, found that terms of the issue of access in public resources which caused the system to access basic services from the public sector inefficiency, especially health services. Health insurance coverage is limited to a very inconvenient and inaccessible to the public with a poor quality. Communities provide an average satisfaction in this dimension, the lowest compared to other dimensions that could be analyzed. Due to the direct experience of a community that has been ignored by the public authorities. Given the lack of support and funding opportunities in community development. Including government agencies cannot solve problems

with the infrastructure of communities which affect the quality of life and the lives of the citizens. Community members to rate their satisfaction of the minimum dimensions. Communities provide an average satisfaction in this dimension, the highest compared to other dimensions that could be analyzed. Has caused the community has been a major issue in the last two years, for example. To solve the problem of public buses make traveling more convenient. To receive services, such as community needs. Services vaccine, spraying mosquitoes, CCTV, garbage collection system improved. In addition, the basic service of some kind going on in the public sector also contributes to the community are more satisfied with such a free education. And premiums for the elderly, etc. Furthermore; Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) A Development and Elimination of Social Inequality in Bangkok, Metropolitan Area: A Case study of Raong- Chorn 45 Community, Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand However, access in public resources, community members agreed that the free treatment policy and social insurance There is no effective quality and treatment. As well as also enterprise community health promotion community is not enough. Members of the community used to rely on themselves. Due to lack of experience with fire the painting from the government and the community is lack of support from the government seriously in sports and recreation. Kantarod Sanwong (2012) the development and problem solving on social inequality in Bangkok: a case study in Bangsue-Ratchadapisek canal community by the results of a study about the dimensions, inequality in access in public resources. It found that current access in public resources, slightly better than the former, because it can install the water supply of Metropolitan. However, the lack of space to exercise in the future, it is anticipated that the Government will arrange some form of welfare. Meet the needs of communities increased.

2.3.6 Inequality of Expressing Opinion

The information awareness of people in different groups (including community leaders / committee and the general public) is channels in the public opinion. (Communicating with the agency. And government officials) as well as the response of the state of public opinion. (Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; Frances, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; National

Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013). From Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) research on Inequality Pathway of Rawai Sea Gypsies in Phuket Province Found that the inequality in political potentials at different of a person or group of people is something that affects the process of political decision making and to benefit from the decision. Inequality of political voice because of the community to Government, but not fluent speaking Thailand. Rights and consequently transferred, also as an adult. After that, when there is an announcement, informing the dominate land. The people also to inform the issuing of title deeds and land possession. Squashed into that of the villagers, until the claim litigation alternatives to court to expel community members, out of the land. In addition (Nantaka Kruain, 2008) In fact, the power of the people to the right. The community came out to fix it unusable. Even the Constitution of The Kingdom of Thailand BE 2540 Section 46 to endorse and support. "Aboriginal communities" have the right to manage. natural Resources Environment and culture of their own It does not appear that there are any agency of the state apparatus or an executive with the policy decision of the government has embraced the research knowledge and policy recommendations regarding community rights to utilize. (Chuntira Satyawadhna, 2003) further Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) study on The Community Project for Developing and Solving Social Difference Problems in Bangkok Metropolis: A Case Study of Rintong Village, found that in the past had ever collaborated on a new group of young people who is Executive Director of temporary communities. To help the development community until successful. Proposed establishment of a Community regulation, Bangkok, in which the current opinion differences between the committees, to the old series, so there's less to attend the meeting. The needs of the community do not match, resulting in a unique public relations group leader lacks strength. A study of Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) Social inequality of the housing estate community in the Northern Bangkok shown that conditions of Inequality of expressing opinion resulting from problems with the distribution of news, the Government does not even have to distribute news and information from the public sector will be improved, and the villagers have the opportunity to express opinions more. However, the Government would not respond

to public opinion in full. The problem is not with the participation of community members, mainly from the economic problems, there is no time to participate in community activities and has a bias towards Government that in the past has ever offered the comment and then not get a response back. Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) study on A Development and Elimination of Social Inequality in Bangkok, Metropolitan Area: A Case study of Raong- Chorn 45 Community, Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand identified that the participation in the comments and responses to the comments of the members of the community, lack of community involvement in the review. The reasons of economy due to take most of their livelihood. It does not have the time to attend comment. Lack of knowledge on public issues, channels and forums to post a comment. Communication channel between the community and the state, the community members understand. The government especially the region. The response of the state and the relevant departments have delayed, sometimes do not, and illegal. As the influence or one, only to get a response. A research of Kantarod Sanwong (2012) the development and problem solving on social inequality in Bangkok: a case study in Bangsue-Ratchadapisek canal community has shown that the study on the dimensions of Inequality of expressing opinion which the former has been the opinion of the community. The opportunity to express their opinions on various matters. More than ever before, because the government has been listening to a lot more people.

A literature review of studies and research. It can be seen that the inequality has issues under the sub-issues of inequality in a wide range of inequality in a wide range of issues. The study was conducted by variables important issues about the inequality to occur in community, Thailand which reviewed the literature and research various issues about inequality arising from the extraction the variable contains the following issues. Inequality of access in education system and youth development, Inequality of physical development in community, Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community, Inequality of unfair practices by the government, Inequality of access in public resources, Inequality of expressing opinion, Inequality in income, Inequality of Cultural, Inequality of political, Inequality of the environment, Inequality of gender equality, Inequality in the elderly and people with disabilities, and Inequality in labor. The issues of inequality are such

| Factors | Inequality of access in education system and youth development | Inequality of physical development in community | Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community | Inequality of unfair practices by the government | Inequality of access in public resources | Inequality of expressing opinion | Inequality in income | Inequality of Cultural | Inequality of political | Inequality of the environment | Inequality of gender equality | Inequality in the elderly and people with disabilities | Inequality in labor |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chuntira | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satyawadhna (2003) | | × | | × | | × | | | | | | | |
| Checchi (2003) | × | | × | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emily Talen (2003) | | | | | | | | | × | | | | |
| Wright (2003) | | | × | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medhi Krongkaew and Nanak Kakwani (2003) | × | | × | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilson and Fehrenbach (2005b) | | | | | | | | | × | | | | |
| Shannon et al. (2005) | | × | | | | × | | | | | | | |
| Wilson and Fehrenbach (2005a) | | | | | | | | | × | | | | |
| Moreland and Susan (2007) | | × | | | | × | | | | | | | |
| C.-H. A. Lin (2007) | × | | × | | | × | | | | | | | |
| Daron Acemoglu and Simon Johnson (2007) | | | | | | | | | | | | × | |
| Eikemo et al. | × | | | | | | | | × | | | | |

| Factors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | Inequality of access in education system and youth development | Inequality of physical development in community | Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community | Inequality of unfair practices by the government | Inequality of access in public resources | Inequality of expressing opinion | Inequality in income | Inequality of Cultural | Inequality of political | Inequality of the environment | Inequality of gender equality | Inequality in the elderly and people with disabilities | Inequality in labor |
| Khantikul and khadthipong (2012) | | | × | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kantarod Sanwong (2012) | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | | | | |
| Sawatphol (2012) | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | | | | |
| Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | | | | |
| Pichayapaiboon (2013) | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | | | | |
| Khan et al. (2014) | | | | × | | | | | | | | | |
| Chani et al. (2014) | × | | × | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | | | | |
| Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | | | | |
| Tiamsoon Siririsak (2016) | | × | | | | | × | × | | × | × | × | × |
| Issc Ciss Cics MCCH (2016) | × | × | | | | | × | × | × | × | | | |
| Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | |
| Total | 33 | 19 | 32 | 17 | 27 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Factors | Authors/ Researchers |
|--|--|
| Inequality of access in education system and youth development | Inequality of access in education system and youth development |
| Inequality of physical development in community | Inequality of physical development in community |
| Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community | Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community |
| Inequality of unfair practices by the government | Inequality of unfair practices by the government |
| Inequality of access in public resources | Inequality of access in public resources |
| Inequality of expressing opinion | Inequality of expressing opinion |
| Inequality in income | Inequality in income |
| Inequality of Cultural | Inequality of Cultural |
| Inequality of political | Inequality of political |
| Inequality of the environment | Inequality of the environment |
| Inequality of gender equality | Inequality of gender equality |
| Inequality in the elderly and people with disabilities | Inequality in the elderly and people with disabilities |
| Inequality in labor | Inequality in labor |

49 Researches

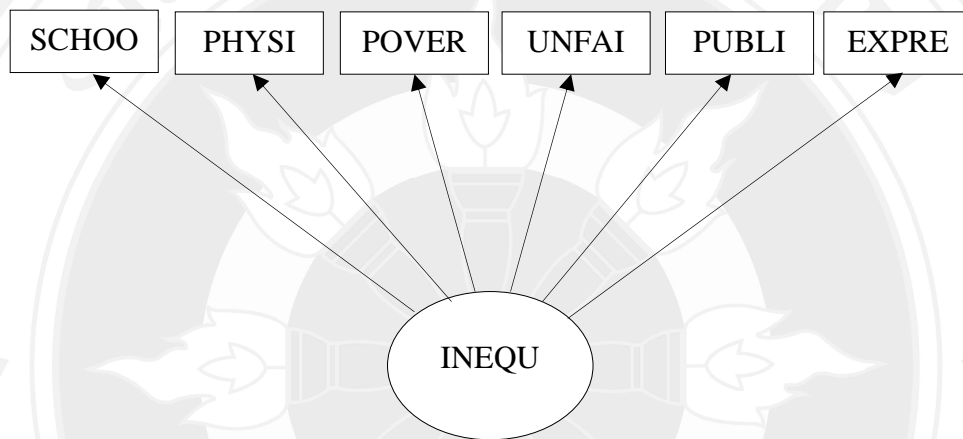


Figure 2.4 Social Inequality Issues

The Summarize of study and literature review the issues of inequality variable extraction tables for all 49 variables, research shows that issues of inequality are the most educated. Inequality of access in education system and youth development up to 33 research. The study mainly focuses on educational inequalities, which can be considered as the basis of popular inequality that will cause the next stages. Most of the studies on the inequalities mainly studies on inequality in education that affect revenue. In addition, studies on the issues of inequality in subsequent scholars to focus on important issues and causes of inequality in many social and community space for the next sequence is: Inequality of access in education system and youth development, Inequality of physical development in community, Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community, Inequality of unfair practices by the government, Inequality of access in public resources, Inequality of expressing opinion is the important factor that scholars focus on education and is an

inequitable society. Therefore, a study of Model to Decreasing Social Inequality for Enhancing Quality of Life in Community Based Tourism Sector, Thailand in a study in which variable issues cause inequality 6 the following variables. Inequality of access in education system and youth development, Inequality of physical development in community, Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community, Inequality of unfair practices by the government, Inequality of access in public resources and Inequality of expressing opinion. The variables used in the study of the relationship and test the theoretical structural equation in the next sequence. And to review the literature in order to be educated on the concepts and theories of life. To find factors that can make the community a better quality of life in the next.

Table 2.10 Variables, and Researchers Who Study on Inequality Issues

| Variables | Researchers/ Authors |
|--|---|
| 1) Inequality of access in education system and youth development | (Saruni Achawananthakul, 2013; Bakhtiari & Meisami, 2010; Chani et al., 2014; Checchi, 2003; Chintrakarn & Chen, 2011; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Chu, 2000; Cingranelli, 1981; Flug et al., 1998; Frances, 2016; Issc Ciss Cics MCCH, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Krongkaew & Kakwani, 2003; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; Lee & Barro, 2001; C.-H. A. Lin, 2007; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; Marin & Psacharopoulos, 1976; Mayer, 2010; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Ottensmann, 1994; Park et al., 1996; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Rati, 1990; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sasin |

| Variables | Researchers/ Authors |
|---|--|
| 2) Inequality of physical development in community. | Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011; Sawatphol, 2012; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013; Winegarden, 1979) (Saruni Achawananthakul, 2013; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; Frances, 2016; Issc Ciss Cics MCCH, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; Moreland & Susan, 2007; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Chuntira Satyawadhna, 2003; Sawatphol, 2012; Shannon et al., 2005; Tiamsoon Sirisrisak, 2016; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013) |
| 3) Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community. | (Bakhtiari & Meisami, 2010; Castelló & Doménech, 2002; Chani et al., 2014; Checchi, 2003; Chintrakarn & Chen, 2011; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Chu, 2000; Cingranelli, 1981; Flug et al., 1998; Frances, 2016; Khantikul & khadthipong, 2012; Khuain, 2008; Krongkaew & Kakwani, 2003; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; Lee & Barro, 2001; |

| Variables | Researchers/ Authors |
|---|---|
| 4) Inequality of unfair practices by the government. | C.-H. A. Lin, 2007; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; Marin & Psacharopoulos, 1976; Mayer, 2010; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Ottensmann, 1994; Park et al., 1996; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Rati, 1990; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sawatphol, 2012; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013; Winegarden, 1979; Wright, 2003) (Saruni Achawananthakul, 2013; Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; Daron Acemoglu & Simon Johnson, 2007; Frances, 2016; Khan et al., 2014; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011; Chuntira Satyawadhna, 2003; Sawatphol, 2012; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013) |
| 5) Inequality of access in public resources. | (Saruni Achawananthakul, 2013; Bakhtiari & Meisami, 2010; Khagsadan |

| Variables | Researchers/ Authors |
|---|--|
| 6) Inequality of expressing opinion. | <p>Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; N. Dempsey et al., 2012; S. E. Dempsey, 2009; Frances, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; C.-H. A. Lin, 2007; Lindsey et al., 2001; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; Moreland & Susan, 2007; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, 2011; Sawatphol, 2012; Shannon et al., 2005; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Emily Talen, 2003; E Talen & Anselin, 1998; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013; Wilson & Fehrenbach, 2005)</p> <p>(Khagsadan Chowathanakun, 2014; Cingranelli, 1981; Frances, 2016; Khuain, 2008; Dirika Lathapipat, 2010; National Institute of Development Administration, 2012; Pichayapaiboon, 2013; Chanya Pukayaporn et al., 2014; Kantarod Sanwong, 2012; Chuntira Satyawadhna, 2003; Sawatphol, 2012; Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017; Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013)</p> |

The researcher has summarized the previous studies related to this topic as the following table:

Table 2.11 Researches Related to Inequality Issues

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) | To investigate the Inequality of Rawai sea gypsies in Phuket Province. | Qualitative | <p>The cultural inequality, The difference in conditions between social groups defined by race, language, religion and culture is an element of cultural inequality. Structures that affect inequality in size is not a single culture, a respect for diversity, pluralism is not allocated to the other groups in society.</p> <p>Spatial inequality a difference far toward the center of the resource of knowledge, rights, powers, causing to discourage participation in decisions, or operations.</p> <p>The social inequality differences among various social groups, including poverty, occupation, citizenship status causing social discrimination as a public service.</p> <p>Knowledge divide not be accepted, and the quality of education, became a marginal people who have political power.</p> <p>Inequality of political potential of different people or groups of people is something that affects the process of political decision making and to benefit from the decision. Inequality of political voice, makes sounds of certain people louder than the voice of the other person</p> <p>Environmental inequalities to access resources to protecting the quality of the environment and disaster risk management capabilities in adapting</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) | To study and analyze current situation and needs of the Raong-Chorn 45 community by engaging participation of its local citizen to eliminate social inequalities in six areas which are 1) access to education and youth development 2) development for physical surroundings of the community 3) poverty and low level of community proficiency building 4) unfair treatment from government | Qualitative | to the changes of global climate. Economic inequality, the difference between revenues and costs, assets, wealth, standard of living including inequality in occupational. Problems of social inequality in the past, present and future of the community as a measure of satisfaction with the quality of life of citizens in issues of social inequality represented by the public as a self-assessment from the past until now and future predictions within the 2 year period by using a ladder stairs quality of life requires the minimum is 1 and the maximum is 10 stages. It represents a qualitative interpretation out a satisfaction rating / expectations which minimum is 1 So far, the highest 10. The problems inequality of social participation in the comments and responses to the comments of the community's level of satisfaction least, both past and present. The expectations for the future A level of satisfaction that is expected to provide most of the issues of access to education and youth development and physical development of the community. |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) | <p>sectors 5) access to public resources 6) inequality in expressing opinion.</p> <p>To study on social inequality of the housing estate community in Northern Bangkok with six communities as case studies which interviewed community leaders and civil organizations as well as examined the quality of life and formulated the community development plan.</p> | Qualitative | <p>1) Access to education and youth development; all communities have an average satisfaction Dimension 1, up from the past. The conditions of the issue of access to education and youth development, the lack of chances for admission to high school and undergraduate. The races are highly condensed.</p> <p>2) Development for physical surroundings of the community; all community has an average satisfaction in 2 dimensions, this has increased from the past, however, the physical development of the community is still a problem that the Community average, the lowest satisfaction compared to other dimensions.</p> <p>3) Poverty and low level of community proficiency building; most communities have an average satisfaction in 3 dimensions, this has increased from the former factors, the conditions of poverty and strengthening communities, come from the general economic conditions, which have a higher cost of living. The problem of unemployment, debt, promoting the professional training of members of the community are not effective and a lack of cooperation from the members in creating strong communities.</p> <p>4) Unfair treatment from government sectors; most communities have an average satisfaction in</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Pichayapaiboon (2013) | To analyze problems and needs of communities through the involvement process and | Qualitative | <p>dimension 4 this has increased from the former factors, stress conditions, unfair practices by the State, the community's housing come from experience with cumbersome procedures and disrespectful of state officials.</p> <p>5) Access to public resources; most communities have an average satisfaction in 5 dimensions, this has increased from the former factors, conditions of access to the resources of the state which is causing the system to gain access to basic services, the Government still lacks efficiency. Particularly health services. Universal health insurance, there are restrictions on use of services. It is not easy and is not accessible to the public at the poor quality.</p> <p>6) Inequality in expressing opinion; community has an average satisfaction in 6 dimensions of this increase due to the former factors, conditions of inequality problems in the comments of the community resulting from problems with the distribution of news, the government does not even have to distribute news and information from the public sector will be improved, and the villagers have the opportunity to express opinions more. But the government would not respond to public opinion in the various fields fully.</p> <p>1) Access to education and youth development. The government should release more scholarships to be informed of the resources allocated to scholarships.</p> <p>2) Development for physical surroundings of the community. The community needs to have more space to make a public park. Installation of the</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-------|--|-----------------|--|
| | <p>cooperation in handling problems for sustainable development in communities and to reduce social inequality in six issues, i.e. accessing educational system and youth development, developing the community physicality, solving poverty and strengthening communities, unfair treating by the state power, accessing the state resources and involvement in expressing opinion and response of the state to the</p> | | <p>lighting around the area of the community, because the community still lacks light, which may cause security in life somatic and belongings of people who are in the community.</p> <p>3) Poverty and low level of community proficiency building. Encourage professional development to increase income for people in the community and provide savings to make loans outside of the system.</p> <p>4) Unfair treatment from government sectors. Police officers do not have to be a good example to the public and strict implementation</p> <p>5) Access to public resources which budget for the project some agencies have not yet reached the community.</p> <p>6) Inequality in expressing opinion that district offices should prepare publicity boards, community pages for promoting public access to the community even more.</p> <p>The quality of life (a bamboo ladder) overview of social inequality that the Community perspective as in the past, a score out of 10 seems to be the only current increases to 5.03, 4.03 and the future. Expected to have a greater level of 7.17.</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| (Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al., 2013) | community opinion. To analyze problems and community needs in Rinthong Village for solving social difference problem. | Qualitative | <p>1) Access to education and youth development; A free education program found that the schools are charging parents other costs more. There are also problems with drug abuse epidemic and burglary. The focus on ethics training less.</p> <p>2) Development for physical surroundings of the community; local communities lack the physical development of the community, like childcare. Areas for activities, sports pool also needs to develop the infrastructure to public good increases. Such as sewers Wastewater.</p> <p>3) Poverty and low level of community proficiency building; The community has a large diversity of career and with the current economic conditions. Revenue expenditure is not sufficient to make the community a debt. They want the public or private sector to promote the professional integration support group to another as income to the community.</p> <p>4) Unfair treatment from government sectors; the implementation of some projects in the area also has some problems. Local communities are not a legal entity. Government cannot give fairness to the community. People need to solve the problem amicably state cannot help.</p> <p>5) Access to public resources; access to state resources is quite difficult. Parking is not enough Health Service hospitals is far inconvenient for the elderly.</p> <p>6) Inequality in expressing opinion; the community has a different opinion, demand</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| (Sanmuen, 2013) | To analyze problems and needs of communities under the involvement process and cooperation in handling problems for sustainable development in communities, and reduce social inequalities. | Qualitative | <p>mismatch. The lack of strong leadership.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Access to education and youth development; found that children and youth in the community has not been studied enough. Most graduates in primary education. The loss estate Parents are poor It is impossible to study at a higher level than elementary education. 2) Development for physical surroundings of the community; found that physical development within the household. Living area, bathroom, stairs, handrails, ramps and lighting is not conducive to the quality of life of members of the household. Some unhygienic toilet folk decay and external factors includes electric, frequent water outages. Some of the damaged pavement. No area of the park for recreation and fire protection system in the community. 3) Poverty and low level of community proficiency building found that most community members have insufficient income to expenditure. 4) Unfair treatment from government sectors found that government officials used powers beyond the scope that exists and has bribed officials. 5) Access to public resources found that access to public resources of the community. Housing there is an old wooden dilapidated condition. No Security, environment in poor communities, including junk that one of the reasons the government is unable to take because it is personal. Health There is no health center in the community. Environmental and safety of life and property without collateral security to the |

| Study | Study Focus and If Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-------|---|-----------------|--|
| | | | community. 6) Inequality in expressing opinion found that community members have the opportunity to comment during the membership. Members of the community board no comments forum, no cabinet or box to express their opinions and to receive information from the outside. |

Table 2.12 Researches Related to Inequality Issues

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured By | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in This Study from Authors |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Access to education and youth development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The educational opportunities Continuous learning Scholarships | Quality of life | Community | Synchronized from Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) Pichayapaiboon (2013) Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) Sanmuen (2013) |
| Development for physical surroundings of the community | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of common spaces Development infrastructure in area Development safety and security in area. | Quality of life | Community | Synchronized from Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) Pichayapaiboon (2013) Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) Sanmuen (2013) |
| Poverty and low level of | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Earning | Quality of life | Community | Synchronized from Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) |

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured By | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in This Study from Authors |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| community proficiency building | income 3. Liabilities 4. Access to sources of funding. 5. The strength of the community. | | | Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) Pichayapaiboon (2013) Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) Sanmuen (2013) |
| Unfair treatment from government sectors | 1. The relationship between the state and the community. 2. The use of state power 3. The political benefits. 4. | Quality of life | Community | Synchronized from Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) Pichayapaiboon (2013) Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) Sanmuen (2013) |
| Access to public resources | 1. Access to basic services from the state. 2. Policies and measures of the state. 3. The quality of the service received. 4. Access to basic utilities 5. Public | Quality of life | Community | Synchronized from Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017) Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) Pichayapaiboon (2013) Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013) Sanmuen (2013) |

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured By | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in This Study from Authors |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Inequality in expressing opinion. | <p>services.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition of public information 2. Channels for public comment. 3. The response of the state of public opinion. | Quality of life | Community | <p>Synchronized from Sirinun Suwanmolee (2017)</p> <p>Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014)</p> <p>Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014)</p> <p>Pichayapaiboon (2013)</p> <p>Sataporn Tawonatiwas et al. (2013)</p> <p>Sanmuen (2013)</p> |

2.4 Quality of Life Theory

The Quality of life is a matter of the existence of a quality life and be happy. Quality of life is a concept that is well accustomed in every context. However, the quality of life for people from different social groups, different cultures and different economic goals were also different. Some elements of quality of life issues, it would be different. Due to look at the meaning of life and the quality are very different. It can be concluded "Quality of Life" from the perspective of life means living a subsistence existence. (NECTEC's Lexitron Dictionary, 2017) and Canadian Oxford Dictionary (1988) meaning that capacity for growth, functional activity and continual change which life consist of physical, mental, emotional, social, life is not only a living but have existence grows act and the continuation of the physical, mental, emotional and social quality refers to how good of a person and object (Royal Academy, 2017) and Juran (1986) Discusses the quality that directly and appropriate use. In addition to the fundamentals of life as a concept that is recognized around the world is the concept of Maslow, who have reported human needs as steps in the report, "A theory of human motivation" in the 1943 is step 1 the physical requirements, step 2 needs security and stability, step 3 needs love and ownership,

step 4 needs respect and step 5 needs in life, each person needs a different level depending on the mind. The body of status and then social context explains the meaning of the life quality multidimensional description of the quality of life that is the perspective of the individual and society (well-being). The World Health Organization discussed that the quality of life satisfaction and perceived status of a person in life. The relationship with the expectations of the cultural values of society, including politics. Furthermore consistent of Cambel (2017) mentioned that the quality of life cover, happiness, satisfaction and expectation. Moreover (Kraiphikul, 2019) summarizes the quality of life that a condition in the well-being of both their physical and mental and social This includes secure rights and freedoms, if viewed in the context of the medical quality of life refers to the physical and mental strength. Healthy and happy satisfied with the quality of life, peace is threatened by various diseases and disorders body and mind. Further Prawad Osathanon (2002) mentioned that quality of life is the quality of the social, economic, educational, political and religious. David Phillips (2017) Comprehensive quality of life perspective, life satisfaction and happiness, quality of life perspectives from various disciplines, such as economists believe if the economy has a good quality of life. Social science view covers many issues, such as health, education, welfare, physical environment, income equality, employment, technology, engagement in society. In addition Sheldon (2000: 321) said that well-being is a combination of the availability of well-being in daily life. The cost of living is low level Satisfaction in life Safe, happy and independent life stability. Quality of Life is a term widely. Both in Thailand and in the English language. In the past, the quality of life in the society in Thailand means eat anyway or well-being at matches in the English language that the well-being, but from the development-oriented, people are at the center of development and sustainable development, therefore, has made expansion of the term "quality of life", which is an element in many ways, more particularly in relation to the environment and to the minds of people in the particular conditions. WHO (1999) Meaning the "Quality of life is a multidimensional concept that combines both the mind and body that independent the social environment and personal beliefs. Under the cultural values and life goals of the individual. "

From the definition above quality of life is happiness, mentioned a person perspective and in the context of social, environmental, economic, social, political and religious education, health, welfare, education, physical environment, income equality, jobs, and technology involved in the social bond, even though the dimensions or components of the quality of life for the main part are identical and will have dimensions or some elements that are different depending on the difference between individuals. Context, as well as other areas/environment

2.4.1 The Implication of the Concept of Quality of Life

The happiness and well-being is the main feature of quality of life described as above. UN report on World Happiness Report 2017 summarizes the survey of happiness of people in 155 countries around the world to celebrate "Happy International day" March 20, 2017 the aim is to encourage a change in the policy of the State to better quality of life of the world population of this research is based on the rating of the Gallup World Poll by various factors included; GDP per capital, Social Support, Healthy life expectancy at birth, Freedom to make life choices, Generosity and Perception of corruption. However; Des Gasper (2004) Isolated element or dimension of well-being that is significant in terms of 6 aspects; 1) pleasure or satisfaction 2) preference fulfillment 3) free choice 4) opulence 5) well-being to achieve some value which is independent of or beyond the personal, such as good health, etc. 6) holding or ownership of resources or assets that pose a potential opportunity or ability to attain the goal. Assessing the quality of life of people was divided into several groups by using only determines. As follows:

- 1) According to their age, such as the quality of life of the baby, the quality of life of the elderly.
- 2) Physical condition, such as the quality of life of the disabled, the quality of life of patients with cervical cancer. Quality of life of patients with palsy.
- 3) career, such as the quality of life of doing office work, the quality of life of the nurses.
- 4) Environment such as the quality of life of the residents of the old mines. Quality of life of the residents in the housing
- 5) Economy, such as the quality of life of people of medium income

6) Social conditions, such as the quality of life of the people in urban areas. Quality of life of the people in urban communities quality of life of the people in rural community. Quality of life of the people in the slums, the quality of life in a single family.

The elements of the quality of life in the overview from the related literature review consists of body-mind side, economic, etc. to be used in different contexts, there will be a different element/dimension. As in the following example. The United Nations, the concept development of quality of life 9 elements. (Wirairuk Tangcharoen, 2001) 1) Health care (K. Kim, Uysal, & Sirgy, 2013; Turkoglu, 2015), 2) food intake (Muhammad, 2016; Serag, Shalaby, Farouh, & Elariane, 2013), 3) education (Dolnicar, Lazarevski, & Yanamandram, 2012; Erikson, 1993; David Felce & Perry, 1995), 4) career and the condition of the work (E Diener, 2006; E. D. Diener, 1995), 5) residential houses (R.A Cummins, 2000; Sirgy, Rahtz, Cicic, & Underwood, 2000), 6) social security (Papageorgiou, 1976), 7) apparel (Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011; Andrews & Withey, 1976; Campbell et al., 1976), 8) the place of rest and relaxation time (Johansson, 2002; Liao, 2009; Marans, 2003) and 9) human rights (Kenny, 2005; Somarriba & Pena, 2009) Consistent with WHO (1999) mentioned dimensions / components of quality of life. It consists of four major areas: 1) health, 2) psychological, 3) the relative socio, 4) environment. It is also consistent with Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (2017) which is a component of the quality of life consists of 5 major fields as follow; 1) quality of life in the workplace, 2) quality of life in a family 3) quality of life, environmental 4) quality of life and stress, 5) quality of life in daily lives. (Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; David Felce & Perry, 1995; Sirgy et al., 2000; Somarriba & Pena, 2009)

The factors that cause the quality of life there are a variety of factors that can affect the quality of life to achieve. If one factor has an effect that occurs in the negative quality of life. Sometimes, such effects may cause substitution of a positive impact by other factors which may cause the quality of life. There are also other factors involved that affect quality of life factors, including the resources. Political, economic and social factors, which are key components and relationships within that. The main factors that can affect the quality of life, including the physical elements. The material factors and social factors. Upon learning about the early life of the

people. It is divided into two main types of component elements, physical and social elements. The scholars who study the quality of life in the past. Sharma (1975: 11) mentioned the dividing elements of life into two categories: 1) physical component. By considering both the quantity and quality of food, water, shelter, clothing, medicine, etc. 2) the social and cultural elements. Which considers both the quantitative and Consisting of quality Factor in education, employment. Medical Services and Public Health of the working environment. Recreation Creativity, etc., and have the corresponding portions of the study of Campbell (1976, pp. 117-124) shed light to the quality of life is determined the composition of 3 dimension: 1) Physical factors include pollution. Density of population and housing conditions, 2) Social factors include education, health, and the density of the family, 3) psychological factors of satisfaction, success, disappointment and frustration in the driver's life. And in the view of scholars Thailand. Narongsak Talapat (1992) has been studied and discussed key elements of quality of life for individuals that should contain a key component of quality of life six main areas: 1) Physical Domain is the recognition of the condition of the body which affect their daily lives, such as getting to know the health condition of body awareness to feel comfortable. No Pain Recognizing the capacity to deal with the pain. The body awareness, strength in daily life. Awareness of sleep and rest, 2) Psychological domain is the perception of psychological conditions such as self-perception of a person with a positive self. The image of self-awareness perception of self-esteem. Awareness, self-confidence. Awareness of ideas, memory, concentration. Decisions, and the ability to learn the stories of identity and recognition. The ability to deal with grief or worry, and so on. 3) Level of Independence is the recognition of the independence that do not rely on others. The recognition of the ability to move their perception of their ability to perform their daily activities. The efficacy of the work. Recognize that they do not rely on drugs or other medical treatments, etc. 4) Social Relationships is to recognize it. Its relationship with the other person. The recognition received help from others in society. As well as the perception that it has provided assistance to others in society by 5) Environment is awareness about environmental issues that affect lifestyle, such as the perception that they live independently. Not being confined to a secure and stable life to recognize that the environment is in good physical pollution variety of

convenient transportation and financial resources. Health services and social workers the perception that is likely to receive the practice of recognizing that it is a recreational activity and activities in their spare time. 6) Spirituality Religion / Personal Beliefs is awareness about beliefs that affect their lifestyle, such as the recognition of religious belief and spirituality. the meaning of life And other beliefs that have resulted in a better way to live life is to overcome obstacles such as the study of Narongsak Talapat (1992) are consistent in some aspects to the study of Tawe Hongwiwat and Penchan Pradubmook (1992) mentioned the elements of life that a person must have on the social level, there are 6 aspects as follows. 1) the body, including the basic health, energy savings, family facilities, and in the occupation 2) the mood, experience, including recreation benefits of goodwill, in local culture The warm family and in the community, love, and ownership of a group 3) physical environment, including environmental conditions, clean and pollution-free, regulation in soil, water, air and noise, there are amount necessary for a living and the field. 4) cultural environment, including the opportunity to study and work at the fair participation in public activities, life safety and property government to grant the freedom and equality, fairness, cooperation in the community order and discipline, sympathy, values that are consistent with the principles of religion 5) the idea to understanding of the world, life and community education, profession, the ability to prevent the problems of their own, the family and the community is acceptable in the community, creating success self, self-acceptance and having a goal in life and self-acceptance 6) mind morality in private and in society, such as integrity, honesty, kindness, supportive help experiments, good faith in the religious sacrifice and abstinence from smoking. There are also studies about quality of life which have broken down elements out a resolution increasing by Tawerad Thanakom (1989) life is meant to be a feature of life being mean the elements and characteristics that reflect the condition of the existence of life. The good part is complementary to each other and the natural environmental and to develop their own freedom, peace and prosperity to complete, such as 1) a healthy wellbeing 2) self-reliant in the economy as a professional engaged in the economy and corruption. Have some money to spend, and 3) have nutritious food to eat, and eat with 4) are working and living. And the proper functioning is not crowded, clean, and comfortable to live, work and travel 5) is safe

for both my heart and as free from crime and vices 6) are natural complementary pleasant scenic soil air pollution 7) Family ties are both warm and pleasantly. 8) Social welfare and good service. Property rights, freedom, equality, peace and welfare 9) have a disciplined society with cultural traditions and laws that are fair and contributing to the development of social life and 10) co-exist and work well with others, considerate and generous friendship and fair activities earned 11) have their own free time and use their free time to benefit. To take pleasure from great entertainment and aesthetic appreciation of things to improve themselves even more in areas 12) Educated to understand the tricks event experience is the base of life and make wise decisions 13) Critical thinking solutions with intelligent life. A video that can relieve suffering 14) Endowed with the spirit of moral and ethical behavior and good faith of the body, speech and mind certain values of its life 15) sanity mental stability a good attitude clear the mind pleasantly salty that the content of the elements that define the quality of life for the majority of its content is consistent and in the same direction. Differ only in the number each component the only elements of the scholars have offered to cover the elements.

In addition to the study of Charoensuk (2015) study on the elderly to promote health in the community, said the factor that represents the quality of life of people in society. Taking into account the following factors: 1) Education 2) Health 3) Housing 4) Employment and income maintenance 5) Social security 6) General social service and 7) Recreation.

2.4.2 Quality of Life Indicators

To determine the quality of human life and contribute to the development of the guidelines quality of life is an important goal in the development of the country. Scholars and institutions in both foreign countries are involved in the planning. Development policy is trying to create. A tool to measure the level and quality of life. The World Health Organization (WHO) is an agency that plays a major role in the development of quality indicators such as universal life came in 1996, with a total of 100 indicators or questions (WHOQOL-. 100) the Department of mental Health. Translate to Thai the experts reviewed the translation back to English again. Thailand is considered the World Health Organization. Recognized as the official measure of

quality of life WHOQOL-100 consisted of 2 types of perceived objective and self-report subjective (Suwat Mahatnirunkul et al., 1997), incorporates elements of your life 6 aspects as follows.

1) Physical Domain is the recognition of the condition of the body which affect their daily lives, such as getting to know the health condition of body awareness euphoria illness and perceived ability to deal with the pain, body awareness, and strength in daily life. Awareness about sleep. Including awareness about sexual intercourse. The recognition of these affect the daily life. (Erikson, 1993; David Felce & Perry, 1995)

2) Psychological Domain is a recognized psychological condition of such recognition, positive feelings people have towards ourselves. Recognition of self-image. Perceived sense of self-esteem, Awareness, meditation, memory, thoughts, decisions, and the ability to learn their stories and are aware of the ability to deal with sadness whether anxiety, etc. (K. Kim et al., 2013; McCabe & Johnson, 2013; Serag et al., 2013)

3) Level of Independence is the recognition of the independence that is not dependent on other people. Recognizing their ability to move. Perceptions of their ability to perform their daily activities. The recognition of the ability to function. The perception that they will not have to take any medication or medical treatment, etc. (Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; Grasso & Canova, 2008; Hagerty et al., 2001; Johansson, 2002; Kenny, 2005; Liao, 2009; McCrea, Shyy, & Stimson, 2006; Muhammad, 2016; Vestling, Tufvesson, & Iwarsson, 2003)

4) Social Relationships is to gain knowledge of their relationship with the other person. To get help from other people in the society. The perception that they have been providing assistance to others in society, including recognition in the story. Sexual arousal or sexual intercourse. (Campbell et al., 1976; Liu, 1974; Rogerson, Findlay, Morris, & Coombes, 1989; Sharma, 1975)

5) Environment is an environmental awareness that affects daily life, such as the perception that they are living independently. Not be imprisoned with a secure and stable life. The recognition that exists in the physical environments of various pollution-free, good location. There are sources for financial benefits. Place your health and social awareness that they have the opportunity to receive news or

various skills to recognize that their recreational activities, and free time, etc. (Campbell et al., 1976; E. D. Diener, 1995; David Felce & Perry, 1995; Liu, 1974; Papageorgiou, 1976; Rogerson et al., 1989; Sharma, 1975; Sirgy et al., 2000)

6) Spirituality Religion / Personal Beliefs are getting to know about the conviction of their lifestyle affects such recognition. Spiritual, religious beliefs and the meaning of life and other convictions that resulted in a good way. The lifestyle affects overcoming obstacles and so on. (Andrews & Withey, 1976; Benckendorff et al., 2009; Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; David Felce & Perry, 1995; Kenny, 2005; Sirgy et al., 2000; Vestling et al., 2003)

This tool has been developed with widely in the scope of language and different cultures around the world. The center field in that country has been set up to find the different levels of life, health services, and spot the other related to the measurement of quality of life, and to compare across cultures and different languages from many of its structure. Tool derived from the operation of the center field all over the world from study to consider in the matter of culture and expression language is there. A variety of questions in nature and in the. Forming structure of various questions, then screened out question-response format which covers the essence of quality. Life and validity in content, as well as the reliability of the questions in various cultures. Suwat Mahatnirunkul et al. (1997) in full translated and development indicators the quality of life of Thai short series (WHOQOL-BREF-THAI 1997) from quality of life indicators, condensed a batch of. The English version of the World Health Organization (WHO, 1999), which is 26 indicators divided into 4 aspects.

1) Physical is to recognize the physical condition of the person, which affects your daily life. Recognition of the freedom not to rely on others. Awareness, the ability to work. The perception that the self is not to rely on any medication or other medical treatment, etc. There are 7 indicators include: (1) the pain and discomfort (2) strength and fatigue yards (3) sleep (4) movement. (5) daily operation (6) medication or treatment, and (7) the ability to do the job. (Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; Ed Diener & Suh, 1997; Grasso & Canova, 2008; Johansson, 2002; Marans, 2003; McCrea et al., 2006; Rogers, Halstead, Gardner, & Carlson, 2011; Sirgy et al., 2000; Vestling et al., 2003)

2) Psychological state of mind is gaining good mental health, mental stability, good attitude, delighted mentality, optimistic life as a reality, perception of own positive feeling to others, perception of self-image, perception of self-esteem, perception of self-confidence, perception of thinking, memory, concentration and decision. In addition, the learning abilities that affect to living in daily life can lead to overcome obstacles. Thus, there are six indicators including (1) positive feelings, (2) learning, (3) self-esteem, (4) image and characteristics, (5) Negative feeling and (6) spirit, religion and personal beliefs. (Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011; Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; Dolnicar et al., 2012; Hagerty et al., 2001; K. Kim, 2002; Somarriba & Pena, 2009; Vestling et al., 2003)

3) Perception of relationship between individuals and others, perception of gaining assistances from other people in society, perception of providing helps to other people in society and perception of sexuality which have three indicators such as (1) social relation, (2) social supports and (3) sexual intercourse (J. Cummins, 1997; Robert A. Cummins, 1996; R.A Cummins, 2000; Robert A. Cummins, McCabe, Romeo, & Gullone, 1994; Erikson, 1993; David Felce & Perry, 1995; Sirgy et al., 2000)

4) Environment aspect means perception about environment that affects to living in daily life, perception of living in good physical environments, perception of gaining recreational activities and hobbies in free time. There are eight indicators including (1) physical safety and sustainable life, (2) home environment, (3) financial sources, (4) health care and social services, (5) perception of information and new skills, (6) participation, relaxation and free time, (7) environment and (8) transportation (Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; Grasso & Canova, 2008; Liao, 2009; McCrea et al., 2006; Rogers et al., 2011; Serag et al., 2013; Turkoglu, 2015)

The study reviewed research, which can be seen the quality of life that consists of various elements, this study has made a significant variable component related to quality of life in urban areas in the country. The study reviewed the literature and research the various elements that affect the quality of life of local people and society resulting from the extraction of the following variables contain. Physical condition of the person, psychological state of mind, perception of relationship between individuals and others, environment aspect. The elements that

affect the quality of life of those that have worked to extract the key elements that affect quality of life in the communities context of the following.

Table 2.13 Factors Affecting the Quality of Life

| Factors | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | physical condition of the person | Psychological state of mind | Perception of relationship between individuals and others | Environment aspect |
| Liu (1974) | x | x | x | x |
| Sharma (1975) | | | x | x |
| Campbell et al. (1976) | x | x | x | x |
| Papageorgiou (1976) | x | x | x | x |
| Andrews and Withey (1976) | x | x | x | x |
| Tawerad Thanakom (1989) | x | x | x | x |
| Rogerson et al. (1989) | | | x | x |
| Perdue and Gustke (1991) | x | x | x | x |
| Narongsak Talapat (1992) | | x | x | x |
| Tawe Hongwiwat and Penchan Pradubmook (1992) | x | x | | x |
| Erikson (1993) | x | x | x | x |

| Factors | physical condition of the person | Psychological state of mind | Perception of relationship between individuals and others | Environment aspect |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | | | | |
| Robert A. Cummins et al. (1994) | | x | x | x |
| David Felce and Perry (1995) | x | x | x | x |
| E. D. Diener (1995) | x | | | x |
| Robert A. Cummins (1996) | x | x | x | x |
| Sen (1997) | x | x | | x |
| J. Cummins (1997) | x | x | x | x |
| D Felce and Perry (1997) | x | x | x | x |
| Brown (1997) | x | x | | x |
| WHO (1999) | | x | x | x |
| R.A Cummins (2000) | x | x | x | x |
| Sirgy et al. (2000) | x | x | x | x |
| Wirairuk Tangcharoen (2001) | x | x | | x |
| Hagerty et al. (2001) | x | x | x | x |
| K. Kim (2002) | | x | x | x |

| Factors | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Authors/ Researchers | physical condition of the person | Psychological state of mind | Perception of relationship between individuals and others | Environment aspect | |
| Johansson (2002) | x | x | x | x | |
| Marans (2003) | | | x | x | |
| E. Diener and Suh (2003) | x | x | x | x | |
| Vestling et al. (2003) | x | x | x | x | |
| Rahman (2004) | x | x | x | x | |
| S. Cummins, Macintyre, Davidson, and Ellaway (2005) | | x | x | x | |
| Kenny (2005) | x | x | x | x | |
| McCrea et al. (2006) | x | x | x | x | |
| E Diener (2006) | x | x | x | x | |
| Das (2008) | x | x | x | x | |
| Grasso and Canova (2008) | x | x | x | x | |
| Benckendorff et al. (2009) | | x | x | x | |
| Somarriba and Pena (2009) | x | x | x | x | |
| Liao (2009) | x | x | | x | |
| Andereck and Nyaupane (2011) | | x | x | x | |

| Factors | physical condition of the person | Psychological state of mind | Perception of relationship between individuals and others | Environment aspect |
|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Authors/ Researchers | | | | |
| Rogers et al. (2011) | x | x | x | x |
| Dolnicar et al. (2012) | x | x | x | x |
| Smith and Puczko (2013) | | x | x | x |
| Dongkamon Kontongern (2013) | | x | x | x |
| McCabe and Johnson (2013) | x | x | x | x |
| Serag et al. (2013) | x | x | x | x |
| K. Kim et al. (2013) | | x | x | x |
| Turkoglu (2015) | x | x | x | x |
| Muhammad (2016) | x | | | x |
| Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (2017) | x | x | x | x |
| Total 50 Researches | 37 | 45 | 43 | 50 |

The study and review of variable elements that affect the quality of life, research shows that 50 researches that affect the quality of life are the most

environmental aspect. Psychological state of mind is more than 45 research papers by research mainly focuses also on the environmental aspect of people in society, which can be considered as a basic primary. It is seen that most people in society pay more attention to the environmental in the community and society is huge. In addition, scholars have focused on the study of the composition of the psychological state of mind it is very much the same. In addition, the study of factors affecting the quality of life in the subsequent academic focus and actors affecting the quality of life of the important areas in social and community is the most. The composition of the physical condition of the person, psychological state of mind, perception of relationship between individuals and others, and Environment aspect. The important factor is focused on academic study that has caused the quality of life of people in society. Therefore, the model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. Therefore, in this study the variables was to determine the variables that caused the elements affecting the quality of life total 4 variables consist of 1) physical condition of the person 2) psychological state of mind 3) perception of relationship between individuals and others 4) Environment aspect. As a data that can be combined to obtain a complete and compact variable, which is based on the theory of The World Health Organization (WHO) can be grouped factors four main parameters, as the following table. In this study, the theory about the quality of life using the factors mentioned in the study. In addition, factors such as the study by WHO for consistency and is moving in the same direction and be able to lead such research to the development of the actual use of quality of life concepts.

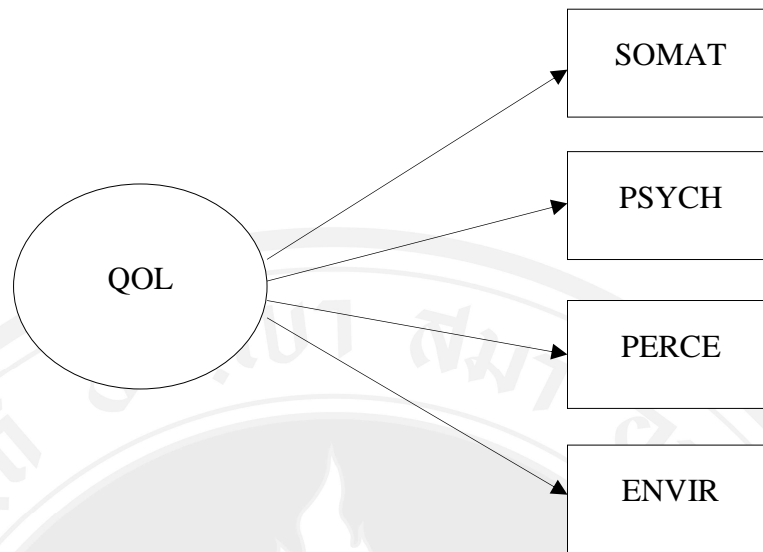


Figure 2.5 Factors Affecting Quality of Life

Table 2.14 Variable that Affect Quality of Life

| Variable | Researchers/ Authors |
|--|---|
| 1) Physical condition of the person (Somatic) | (Andrews & Withey, 1976; Brown, 1997; Campbell et al., 1976; J. Cummins, 1997; Robert A. Cummins, 1996; R.A Cummins, 2000; Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; E. Diener & Suh, 2003; E. D. Diener, 1995; Dolnicar et al., 2012; Erikson, 1993; David Felce & Perry, 1995; D Felce & Perry, 1997; Grasso & Canova, 2008; Hagerty et al., 2001; Tawe Hongwiwat & Penchan Pradubmook, 1992; Johansson, 2002; Kenny, 2005; Liao, 2009; Liu, 1974; McCabe & Johnson, 2013; McCrea et al., 2006; Muhammad, 2016; Office of the National Economic and Social Development |

| Variable | Researchers/ Authors |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2) Psychological state of mind | <p>Council, 2017; Papageorgiou, 1976; Perdue & Gustke, 1991; Rahman, 2004; Rogerson et al., 1989; Sen, 1997; Serag et al., 2013; Sirgy et al., 2000; Somarriba & Pena, 2009; Wirairuk Tangcharoen, 2001; Tawerad Thanakom, 1989; Turkoglu, 2015; Vestling et al., 2003)</p> <p>(Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011; Andrews & Withey, 1976; Benckendorff et al., 2009; Brown, 1997; Campbell et al., 1976; J. Cummins, 1997; Robert A. Cummins, 1996; R.A Cummins, 2000; S. Cummins et al., 2005; Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; E. Diener & Suh, 2003; Dolnicar et al., 2012; Erikson, 1993; David Felce & Perry, 1995; D Felce & Perry, 1997; Grasso & Canova, 2008; Hagerty et al., 2001; Hongwiwat & Pradubmook, 1992; Johansson, 2002; Kenny, 2005; K. Kim, 2002; K. Kim et al., 2013; Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013; Liao, 2009; Liu, 1974; McCabe & Johnson, 2013; McCrea et al., 2006; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Papageorgiou, 1976; Perdue & Gustke, 1991; Rahman, 2004; Robert, 1994; Rogers et al., 2011; Rogerson et al., 1989; Sen, 1997; Serag et al., 2013; Sirgy et al., 2000; Smith & Puczko, 2013;</p> |

| Variable | Researchers/ Authors |
|---|---|
| 3) Perception of relationship between individuals and others | <p>Somarriba & Pena, 2009; Narongsak Talapat, 1992; Wirairuk Tangcharoen, 2001; Tawerad Thanakom, 1989; Turkoglu, 2015; Vestling et al., 2003; WHO, 1999)</p> <p>(Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011; Andrews & Withey, 1976; Benckendorff et al., 2009; Brown, 1997; Campbell et al., 1976; J. Cummins, 1997; Robert A. Cummins, 1996; R.A Cummins, 2000; S. Cummins et al., 2005; Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; E. Diener & Suh, 2003; Dolnicar et al., 2012; Erikson, 1993; David Felce & Perry, 1995; D Felce & Perry, 1997; Grasso & Canova, 2008; Hagerty et al., 2001; Johansson, 2002; Kenny, 2005; K. Kim, 2002; K. Kim et al., 2013; Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013; Liu, 1974; Marans, 2003; McCabe & Johnson, 2013; McCrea et al., 2006; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Papageorgiou, 1976; Perdue & Gustke, 1991; Rahman, 2004; Robert, 1994; Rogers et al., 2011; Rogerson et al., 1989; Serag et al., 2013; Sharma, 1975; Sirgy et al., 2000; Smith & Puczko, 2013; Somarriba & Pena, 2009; Narongsak Talapat, 1992; Tawerad Thanakom, 1989; Turkoglu, 2015; Vestling et al., 2003;</p> |

| Variable | Researchers/ Authors |
|------------------------------|--|
| 4) Environment aspect | <p>WHO, 1999)</p> <p>(Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011; Andrews & Withey, 1976; Benckendorff et al., 2009; Brown, 1997; Campbell et al., 1976; J. Cummins, 1997; Robert A. Cummins, 1996; R.A Cummins, 2000; S. Cummins et al., 2005; Das, 2008; E Diener, 2006; E. Diener & Suh, 2003; E. D. Diener, 1995; Dolnicar et al., 2012; Erikson, 1993; David Felce & Perry, 1995; D Felce & Perry, 1997; Grasso & Canova, 2008; Hagerty et al., 2001; Tawe Hongwiwat & Penchan Pradubmook, 1992; Johansson, 2002; Kenny, 2005; K. Kim, 2002; K. Kim et al., 2013; Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013; Liao, 2009; Liu, 1974; Marans, 2003; McCabe & Johnson, 2013; McCrea et al., 2006; Muhammad, 2016; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017; Papageorgiou, 1976; Perdue & Gustke, 1991; Rahman, 2004; Robert, 1994; Rogers et al., 2011; Rogerson et al., 1989; Sen, 1997; Serag et al., 2013; Sharma, 1975; Sirgy et al., 2000; Smith & Puczko, 2013; Somarriba & Pena, 2009; Narongsak Talapat, 1992; Wirairuk Tangcharoen, 2001; Tawerad Thanakom, 1989; Turkoglu, 2015; Vestling et al., 2003; WHO, 1999)</p> |

| Variable | Researchers/ Authors |
|----------|----------------------|
|----------|----------------------|

Researches Related to Quality of Life

The researcher has summarized the previous studies related to this topic as the following table:

Table 2.15 Researches Related to Quality of Life

| Study | Study Focus and if Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| (Turkoglu, 2015) | To purpose environmental, economic, social, physical and health related indicators were discussed to contribute to the sustainable development strategies. | Qualitative | The questionnaire used in Istanbul Metropolitan Area Study (IMS) was a comprehensive document containing a broad range of domain headings of residential history, housing and residential mobility, travel demand and transportation, neighborhood and neighboring, community participation, involvement and safety, employment and journey to work; shopping and entertainment; parks and recreation; health and health care facilities, schools and regional issues. |
| (Serag et al., 2013) | To decompose the term urban quality of life into other more precise terms such as quality, quality of life and urban/urban planning. The paper also aims to address the notion of sustainable development and | Qualitative | The study classified urban quality of life into seven dimensions: environmental, physical, mobility, social, psychological, economical and political. These main dimensions are divided into thirty basic principles that can be applied in various combinations to achieve quality of life for communities. These seven dimensions are studied theoretically and can be subjected to an applied study. |

| Study | Study Focus and if Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| (McCabe & Johnson, 2013) | <p>tries to understand its relationship with the notion of quality of life.</p> <p>Research is emerging on the relationships between tourism and quality of life (QOL) and subjective well-being (SWB).</p> | Quantitative | <p>the 27 dimensions used to measure well-being, eight items showed statistically significant increases in score after the holiday: family (Asymp Sig. 0.004), social life (Asymp Sig.0.005), amount of leisure time (Asymp Sig. 0.000), the way leisure time is spent (Asymp Sig. 0.003), time spent with family that is enjoyable(Asymp Sig 0.007), loneliness (Asymp. Sig 0.044), resilience (Asymp.Sig 0.026) and change nothing in life (Asymp. Sig 0.013). Further two items showed significant changes. These were decreases in satisfaction with employment status (Asymp Sig. 0.008) and time spent with family that is stressful (Asymp Sig 0.002).</p> |
| (Sirgy et al., 2000) | <p>A review of the relevant QOL literature is presented, followed by the introduction of the conceptual model and resulting hypotheses</p> | Quantitative | <p>The finding suggest that indeed global satisfaction with community does play an important role in overall life satisfaction above and beyond satisfaction in other important life domains such as family, health, financial, leisure, and spiritual. Satisfaction with community in addition to these other life domains accounted for approximately half of the variation in overall life satisfaction. The effect of business services not government or nonprofit services. The estimates pertaining to global satisfaction with government and nonprofit services were nonsignificant. The composite variable of satisfaction with government services was found to be a</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and if Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| (Somarriba & Pena, 2009) | To analyse the advantages and disadvantages of three possible methodologies for obtaining synthetic indicators for the area of welfare and quality of life. | Quantitative | <p>significant satisfaction predictor of global satisfaction with government services. The composite variable of satisfaction with business services was found to be a significant predictor of global satisfaction with business services. The composite variable of nonprofit services was found to be significant predictor of global satisfaction with nonprofit services.</p> <p>The first variable in order of entrance is satisfaction with the standard of living which has a correction factor of 100%. This means that 100% of the information of this indicator is introduced in the measurement of welfare. The next variable in order of entrance is happiness, which retains 75% of the information. Traditional variables in welfare studies such as income and inequality lose importance in the presence of subjective information. according to the absolute values of the coefficients of linear correlation between the values of the indicator for each country and the synthetic indicator r/</p> <p>Satisfaction with standard of living 0.959121 Happiness 0.935751 Life satisfaction 0.908742 Home satisfaction 0.902438 Social life satisfaction 0.896977 Income 0.882134 Job satisfaction 0.8668 Health system satisfaction 0.863417 Living satisfaction area 0.832107 Health satisfaction 0.814873 Life expectancy at birth 0.804973 Unsafety 0.797519</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and if Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| (Das, 2008) | To studies quality of life in urban environment. The term environment has been used in broader sense, which includes physical, social and economic environment. | Quantitative | Trust people 0.742118 Life Expectancy at the age of 650.726429 Family satisfaction 0.69298 School life expectancy 0.620929 Employment 0.612227 Education satisfaction 0.601613 Leisure time 0.550477 Trust in judicial system 0.486091 Inequality 0.451193 Distance to school 0.227183 Stress 0.18028 Factor analysis reduces 34 variables into seven identified patterns. Quality of physical environment, urban amenity, socio economic condition and satisfactions from such condition are underlying dimensions of quality of life. The factors of life quality are multidimensional. Factor analysis generated both objective and subjective factors. It led to accept the hypothesis that objective condition and subjective satisfaction together comprise the dimensions of quality of life. |
| (McCrea et al., 2006) | To explores the links between objective indicators and subjective evaluations of the urban environment in predicting subjective urban quality of life. | Quantitative | The structural equation model in this paper used 12 subjective manifest variables to measure three subjective latent variables (subjective access, subjective overcrowding and subjective urban quality of life), and eight objective manifest variables to measure three objective latent variables (objective access, objective residential density, and objective cost of housing). The study found that there was not a strong link between the objective and subjective latent measures of the urban environment as there |

| Study | Study Focus and if Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| (Vestling et al., 2003) | To focuses on the continuation of gainful employment after experiencing stroke, addressing factors indicative of readiness for return to work, subjective well-being and life satisfaction | Quantitative | <p>was not a strong relationship between objective access and subjective access; and the relationships were weak between objective density and subjective overcrowding, and between objective cost of housing and subjective overcrowding. As a consequence, these objective latent variables explained very little variance in subjective access and subjective overcrowding. This is in accord with results from studies in other life domains where objective indicators were generally found to be weak predictors of satisfaction in related life domains</p> <p>The individuals who had returned to work reported a higher level of subjective well-being and life satisfaction compared to those who had not returned to work, according to the median scores on most of the individual items. Individuals who had returned to work reported a significantly higher life satisfaction concerning their vocational situation and significantly higher subjective well-being concerning work. Furthermore, individuals who had returned to work reported a significantly higher life satisfaction with life as a whole, financial situation, leisure and friends/acquaintances, but not with their family life. However, the latter was in contrast to the significant result as concerned higher subjective social well-being concerning family as assessed by means of the subjective well-being scale. In addition, individuals who had returned to work reported significantly higher level of social well-being as concerned</p> |

| Study | Study Focus and if Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| (Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013) | To study the key factors affecting the quality of life in the population in the Maptaphut area, Rayong Province. | Quantitative | economy, leisure, sense of appreciation outside home and sense of appreciation at home. Physical well-being concerning health and memory were rated significantly higher by individuals who had returned to work compared with those who had not returned to work. Mental well-being concerning mood, energy, endurance and self-esteem were also reported to be significantly higher by individuals who had returned to work. Furthermore, those who had returned to work reported a significantly higher satisfaction with sexual life as well as with self-care. The study findings revealed that all 4 factors Residence, Economy-Society, Environment, and Health and Sanitation had a positive relation with the overall satisfaction with the quality of life of the population in terms of their current living. |
| (Perdue & Gustke, 1991) | To examined the relationships between tourism and the available, objective measures of resident quality of life. | Quantitative | The study examined the relationships between level of tourism development and objective measures of population, economic, education, health, welfare, and crime in North Carolina, USA, using counties as the unit of analysis. Ten particularly important findings were observed. First, there were no major differences in population age distribution by level of tourism development, contrary to the perception that tourism development, particularly in the southeast of the USA, results in a significant growth of older populations. Significant levels of net migration were identified in areas with high |

| Study | Study Focus and if Applicable, Characteristics of Empirical Study | Research Method | Key Findings |
|-------|---|-----------------|--|
| | | | <p>levels of tourism development. A very weak relationship was observed between tourism development and per caput income, and per caput retail sales receipts were found to increase very significantly with increasing levels of tourism development. Education expenditure per student was significantly higher in the tourism counties of North Carolina and overall levels of education were highest in counties with major tourism development. The available health care increased significantly with increasing tourism development, but while quality of housing clearly similarly improved, the other measures of welfare needs did not vary. Finally, tourism development was not related to the per caput number of crimes committed in North Carolina.</p> |

Table 2.16 Researches Related to Quality of Life

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured by | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in this Study from Authors |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| Physical condition of the person (Somatic) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pain and discomfort 2. Strength and fatigue yards 3. Sleep 4. Movement 5. Daily operation 6. Medication or treatment 7. Ability to do the job | Quality of Life | Social and Community | <p>Synchronized from (Turkoglu, 2015) (Serag et al., 2013) (McCabe & Johnson, 2013) (Somarrriba & Pena, 2009) (Das, 2008) (McCrea et al., 2006) (Vestling et al., 2003)</p> |

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured by | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in this Study from Authors |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | (Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013) |
| | | | | (Perdue & Gustke, 1991) |
| Psychological state of mind | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive feelings 2. Learning 3. Self-esteem 4. Image and characteristics 5. Negative feeling 6. Spirit 7. Religion 8. Personal beliefs | Quality of Life | Social and Community | <p>Synchronized from (Turkoglu, 2015)</p> <p>(Serag et al., 2013)</p> <p>(McCabe & Johnson, 2013)</p> <p>(Sirgy et al., 2000)</p> <p>(Somarriba & Pena, 2009)</p> <p>(McCrea et al., 2006)</p> <p>(Vestling et al., 2003)</p> <p>(Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013)</p> |
| Perception of relationship between individuals and others | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. social relation 2. social supports 3. sexual | Quality of Life | Social and Community | <p>Synchronized from (Turkoglu, 2015)</p> <p>(Serag et al., 2013)</p> <p>(McCabe & Johnson, 2013)</p> <p>(Sirgy et al., 2000)</p> <p>(Somarriba & Pena, 2009)</p> <p>(Das, 2008)</p> <p>(McCrea et al., 2006)</p> <p>(Vestling et al., 2003)</p> <p>(Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013)</p> <p>(Perdue & Gustke, 1991)</p> |
| Environment aspect | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical safety and sustainable life 2. Home environment 3. Financial sources 4. Health care and social services 5. Perception of information and | Quality of Life | Social and Community | <p>Synchronized from (Turkoglu, 2015)</p> <p>(Serag et al., 2013)</p> <p>(McCabe & Johnson, 2013)</p> <p>(Sirgy et al., 2000)</p> <p>(Somarriba & Pena, 2009)</p> <p>(Das, 2008)</p> |

| Variables | Factors of Variables/ Measured by | Outcomes | Used in Samples | Tools Created in this Study from Authors |
|-----------|--|----------|-----------------|--|
| | new skills | | | (McCrea et al., 2006) |
| | 6. Participation, relaxation and free time | | | (Vestling et al., 2003) |
| | 7. Environment | | | (Dongkamon Kontongern, 2013) |
| | 8. Transportation | | | (Perdue & Gustke, 1991) |
| | 9. Education | | | |

2.5 Inequality with Quality of Life

Inequality is one of the main reasons that cause poor quality of life in the present. To create social well-being, distribution of income to the community and reduce inequality in society. Economic Development Foundation Fairness and reduce social inequality, according to government policy. Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (Public Organization) (DASTA) apply model integrating important policy of working closely with the Ministry of Tourism and Sports and other agencies, both public and private. To promote tourism, the main income of the country and see the most right now. By focusing on the development of tourist areas to clean and safe. The main approach to tourism development in community based tourism by DASTA for create revenue, reduction of social inequality, make children return home, people return to their own homeland, family enjoyed a greater. To increasing the role in running a civil state and affiliate networks will be able to boost the government mission to expand and build on the work that benefits the community and society as a whole of the country. Creating awareness for all sectors have seen the importance of tourism to sustainable development. Particularly tourism can help to reduce the equality three southern border provinces. DASTA with eight departments, including the Ministry of Tourism and Sports, the administrative center of the South, Department of Research, Department of health, Yala Province, Pattani Province, Narathiwat province and Songkhla Rajabhat University which take the Strategic Plan Sustainable Community Based Tourism to targeted communities in three southern provinces (Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (Public Organization), 2018). The goal is to develop tourism in the community can raise well-

being to promote community tourism in the southern provinces have established the quality of the tourism market, both domestically and international. To understanding that CBT contrasting ecotourism. Community based tourism is an emphasis on community-centered work. The eco-tourism, nature-centered focus. Community is the only element Homestay, Rural Accommodation cultural experience that is different from CBT is focused on home-centered, but to focus on the involvement of the community. Managed clear in community organizations. The key is indispensable travel regard to environmental sustainability, social and cultural. Direction of the community managed by the community to community, and the community has a role to own the rights to manage. Learning to visitors. Through four main elements include the natural and cultural resources, community organization, management and learning. The important issues, each community has a rich natural resource base. A royalty on sustainable resource use. Combined with its unique cultural traditions endemic and when people in the community have understood the social system. A person with knowledge Community sage, skilled in a variety. Community ownership who took part in the development process. In terms of management, there are rules for working mechanism to handle tourism links tourism to the development community as a whole (Sutamma Nitikasetsoontorn, 2015). Therefore, the Inequality will come in parallel with quality of life. Which, if it occurs at a fair distribution of benefits. There are benefits to fund economic development, the social community blend an understanding way of life, cultural differences and management systems are causing the learning process between the villagers with visitors. Creating awareness of the conservation of natural resources, together with both sides to all of these is the CBT can reduce the inequality. All parties are involved in the management, services and receive a fair share of benefits. Teaching community management by apply mechanism. In addition, it will help improve the quality of life and well-being of the community, making community-based tourism, also contributes harmony solidarity and reduce social inequalities. Sustainable tourism management will be required to join together to achieve joint planning, joint responsibility together to focus on participation (Jamal & Getz, 1995). Creating to accept whether reduced conflict and inequality in society which will enhance local communities in such areas is stable, wealthy, sustainable community development and cooperation will lead to integration.

The engagement between sectors in the area to support the development of Community tourism master. Raise the CBT system to harmonize policies and strategies Community Based Tourism along with a key is to assist human resources development sectors, able to manage the resources of tourism in the area, as well as the system is sustainable and beneficial to the local community (Manzo & Perkins, 2006). Support of the local community, link to market tourism, both domestic and international acceptance of the group known as the tourists interested in community-based tourism, Thailand. Throughout the 15 years of the master community. DASTA develop the extra income from tourism grew 38.5% to the well-being of the community as high as 86.36%, while leisure travelers to experience the community happier 79.17% interest as "value-economics" of tourism resources to develop high-value 4.4939 trillion baht ever touch reinforces that tourism is a tool to make people happy, fairness and reducing inequality has a substantial (Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (Public Organization), 2018). Moreover, happiness index increase, the profit is greater than the money, considering the inequality of Thailand. Income inequality is an issue that is considered to be the first (Kitisak Sinthuwanit, 2005) found that the distribution income of country. Although during the economic growth will make people more revenue. However, this increased revenue falling on people who earn up to 20 percent, which is a first class geographical revenue for the country in the last ten years. The inequality of income led to differences in the quality of life of the population of Thailand in various fields. The main issue that caused the social inequality that comes from poverty due to a poor quality of life is lower than the standard, which is difficult to find housing in the area, lack of facilities, hard to have a good education because of the need to work towards raising money for themselves and their families, including the issue of access to government resources which amendment also requires such The education system, health care service, safe drinking water which are not thoroughly and unfair part is due to these persons by educational level is not high and access to information insufficient through people predominate to seek interests led to various social problems and last issues last night is freedom of expression of the people also need to create awareness of the rights can be done including channels. The problems are caused by these poverty is the main problem of unequal whether led to social

inequality. In the society of social inequality in 6 issues from the above study brings to the issue of inequality in a society consisting of 6 issues. 1) The problem of access to education and youth development. 2) The physical development of the community. 3) The problem of poverty and empower communities. 4) The problem of unfair practices by state power. 5) The problem of access to state resources. And 6) the inequality in the comments (National Institute of Development Administration, 2012). Country of Thailand is important to resolve the problems of poverty and inequality in the country comes first which need to keep poor people go away. Everyone must eat well, anyway. Good quality of life with happiness even some people in life will have no chance to build themselves up and make-believe, the most important thing is the human quality of life, good mental and physical health. Public health policy, it is important that the Government in the past, it has 30 baht for all diseases treatment project, which is much appreciated. Can help the public and promoting quality of life as well, what is the problem should solve is the access to hospitals, especially remote locations that typically have a small sub-district hospital where medical equipment is often not enough. If need to do a treat some diseases must be forwarded into a large hospital in the city, which was usually has a problem of travel inconvenience trouble(Puey Ungphakorn Institute for Economic Research, 2017). Case studies from South China Morning Post revealed the development of Hong Kong since the return of Hong Kong to China in the year 1997 found that although the Hong Kong economy has improved progressively as the order has been driven by the Chinese economy over the past 15 years. However, Hong Kong also has other issues such as quality of life issues and social inequality. The quality of life is the main problem that most Hong Kong people are facing in today Sit Pui-yu, a social worker from the Society for Community Organization commented Hong Kong social inequality issues occur more during the 15 years that such problems affect the quality of life of citizens. By the Gini coefficient of Hong Kong, according to data from the income of the population in 2011 increased to 0.537 compared to 0.533 in 2007 and 0.451 in 1981, which showed that. Hong Kong is the inequality of income distribution more. Hong Kong is a city with the highest income inequality in the developed countries, the US and Singapore's Gini coefficient stood at 0.482 and 0.469, respectively scholar to see that the Hong Kong government should not only consider the rate of economic growth

alone. The above figures do not show that the standard of living of the people will rise. Rob Chipman, a former Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, commented Hong Kong is still living. But the gap between the incomes of rich and poor, and air pollution is affecting more and more Hong Kong. Although Hong Kong is a resource capable. Nevertheless, it still does not solve the problem (Chan, 2012). Moreover, Urbanization has a close relationship with the inequality. Because the urban and rural areas are different in many cases urbanization process that coincides with the rapid development is seen as the result direct of the inequality was even, as in the Philippines has been estimated that the urbanization make inequality within countries has increased three-fold. China making the inequality between urban and rural areas than higher 43 percent. Thailand, the expansion of the city's relationship with the inequality intimately which Thailand has the appearance of being a single big city, Bangkok is a city with a high concentration of highly developed compared with other provinces. In addition, the economic center of Bangkok and was the center of social and cultural as well as political. Leading institution with a strong academic and a hospital with medical personnel and medical facilities are available where all based in Bangkok are. However, the expansion of the city has not made the inequality between urban and rural areas increased only. But also makes the inequality in the city rise again. During the past decade, it is estimated that the economic differences between the rich and the poor in Bangkok can be more than 10 times ever. Daunting than it is. The inequality is not just a symptom of economic alone. It also manifests itself in the form of a variety of symptoms. The city center is a relatively high concentration of building, because of the dense population. However, there is limited land. Slum problems, therefore it is difficult to avoid. In the center of many large cities around the world, includes the communities whether community as a tourist destination due to the density. Development is focused on taking advantage of the density of the area so that the value of the infrastructure as possible. Despite effective. However, this methods makes inequality within urban areas is increasing. The land near the infrastructure is expensive. Continuously, deprive many people of low purchasing power from the system. Inequality in land and housing was aggravated by severe. Inefficient land holdings, urban land, landmark concluding communities. The large centers are concentrated in the hands of the capitalists and big capital. The

housing market and gaps in the tax laws, land speculation areas and development of various especially in the business center. Inaccessibility of land and housing, making people less revenue must invade the public space and private wilderness area that has not been developed for temporary housing and slum in the end. When a public and private need space, it would be the eviction of residents for purported to maximize land use. In the case of eviction success low-income people will find new land to build temporary housing again. A new cycle that never ends (Strategic Research Issues (SRI) UNIT, 2018). In the digital economy inequality in access to the production factors are increasingly difficult. Whereas each person has access to basic services; utilities are not equal, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The more technology advances, the more the better, the disparity is even greater which information and apps, new apps need the Internet with high-speed access to the Internet more. Thus, it may not be enough that need to upgrade the technology of the time. In addition, the disparity in access to political power and the city administration. The city center has a style and a variety of social activities, whether it is residential, attraction, official place and industrial economy, which makes a variety of stakeholders in the city. In this sense, the city center has dimensions of conflict of incompatibility of bargaining power and high profits is the hub and high space of politic. The administrative structure and development is full of complexity in terms of power as well. The management structure and the development of sophisticated power-oriented access to power usually makes it difficult as well. The city center is inequality in access to political power and city management by default. The inequality that arises from the political space already. The centralized state power on the order from top to bottom is also aggravated by the disparity. Most people in the city lack the right to claim and self-expression. This reason, which there is a very high political inequality.

Conclusion of inequality and quality of life, income inequality has been caused by unfair distribution of income in society. It is the leading cause of social class hierarchy which the social elite of this happening leads to inequality of rights and opportunities. Generally, rights and opportunities to access public services such as the right to education, judiciary, state services, including access to some of the private sector such as financial services, etc. The law guarantees the fundamental

rights of citizens in many respects. However, the social mechanisms that allow the screening of low social status are not able to exercise their own as a research indicates. Particularly, people who came from other part of country that living in the Bangkok have the opportunity to access good quality of life and equality of treatment public bodies less populated cities whether other groups. Many workers are immigrant population in Bangkok which cannot entitled to basic public health services in the state based on residence registration, etc. Also, research has found the opportunity for higher education of children depending on the household income is significant. The children in poor households with the opportunity to study a Bachelor of only 1 percent, while opportunities for undergraduate of the whole country was 11 per cent and in developed countries is 35 percent. Therefore, what happens in society currently, the inequality is stepping into the society and affect the quality of life in society has changed, most of the changes that will impact more negatively. From the above, will see a number of factors that are causing the inequality that impact to the quality of life in society. Thus, this study aims to reduce inequality to obtain a better quality of life of people in society. In particular, community based tourism areas which make people in those areas to achieve better quality of life.

2.6 Community-Based Tourism Concept

Community-based Tourism (CBT) is tourism which are base for community management that is recognized by the community widely used. Community-based tourism is a part led to sustainable tourism consist of cultural tourism and homestay management that resident participate to manage by own run their community. While mean tourism can be tool development in any community and create opportunity for local resident play the role for planning, direction to develop community. In fact, the community has to expose its communities to a broader presence, providing a creation to the learning process of planning. To distribute decision-making power and resource management by emphasizing the importance of environmental management, as well as the use of tourism as a tool to develop communities along the way. Therefore, the meaning of community-based tourism has a wide range of definitions: community-Based tourism is a tourism that takes into account the environmental sustainability.

Society and Culture, which manages the direction of tourism by the community in which the community is owned by the resource. Have the right to manage, develop, take care to bring learning and experience to the visitors. The community-Based tourism concept is also involved in creative tourism. The meaning that it comes from community-based tourism is to create learning and experience for people visiting the community. Xavier Font (2013) mention that CBT is a tourism that is affiliated with the community, which aims to create a community of benefits for improving community development. Visitors to the community can learn about the culture of community and environmental conditions within the community. Tourism by the community also brings environmental conditions within the community. Social and sustainable culture, where people in the community are managed within their own communities. It aims to increase the number of tourists through learning about community and way of life. Which consistent Wirapon Thongma and Prachuap Aumnaat (2004) Community-based tourism is a tourism idea that it is environmentally sustainable, social and cultural by customizing the plans and directions by the community, the community is centered or managed to provide direction plan their own action plan. A community can be owned by an owner who has the right to manage the supervision to provide learning to the visitors, as well as tourists, who will benefit from tourism by looking at tourism management process that covers five aspects is the political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental.

In addition, Sarobol (2004) provided definition by the community-based tourism as an alternative management for tourism management by the community to participate in the planning schedule. Tourism regulations define the direction on the basis of whether all local resident own environmental resources, as well as stakeholders from tourism in the community area, bringing the local resources in different fields to the cost or use as a factor for the tourism arrangement. As well as the development of people within the community, it focuses on sustainability and contributes to local people. This definition is consistent with Ubunwan Pradubsuk (2006) Community-based tourism is an important part of mutual learning between tourists and local people. Protection and management of existing community resources. It can also be used as a tool to manage the sustainable development of communities. This has led to the participation of all sectors of society, benefiting the

community. The same way with (Dudchanee Ampan & Ranukar Glubsuk, 2012) Tourism resources of the communities in the area can be managed for the benefit of tourism management and maintenance of the existing resources in the cause of sustainability and the needs of the community as well as tourists. (Ruschaporn Chansawang, 2003) Tourist attraction is a community foundation is to engage the community in the management of tourist areas. Community tourism has helped stimulate the local economy with job creation and income distribution, while also taking part in helping preserve the culture. Different from the meanings of (Pornpen Wichakprasert, 2006), CBT is to conserve and protect resources, preserve, and restore cultures, disseminate the communities of culture, which is a tool to improve quality of life, and also as a tool to create awareness and understanding. To build community engagement create unity in the learning community and exchange the culture between tourists and locals, and also make money for the community. Community-Based Tourism has become a philosophy of management that focuses on sustainable tourism. The rights of people in the community to manage local resources as people in the community want to provide as well as profit from community resources amid tourism development, in the ideology of tourism planning, by the community is the development of bottom (people) to top (entities or organizations that share involved in community tourism), which is a way to aim or succeed in managing travel by the community and managing people who are involved in the community to better conserve, while developing and sharing profit benefits to people who are equally relevant. (Manyara & Jones, 2007)

2.6.1 Learning Process of Community Based Tourism

Learning, CBT need to take into account the sustainability of the social and cultural as well as environmental management by setting a direction of tourism through the community for the community and to learn visitors. Communities need to have the ownership rights to manage existing resources in the community which take into account that tourism must be managed simultaneously, consist of 5 aspect of politics, economy, society, culture and the environment. By taking part in the management of community ownership of local resources (Ubonwan Pradubsuk, 2006) a process of learning, CBT has the key elements are as follows.

1) The potential of the people, by the people in the community need to recognize the fundamental identity of their own as well. In order for the notice about the community. The people in the community must be ready to work together all sectors. Harmonious learning and an open mind.

2) The potential of the area is natural resources, cultural traditions, local wisdom, which are inherited from generations to generations, which people in the community must know love and cherish in their own identity for the potential of the area and to be valued in their community resources and can be managed appropriately. In addition, in order to achieve the value and sustainability of existing resources.

3) Community management, which can be managed through community tourism, must have a community vision and understanding tourism through communities and recognized leaders this is necessary, cooperation between the government and relevant departments. Management direction Community preparation to know the management mode of tourism area. What kind of activities should there be and how to allocate them locally.

4) Participation is an expression of opinion, discussing issues and communicating the group's participation, as well as finding solutions from raising feedback from the experience of researchers or people with local knowledge. The community managed to organize the forum together to think, plan, implement, coordinate management with related departments in collaboration. In addition, there is a need to create community rules to help people in the community as well as the visitors.

In the case of Okazaki (2008) the first step in practical tourism planning should be to examine the current situation with respect to community participation and then to indicate the initiatives that are required to promote it. (1) when community participation is promoted, power redistribution will be facilitated; (2) if the collaboration process does not forge ahead, neither community participation nor power redistribution will occur; (3) if neither community participation nor power redistribution progresses, collaboration will not be fostered; (4) in equities in power will undermine collaboration; and (5) social capital is established gradually in the processes and contributes to improving the sustainability of the destination by

creating synergy both within the community and between the community and other stakeholders. 4 Elements of success in community-based tourism

1) Natural and Cultural resources. The community has a rich natural resource base and has a reliable production trajectory and sustainable natural resources. The community has a unique cultural tradition.

2) Community Organization. The community has a social system that understands. There are wise or people who have knowledge and skills in various matters. The community feels the owner and is engaged in the development process.

3) Management are rules and regulations for environmental management Culture & Tourism. There are organizations or working mechanisms to manage tourism and can link tourism to the overall community development. Fair distribution of Benefits, There are Community funds that contribute to the Community's economic and social development.

4) Learning are the nature of tourism activities can create awareness and understanding of different lifestyles and cultures. The system manages the learning process between the villagers and the visitors. The awareness of conservation of natural resources and cultures in both the villagers and the visitors.

From the tourism principles of CBT must come from the community's actual needs, which the community has to take into account the situation in which the affected community of tourism impacts has been taken by the community together. Express opinion and decide on the resolution to be handled in accordance with the direction the community deems appropriate to manage tourism within the community, and the community must participate in the whole thought, planning, and monitor every process, and also require common learning and sharing benefits. The community must to gather as a group as an organization as a mechanism to represent members of the community and to implement direction management. The management administration, policy to induce community tourism and to meet the intent of people in the shared community. The concept of tourism management by the community must take into account together. Fairness, equality and impact on economic, politics, environment, society and culture are creative, and to reduce negative impacts with a shared opinion from the community. Rules for tourism management by clear communities and can be directed in accordance with the

prescribed direction. By a community that has managed tourism community members. General villagers and tourists are required to have a process to induce joint learning. It also contributes to the development of appropriate and accurate community tourism. Tourism by the community requires standards, such as cleanliness, safety. Fair revenue distribution for those involved which standard must come from a joint agreement within the community. Tourism is not the primary profession of the community, and the community must do their own primary profession, as it is the only auxiliary profession of the people in the community. If the people of the Community change tourism arrangements, will destroy the way and cultural life of the community. In addition, community organizations should have sufficient strength to deal with potential tourism impacts and are ready to stop when the community's management capabilities are exceeded. If you are looking for a part of the tourism community and the efficiency of tourism management in a community view. Tourism management by the community will also be considered by an external perspective, such as a state policy that can support tourism in the community. The marketing and behavior of tourists (Sarobol, 2004) A community that looks at a community center or base to determine the direction of the plan. Its own execution plan in the field of politics, economic, social and environmental cultures can therefore make tourism activities part of a holistic development process and about many groups of people. When looking in the context of tourism development, which need the community to participate and benefit from tourism. Community tourism arising from the entrance to advice from agencies or individuals outside the community and tourism by the Community arising from the initiative of people within the community (Sangkhakon, 2009) participation in tourism management is a tourism arrangement in another form, which is an alternative to more and more roles to people in the community and community. The process of managing operations can be responsive as well as a guide to sustainable social development processes under 4 sides (Padjana Suansri, 2003)

- 1) Environmental aspect, an activities with environmental relations should be the activity that contributes to the learning of the conservation of natural resources and environment, as well as limiting the environmental impact of the environment to a minimum.

2) Political performance that have political relationships should be an activity that focuses on the people involved in the planning process and deciding to manage tourism by the community.

3) Social and cultural aspects which associated with social and cultural relationships should be managed to exchange the learning of different cultures to enhance their understanding and to see the value of local cultures, as well as to the extent that the culture of the growing city has grown.

4) The economic aspect is the real profit from community tourism and the distribution of revenue to people in the community. The people in the combined area are engaged in developing, controlling the growth of local tourism and maintaining their own local natural resources.

2.6.2 Principles of Community Based Tourism

The principles of CBT is used to manage tourism as a tool for community development principles are as follows.: 1) community-owned, 2) the villagers to participate in the direction and decisions 3) promoting self-esteem 4) the quality of life 5) sustainable environmental 6) local identity and culture 7) causing learning between people of different cultures 8) respect the different cultures and the dignity 9) produce results that are fair to the people and 10) have the income distribution to the public interest of the community. The community what they can get from the tourism community is a strong community. Sustainable and beneficial learning knowledge to the development community, which will be based on the potential of each local community. Also contributes to a better understanding of tourism development focused on community self-reliance of the community is not primarily focused on the economy. It will give rise to conflicts of interests within the community. And also causing a rift in the community. CBT Management with the involvement of the community in which the community tourism a coherent manner in two (Bunnanida Soda, 2001) as follows.

1) Economic benefits to the community are also a source of revenue market system suppliers, creating career development assistance. Families and communities, causing an increase in revenue. Both direct and indirect including social benefits associated with the development of creativity in society. The creation of

rights Contact with more style. And corporate social responsibility as a safety regulation and empathy in society is increasing.

2) The impact on the community, both positive and negative. On the positive impacts that will result in economic and social negative impact on the detriment of society due to poor management, community management structure has been changed from its original form.

Meanwhile Paradej Payakwichien (2000) refers to CBT management of Thailand community in eight ways:

1) Tourism is an industry in which there are individuals or people who operate as an industry, so people are managed using social dimensions. Cultural dimensions and spiritual dimensions are managed to manage the layout of the service industry between the host and the visitors.

2) Sustainable tourism must consist of environmental dimensions Useful and appropriate use. In addition, it is required to maintain sustainable costs. The dimension of man needs to manage learning in order to lead to the solution of poverty-STEP (Sustainable Tourism Eliminating Poverty)-to induce achieving sufficiency economy.

3) Management of CBT. This has created an opportunity for the community to seek a successful travel management by the community itself, which in the current situation cannot be.

4) The policy areas of the community by the state. The state policy on tourism. The community is also in the manner in which the focus on the economy as a whole. The activity focuses on the marketing and advertising community as a tourism product with the policy overview, but also a lack of integrated management and greater clarity. Therefore, the government should develop a community contributes to a community that has managed to develop a community plan that is more immune to the community.

5) The existence of community life in a community within Thailand are also very poor. Broke out in the way agriculture has no connection with the combination of the way the world of globalization. If a travel deal is expected to cause travel more economically.

6) The involvement of the community. It is one thing to talk about nowadays. But the fact that the public has also managed to engage in collusion. To require the parties to participate or just getting on to offer only. This was what to do. The community will have to participate in the management of tourism within the community equally. And can be selected according to the wishes of the community itself.

7) Preparation of the Community is required, which is For the reason that the Thai community has a gap and lack of immunity with an unstable economic weakness, as well as social weaknesses and academic weaknesses that can support the transformation of globalization, which should be the management of cognitive development in the community can be used to manage the joint Learning Network, as well as to find consultants or escorts to manage the development that will bring together the best benefits.

8) The current benefits of social and economic conditions have been the management of unfair benefits in the society in which the development is only to look at the benefits in a short period, in which the manufacturing process does not take into account the customer's demand by thinking only the needs of the seller, but only the one-sided priority does not manage the target audience clearly. The choice of travel arrangements should be targeted to suit local travel goods. It has been managed to provide added cultural value to the tourists, as well as knowledge to tourists by the importance of trading must be fair. In addition, it is important to take into account the knowledge of information media used in the publication and sale.

2.7 The Situation of Inequality in Thailand Community Based Tourism

The tourism began to play a significant role in the Thai economy since the start of the Economic and Social development plan, in many developing countries, is accelerating the tourism development of a rise because of understanding, it is the use of the same natural and existing culture resources without much investment. Use non-highly skilled workers (Mingsan Kaosa-ard, & Aukarapong Untong, 2014). Making the tourism industry fast development. In practice, tourism development has a requirement to develop several infrastructure, such as transportation, facilities for

tourist, environmental management systems, waste water and waste. A commitment to the tourism development as a tool to reduce poverty as a results in both public policy and research aimed at demand and supply of tourism, even if the tourism is causing employment and economic growth people who live in tourist attractions have an increasing career and earning channels, but many of them research suggests that those who benefit more with high-income groups and Tourism also makes a difference in the distribution of more revenue (Wattanukuljarus & Coxhead, 2008). However, the expansion of economic activity, especially the industry and tourism, includes the expansion of population has caused pollution problems in various aspects such as air pollution, noise, sewage sludge and hazardous substances that increase volume and the water quality in the river, including sea quality, coastal waters, in the tourist area, which is degraded and has low quality standards that determine the degradation of natural resources and problems. These environments affect the quality of life of people and communities, which are limited to development future economy with the management of natural resources and the environment. Inequality is an issue that is said to the inequality between those who have and those who lack opportunities (Ativich Sangsuwan, 2015). Both the revenue and the property, an opportunity to access and power relations of inequality. Inequality is the difference, inequality of the resource distribution and the living of the population or situations in which one person was not given. It does not cover the difference in income or wealth, but also includes the inequality of the opportunity. Access to social resources and services which difference in social status, political, justice and politics of Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (2013) explain the causes of inequality in each side the inequality of wealth and income caused by policies and measures of the government, which has the goal of creating a focused economic growth, causing imbalances policy, reason of income distribution is unfair. Accelerated development leading to economic expansion in the past decade. Lead to disparities of income in society increases. The concentration distribution of benefits of development focused on developing urban than rural. The imbalance between agricultural and non-agricultural. The structural causes workers leaving the rural-agricultural to industry. Due to the uncertain nature, productivity and values of the people changed. Another major cause is the difference between the income and the distribution of income inequality in a country. An

inequality in the distribution of opportunities caused by inability of the government to allocate a budget to target the poor and discriminated. An inequality of power caused by power relations that advantage too. The policy dimension to the lack of involvement of civil society are sufficient. The power structure in the foster system which causes the concentration power and space law. In addition, report on the analysis of poverty and inequality in Thailand the Office of National Economic and Social Development (2013) also indicates that the inequality comes from 5 major causes: 1) The Thai economic structure is beneficial to the owners of the capital than the owner of the workforce. The benefits from economic growth from the export base of industrial products are essential return of capital is of most investors 2) the government management structure is centered on the central and service structure. The foundation of the cluster is in Bangkok and perimeter. 3) The land system issue is a key factor for the occupation and stability in life. 4) People still lack of understanding of provisions of the laws and freedoms that are committed to righteous, giving people the ability to take advantage of and violate the rights of the person in superior condition. In addition, the justice has a limitation for the poor, and the border of is not able to reach the process of justice over. 5) The lack of the performance and transparency, as well as the thick practices of the responsible and corruption of government officials, is a part of the cause of public policy and public service management to improve the quality of life, lack of effectiveness and effectiveness. Some are spending not matched to the target audience or serious problem. The inequality is a difference, inequality of resource distribution and the living of a country's population or situations in which a person gets something other people not receive. It does not cover the difference in income or wealth, but also includes the inequality of the opportunity. Access to social resources and public services Difference in social status politics, justice and political powers inequality is often a result of unfair, which means not equality. Non-unfair justice and macroeconomic violations of the breach of offensive or illegal acts allow citizens of equal rights. Each other has the ability to difference to accessibility, or get the discriminate.

Report on the analysis of poverty and inequality in Thailand Has concluded the inequality situation in Thailand in 6 points: financial, assets revenue, land owner, education, public health service, healthcare and non-sexual affairs(Thailand the Office

of National Economic and Social Development, 2013). Income inequality in 2556, revenue-inequality, income or distribution Thailand's revenue is slightly better compared to the 2554 year, and the revenue distribution issue is moderate. However, the revenue remains cluster in the team. 10% of total revenue held up to 36.8 percent of all revenue while the poor group reaches 10 percent of total revenue, only 1.1 percent of all revenues. This makes the difference in revenue among the wealthiest people with the poor until the 34.9 times. Inequality in financial assets which financial assets of the group are in small group. Throughout savings account and deposit accounts of people. The inequality of land holding in Thailand is very high. The land has been holding the right to the land of small group of 20% land holding the most land. An inequality in education reflects the net enrollment rate opportunities for access to educational services vary between groups. The population of the living is different between the urban-rural and regional areas, especially the undergraduate education, thereby resulting in a career development opportunity and earn a lot of different revenues by 10 percent of the most common. The opportunity to reach a bachelor's degree in more than 10% of the population is approximately 19.1 times. Students in the urban area are more likely to reach more than a student in the rural area, approximately 2.2 times the students in Bangkok have the highest reach. While students in the South region have the lowest chance to be. The quality of health services the inequality of medical personnel distribution will result in the quality of the service in different regions. The Northeast 1 doctor is required to serve a population of up to 3,918 people, while Bangkok's 1 doctor is serving only a 1,075 population, which is more than 3 times more than the quality of the service. Inequality non-sexual sector opportunities the opportunity to study is different between the gender, especially in high school, by females, have an opportunity to access education is more than male, but in the work of women are less involved in labor force than men and women receive lower average wages than men, as well as the role of both political and women's management decisions, are less than men. In the preservation environment, the community must be a partner of the environment. Natural resources provide plenty of fertility with key metrics: energy consumption, waste management, water/waste water management, green area, social equality and cohesion resident who live in areas must have a good well-being. With social security and combined

development with a key indicator is cultural diversity, cultural heritage and awareness of ethical concerns is a gender- equality, cultural preservation, corporate society responsibility, and protection of children from exploitation in tourism, economic prosperity needs to distribute income to the community thoroughly and truly, with a key indicator; Employment goods and services small community based enterprises and infrastructure development. In addition, in Thailand's inequality situation, it sees that inequality and fairness are related to all the social dimensions; economic, social, physical and political when considering the patterns of inequality. It finds an arrangement of inequality patterns, such as revenue-inequality, an inequality in access to quality public services, an inequality in the discrimination, inequality of a legal, inequality gender in particular area, prosperity, wealth, and income inequality, which is due to an unbalanced development or a cluster in some areas. This results in the development of a distribution that is not more common in areas and groups of people. Opportunity Inequality to access infrastructure and services in a quality public service, both in education, access to social welfare, access to source of capital and the sexual inequality. Power inequality both the political rights, the competent authority to access resources and engage in the development of policies and direction in the country and local level. As a result, resource allocation is not equal and may result in discrimination to a group that has less power in society though. Tourism has a positive impact on the overall economy, but revenue from tourism has an impact on community-level economies that cause inequality. When the household income from tourism has increased proportion, it leads to an inequality of the household income because the household has a low income. The greater the revenue proportion of the household tourism, the higher the revenue distribution among the people. (Roslan & Noor, 2008). The expansion of the tourism needs of the tourists does not make a well-distributed benefit in both income and welfare (Gatti, 2013).

2.8 Related Research

2.8.1 Documents and Literature Related to Factors that Affect Inequality and Social Inequality

The documents and literature related to factors that affect inequality and social inequality. The review of the documents and related literature on inequality and social factors that influence the inequality in the quality of life and society that Dennehy et al. (2016) the research uses spatial analysis to clarify the aspects of a study on experiences in the city. That discusses the disparities in terms of access to facilities in the area. Access to services in the area of simulation. To experience research compared the three cities are known from archeology. (Teotihuacan, Tikal, and Empuries) and the historical city (Bhaktapur, Chester and Lamu) within which neighborhoods have access to the facilities serving more than good. In addition, the study also points to the pattern of areas where inequalities in terms of access to urban space simulator. In some areas, which can also indicate the status also affects access to services. Facilities and in the different impact negatively on the living conditions of people in the area. When looking at the inequality in income. In addition; Breen et al. (2008) study on Factor Components of Inequality: Cross-Country Differences and Time Changes. The study and evaluation of the importance of income and income from other sources, due to the inequalities that have examined the data of 8 industrialized nations. In the last three decades of the 20th century, research shows that even with the change in the distribution of income is crucial for the increase. The increase in the inequality of income resulting from capital. And tax changes are an important part of the change in income distribution. The results described inequalities are rising. Based on the coefficient of variation in sources of income and population subgroups defined by age of household head with the observed inequality overall revenue and income inequality has increased. Different countries of the sample in our early 80s and 90s also showed that at the beginning of the 70s. The inequality of wages play an important role in overall inequality in all countries except Norway. However; a study of Han et al. (2016) China's income inequality in the global context. The GDP of China has become the second largest of China's economic growth in the long term in the world of high-speed and long life. 'First Performance' ' China has adopted a policy to apply the policy to reduce inequality in China, and the issue has become one. In the most serious problem in China today. The problem of inequality in China, especially in the context of the comparison between China and European countries. Comparison of methods widely used to study the Gini Coefficient

and the percentage of the total revenue of the national population by income. Is used as the main indicator and both have a shared mutual authentication. Found that inequality in China, does not fit the socialist countries and territories is far less socialist than capitalist countries of Europe, although less common. Finally, we make the stairs of the Gini coefficient for the Chinese government to limit yourself with the co-relation between income distribution and growing economic relationship that has been said by many scholars that. Exist Concluded participants generally seemed income gap and growing economic inequality in the country (Zeng 2003; Hu, 2013), but the factors that cause more diverse and complex. China is a large developing country in the process of changing all kinds of unusual and illegal income should be excluded by law. However, the adjustment or reform of institutions and policies generally. The difference is huge and even opposing views. It is important to realize the impact of the positive gap between rich and poor employment is the most important. Consistent with Emanuel et al. (2015) study on Factors that encourage entrepreneurs to come under economic inequality. A case study of the role of human capital and financial analysis showed that the multilevel 120,000 samples. And have observed the 31 countries between 2001 and 2008. The impact of economic inequality may play a role different from human capital and financial status. To include different types of households. As inequality increases both in the form of a capital reduction of the inhibitor into the need for the operator. While the opportunity for entrepreneurs to finance a strong predictor. It also shows that inequality which both human and financial capital that exhibit reduced yield increase in the chance of getting into the need for the operator and that the operator of the prospect. Exhibits Finance increased the yield increase. However, inequality does not affect the size of the yield. In addition, statistical analysis provide quantitative literature extant said that high levels of inequality, economic foster both types of operators, despite a strong impact on the need. Entrepreneurs and the human and financial impact of different needs compared to the chance of operator. Findings have implications for policy-related research and the role of inequality in households. Furthermore; Andrés (2012) Study on trade and inequality in the region. By examining the relationship between openness and inside. Countries that have a inequality in terms of trade in 28 countries during 1975-2005, especially to test whether the increase in trade led to rising inequality, either. These

inequalities are reduced in time and whether the increase in global trade affects the development of the world and develop different. Using data analysis, static and dynamic. Found that while the increase in trade does not lead to the polar regions more and more in combination with certain specified conditions. Countries that are more specific. Trade relations can form a positive and significant inequalities in the region. States that there is no difference between a local rise in the power sector, the share of lower cost of government and a combination of high internal transaction costs, a higher level of coincidence between the distribution of income in the region and the regional position to access international markets experienced the largest increase in the soil. The inequality when exposed to more trade. Thus regime change in trade is very polarized and sustainability in low and middle-income structural features are likely to increase the impact of trade inequalities and levels of inequality, spatial interior, significantly higher than the high-income countries, in view of Lippmann et al. (2015) study about Entrepreneurs and inequality. United Nation High levels of inequality and economic inequality tend to have high rates of entrepreneurship, which in the study relate to development of proposals on the relationship is based on current research. Although the descriptive analysis, to offer support and education, this is not an empirical test. The theoretical exploration of new ideas related to this topic. First, define operators in the personal and social level and the difference between an operator that does not take advantage of the market and entrepreneurs to take advantage of market opportunities. Then explore the role of the various causes of economic inequality play in increasing the activity of enterprises, including the economic development policy of the state. Foreign Investment, The labor market and employment characteristics and structure. The relationship between inequality and entrepreneurs, social and political policies and the need to increase the activity of enterprises. Concluded that the conditions under which entrepreneurs can be a source of economic and social mobility is higher for individuals. This inequality is happening in the society there. The inequality of more than inequality in income distribution and economic revenues of the country. Moreover; Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) The study found that Social inequality is a phenomenon that exists in every society, in many cases the inequality. The society is considered to be the cause that leads to conflict between people in the same society, both directly and

indirectly. Indirect effects of inequality of social housing community in Bangkok, the education community by 6 community in Bangkok, the researchers collected data from community leaders and public organizations, as well as the quality of life and development planning at the community level study is to understand and assess the social inequality of community. In Bangkok the difference in the community Access to resources in six dimensions: 1) access to education and youth development. 2) Physical Development Community. 3) Poverty and strengthening the community 4) practices that are not justified by the state 5) access to state resources and 6) Inequality of expressing opinion. The study by Community Housing communities in Bangkok and 6 above to make understand and evaluate the inequality of social housing community in Bangkok. In community development, a strong and able to live a normal life despite the conditions. Crisis by encouraging people to be centered on the implementation of contemplate a community problem. Involved and make the community a place of learning and self-reliant, sustainable, however, social inequality is a major problem in society is taken into account as to why lead. Conflicts between people in the same society, both directly and indirectly research and development in order to fix the problem. Social inequality has occurred in Bangkok, to present the findings. Part of the research project, which is presenting the inequality of social communities. Allocated over in Bangkok which is consistent with studies of Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) A Development and Elimination of Social Inequality in Bangkok, Metropolitan Area: A Case study of Raong- Chorn 45 Community, Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand, A study of the problems and find the needs of the community in social inequality 6 issues contain of 1.1) access to education and youth development 1.2) development for physical surroundings of the community 1.3) poverty and low level of community proficiency building 1.4) unfair treatment from government sectors 1.5) access to public resources 1.6) Inequality in expressing opinion; to develop the way of problem solving and response. The needs of the community through capital projects seedlings and 3) to analyze the factors of success in solving the problems of the community of the target. Mark is the community theater Raong-Chorn 45 using research methodology. Assembly quality and quantitative data were compiled into a tool used in the research is the technique, quality of life, the stairs Research shows that the physical development of the

community is the necessary requirements of the community. About fire protection equipment, as well as the knowledge of fire prevention and fire protection, using the funds for seedlings can be solved and meet the needs of the community factors of success in solving the problems of the community. Is the integration of community members in 45 Raong-Chorn in the form of group, self-help, such as the practice of the best to strengthen the operator communities. There is also a difference in inequality in study of (Supriya Wangwacharapol, 2017) that research project on inequality and the urban poors. Found from the review of knowledge status on urban inequality in all four categories. The first priority of the urban inequality is related to the spatial dimension. The second is the environmental, economic and political inequality, and the last one is the social, culture and knowledge inequality. The study reflected the image of the urban poor in multi-dimensions which can be described as four groups, as the Low income group, Traditional community group, Labours and Marginalized people. However, social inequality can be seen from the other side. For example, the study of Dirika Lathapipat (2010) Study on inequality of educational opportunity with the trend of wages in, it was found that the overall educational level and labour. Look up passive, which part seems to be the result of the efforts of the government to increase access to and improve the quality of the education system here. Continuously in the past those from families with the economic and social disadvantage, such as low income, and he was still less education opportunity. The study of less than those from families that have an advantage over as can be seen from the gap of household income per capita between households who expect to receive higher education contribution. Around the household of those who expect to receive secondary education is relatively wide during the period of study. In the second part, when the group with disadvantages education into the labor force. Such groups are still at a disadvantage in the economy. Because it often paid less than the higher education opportunity this is reflected in the wage gap between labors graduated to workers who graduated from high school is likely grew up, even tighter. The supply of labor graduated to workers who graduated from high school is increasing, however; especially in the economy after the crisis a year 1997 which wage gap such increase in higher rate obviously, which is consistent with the study of Maozhong and Hua (2011) Study on Inequality in education through the analysis: an international

comparison. Inequality in education is a common problem all over the world, selected by 28 indicators, the study published by the International Organization and used factor analysis to establish the education system, a measure of inequality. Then explore the impact of inequalities in education by principal component analysis and evaluation covers 38 countries, the first of the comprehensive index level of inequality in the country may be divided into four levels: a higher high and a lower low. Educational equality is a country, the higher the index, which covers their index scores in the top 10, and their more than twenty-two. On the other hand, the degree of low educational equality is below 10 and the index they are less than negative 26 reasons for the inequality of education different in these countries is based. The sub-index for primary factor, and we can. Make appropriate policies to reduce inequality in education. The second most important factor affecting inequalities in education are very different economic, social and cultural status (ESCs) between students and schools. To bridge the gap of inequality between the students and the school ESCs are difficult to change in the short term. Beside the difference can be realized through the reform of the education system by the government to provide more equal opportunities. Third, governments are investing in education is an important factor, other things are not equal in education. The proportion of high finance, education, government needs external environment which will promote equality of education, for example, Tunisia is the first indicator in the total sample. Therefore, the financial investment is not the cause of reducing the impact of inequality. In short, inequality of education in the world is the sequel. This study builds educational system, a measure of inequality, the five factors that affect inequality in education in different countries. Further (Guarnizo-Herreño, 2014) study on factors and political inequality, oral health, by analysis through the ethnic group which view to the access of public welfare In each area, access to the welfare of the government that how much support. The study found that welfare regime of Scandinavian show rate available to seal to continued decline of those. Sick of the oral cavity. The inequality of every people caused by the regime. An important inequality in education and career by the inequality consequence was noted in all public welfare regime occurred that inequitable to access about the welfare of the government that happened many patients have access to that are not equal. Comparison with the size of inequality

across the regime picture shows complex with the results are different. According to the effect that economic indicator and the society and the nature of inequality overall. The result of this comparison does not support the hypothesis of inequality is lower in the regime of Scandinavian when used. How many levels. The results showed that the country into a grouping of welfare regime involved in explaining changes in European countries and compare. Compare British us relatives significantly. Inequality is found in both countries in all measures. Inequality of these occur continuously higher in the US compared with England. In addition, Sanmuen (2013) research on Development of Strategic Plan for Social Inequality: A Case Study of Caltex Community. In this research, social inequalities were divided into six issues including accessing educational system and youth development, developing the community physicality, solving poverty and strengthening communities, unfair treating of the state power, accessing the state resources and inequality of expressing opinion. This was a qualitative research participated by the community, the researcher and the coordinator in the local area. The people in the community lacked chance to express their view. The result also showed that even if the community had various kinds of problems, it still planned to develop the community physicality, environment, economy, society, health and sanitation, and to enhance the activities for the youth. So, the district authority as the representative of the government should support the community in any kinds of the activities and the project offered by the community to raise the quality of life of the people in the community.

2.8.2 Documents and Literature Related to Quality of Life

The review of documentation and literature related to the quality of life of people in the social studies of McCrea et al. (2006) what is the strength of the link between objective and subjective indicators of urban quality of life found that the study the quality of urban life is often measured by indicators are subjective, using a survey of residents, recognition, evaluation, and satisfaction with life in the city or on a measure that is empirical. The use of secondary data and the relative weight of empirical indicators for the urban environment. But it is a measure of objective and subjective conditions of the quality of life related to each other in this research. Both types of indicators that are linked using geographic information systems (GIS) for the

respondents to a survey on quality of life. Queensland to gather empirical indicators that have on the environment of their cities in the region about the services provided by the facility and overcrowding using structural equation modeling (SEM). The strength of the empirical relationship between these indicators and subjective indicators that are monitored. The results showed that the relationship between indicators, empirical and subjective quality of life in the city can be weak and suggests should take care when making inferences about improving the quality of life in the city subtractive quality improvement life in empirical. Consistent with the study of Das (2008) conducted a study on the quality of life in the city: a case study of Guwahati, the study found that quality of life in the urban environment has been used in the broadest sense, which includes the physical environment, economic and social framework on education in this life consists climate conditions nature of life and satisfaction of conditions which is the quality of life United Nation climate conditions Such means quality of life and satisfaction mean subjective. The dimensions of quality of life that has been given to a multi-dimensional. Both empirical conditions and a subjective dimension of quality of life whether there is a relationship between the quality of life of patients included. Subjective and found that the relationship is not very high. Also in line, according to a study of Grasso and Canova (2008) An Assessment of the Quality of Life in the European Union, also found the multiple dimensions of welfare depends on social indicators which aimed at assessing the quality of life in 25 member states of the European Union. The study begins with the description of the social indicator method and there are some types of the most controversial issues of principle to explain the social indicators selection and the details of the methods used in the empirical analysis, the result can be explained both in terms of the quality of life is measured by the general quality and some of the life. The index and the two indicators used in the European Union to analyze the context welfare income per population and unemployment rate. Includes the study of (Liao, 2009) parallels between objective indicators and subjective perceptions of quality of life: a study of metropolitan and county areas in Taiwan, found the consistency between the indicators empirical and subjective perception of quality of life. In the ranking of the survey cities and counties in Taiwan. The data used for the analysis, including annual reports, statistics, municipal and exploring the living conditions of

the people in Taiwan for 2000. The quality of life has been validated in the clinic. Financial status, education. Recreation, public safety and environmental quality. Ranked empirical and subjective quality of life of each totaled 23 areas will take the form of comparative analysis by means of parametric relationships. Showed no significant relationship between the slope indicators empirical and subjective perception of exclusion and environmental education. Empirical indicators include environmental quality. Air pollution and waste has a positive correlation with the subjective satisfaction of the conditions of residence. If measured in terms of the level of knowledge and educational achievement are negatively correlated with satisfaction with the education system. In view of study Sangchoul (2015) Modeling the Impact of Hospitality and Tourism Enterprises on Community Quality of Life. Researchers presented the concept of quality of life, tourism-related quality of life index and analysis of the impact of tourism on the quality and service life of the community. Quality of life for indexing purposes and the perception of quality of life indicators were used. After performing major component analysis (PCA) five indicators of quality of life, quality of life domains were identified. Facilities on the quality of social life (such as quality of life for society as a whole), social (eg, quality of life, subjective), social eg, quality of life, safety-related) domains of quality of life and the environment. To assess the impact on tourism model 775 states in the US have been chosen as a state trial results were as follows: 1) the hotel industry and tourism industry, the positive impact of facilities on the quality of life 2.) quality of life for society as a whole has been affected positively by industry and the tourism industry, 3), the tourism industry does not affect quality of life, society, industry and subjective evaluations 4) tourism industry affects quality of life associated with security in a mixed formats. Moreover; Uysal, Sirgy, Woo, and Kim (2016) shed light on quality of life and well-being research in tourism found that the majority of tourism related studies show that tourism has experienced management and a significant impact on the life satisfaction of both tourists and overall quality of life of residents that was the experience of tourists and tourism activities are likely to lead to a positive impact in a variety of family life. Social life living room to relax Cultural life, among others, quality of life was measured using traditional metrics for empirical and / or subjective, subjective experience, it is important to be able to create satisfaction in life. In

addition, studies of K. Kim (2002) The effects of tourism impacts upon quality of life of residents in the community. The study found that about the perception of the residents have an impact on tourism, about the satisfaction of residents where the development of tourism, about the relationship between the perception of tourism impacts and satisfaction with the relationship between the economic impact of tourism, and satisfaction regarding facilities as well, and the relationship between the social impact of tourism, and the satisfaction of having a better community is strong among residents in the community. Due to process of tourism development to finding is consistent with a social theory which is the assumption that booming community first enters the time of general crisis arising from a traditional acute stress, a dramatic increase in the demand for public services and to improve the infrastructure of the community. (J. L. England & Albrecht, 1984). In addition, living and adaptive behavior to minimize their risks to stressful situations. Through this process, the quality of life of residents are expected to decline. (Krannich, Berry, & Greider, 1989). However, when the community enters the stage of decline in tourism development, the relationship between the economic impact of tourism and satisfaction with the facilities in the area is good habitat and the relationship between effects. Social tourism and satisfaction with community well-being may be considered. It has the capacity to absorb the destination of tourists before the host population will feel the negative effects. Is consistent with the theoretical foundation of capacity when the maximum capacity to accommodate tourists. And quality of life of residents may start deteriorating. McCabe and Johnson (2013) the happiness factor in tourism: subjective well-being and social tourism new research finds that taking place in the relationship between tourism and quality of life subjective well-being. In this study, to develop indicators. The results showed that tourism contributes to the social well-being. Have a greater impact in some areas, including psychological resources on vacation leisure travelers. In family life, contributing to society's well-being. Further studies are needed to compare the contribution of tourism factor in the happiness of tourists, the 27 dimensions used to measure the well-being of eight items showed an increase in a significant way statistics on the family holiday (Asymp Sig. 0.004), social life (Asymp Sig. 0.005) at rest (Asymp Sig. 0.000), time to rest is spent (Asymp Sig. 0.003), spending time with family fun (Asymp Sig 0.007), loneliness

(Asymp. Sig 0.044), flexibility (Asymp. Sig 0.026) and changes in life (Asymp. Sig 0.013), a change of significance were noted in compiling these factors happiness. Demonstrate the significant decline in the satisfaction with the employment status (Asymp Sig. 0.008) and time spent with family is stressful (Asymp Sig 0.002) are also related research with indicators about quality of life. As study Pragtip Ukdikiripriwan (2016) Quality of life of the people in Ban Saentor community, Village no. 11, Thapha Sub-district, Ko Kha District, Lampang Province. The result shown that the promotion of quality of life could be divided into 5 aspect: 1, Physical health quality of life promotion; Promotion of community volunteer group with the strong community management and the support of continuous and sustainable operating projects. 2: Social relationship promotion: there should be the conservation and promotion of good traditions and customs to create a good relationship with each other and the creation of knowledge body of community traditions and wisdom. 3: Environmental promotion: Encourage each household to manage the environment according to the environmental problems. 4: Economical promotion: Promotion of the specific knowledge training and the promotion of variations in occupations and group security promotion: Encourage the forming of volunteer group to keep peace and order and the creation of knowledge body concerning the security and safety in the community. In addition, the personal factors in the study of Prapath Baramee (2003) study on quality of life of people in boat house community, Mueang District, Phitsanulok The study found that people with higher education have been learning and can do many things. To meet the needs of life. It can also take care of their health as well. The disease control and prevention. The avoidance of what damage health. But for people with lower education and people not education. Make a chance to develop their potential, and lack of knowledge in health care on quality of life, therefore, consistent with the study of Winai Aum-duang (2010) "The Quality of Life of The People in Sapanam Community Tambol Taiban Muangsamutprakan District Samutprakan Province" The study found that People with higher education a better quality of life than people with lower education levels. Due to the availability of qualified leadership knows the news on economic growth and social change. A better understanding of the immune system. Knowing how to prevent the cause of the illness. Known exercise far from healthy and disease. Furthermore Sawithree

Muangmungkung (2008) A study entitled "the quality of life for citizens in the district municipality of high dunes" found that educational factors affect quality of life different with personal factors, and age. Further; study of Winai Aum-duang (2010) 38-47 years of age, citizens and citizens aged 48-60 years, ranks quality of life than the citizens of all ages, because this age range for citizens and build until there is a stable job. Home, family, children, students and the unemployed, reducing the burden of expense, therefore, is ready in all aspects. Prepare to enter menopause, elderly Some people have been saving money Which is different from the study of Prapath Baramee (2003) The overall quality of life of people living in the community the raft at a good level and found that those with age 40 years. A better quality of life than those older 40 years. Because the modern healthy stronger. The health or body is one element of quality of life, which affects the quality of life and accordance with Nirun Saetae (2012) has studied "Quality of life of people living in the Chok-Dee Community, Saensuk Minicipality, Chonburi Province". The study found that people between the different quality of life is different. People aged 48-60 years with a good quality of life at all ages. On the other hand, the study of Pakorn Vamvanij (2010) study on people's quality of life: a case study of sub-district of Varinchamrab and Sansook in Varinchamrab district in Ubon Ratchathani province the population of the different quality of life does not differ from the data analysis found that data classified by sex, marital status and number of children, income. There is no quality of life style factors in relations because of the quality of life consists of the. Various elements together, such as with education, jobs and revenue raising families lead better life quality. On the other hand, if there is a good education, but not having a job, it is a lack of revenue. quality of life is not good. If the income is good, but there are not in good health, it will have a quality of life issue as well. Therefore, not only can a factor in areas on either side of the quality of life summary. There have also been studies of Ayuwat (2005) commented on the quality of life and education about what factors determine the quality of life. The quality of life during the past starts. The emphasis on the quantitative study which from the indicators developed by the researchers. Indications of other units instead. Indicator of the World Health Organization (WHO) developed the use of social indicators. Assessment of the Quality of Life any individual, group, Quality of life at any level High - How Low Also conducts studies

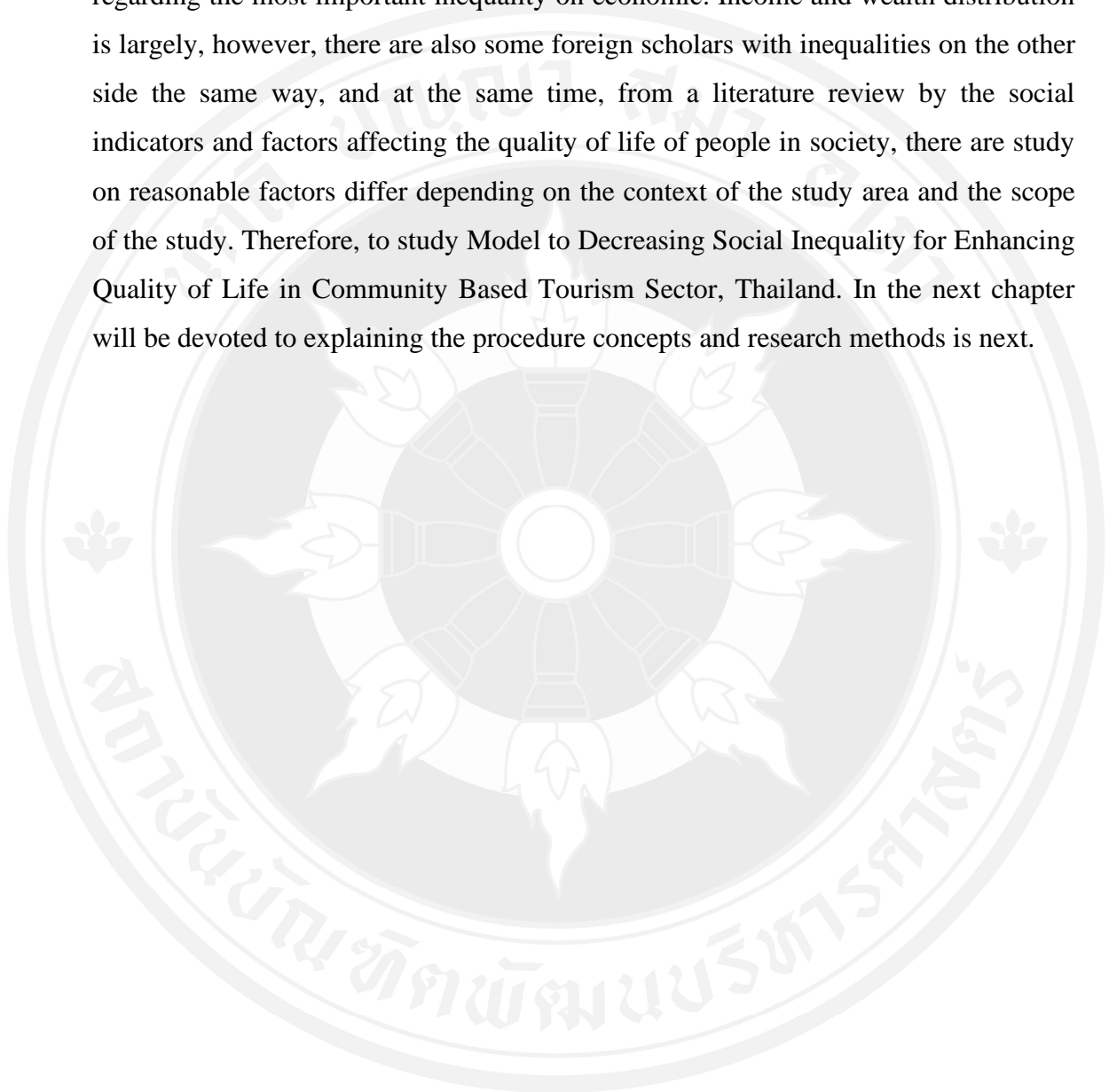
on some factors. Defined level of quality of life of the population groups. The study is scheduled to be variable in quality of life research. Education in this manner. Found a relatively large proportion Such as Ronrut Bootsaenkom (1997) described the quality of life is the percentage of each and also the quantitative study on quality of life by looking at quality of life as independent variables that contribute to the behavior or deciding on a particular subject, such as migration decisions. Kanjana Kaewthep (1995) study of the quality of life from a perspective that is a wisdom is a qualitative study, which is believed to be able to resolve the weaknesses of the quantitative studies by dedicated. The study of quality of life indicators objective. "At the same time, it was believed that would make possible the definition of the quality of life of a group of people, because those people should determine the meaning from the perception of their own which would be reliable because of a view or perspective of the local people, are consistent with the study of Supanni Chaiaporn and Sanid Samukkarn (1991) Thailand compare the quality of life between urban and rural residents using questionnaires 13 dimensions: including family, work, social, leisure, health, public service, religion, property, local self-government and international studies found in Bangkok and other provinces in the region. Most are satisfied in the overall life of the people and very high in dimensions related to the family and their religious beliefs mean that Thailand has the most quality of life. For created tools that can measure the quality of life in Thailand reasonably well. Although in some aspects or dimensions or its subsidiaries may be required. Improve or develop a precise and more reliable. The dimensions are about recreation. Leisure time Faith and religion on the region's goods and services. Consistent with studies Arti Krusakayawong (1999) an analysis of the quality of life of the rural southern Thai. The results of this research have found that the quality of life of 37 categories of indicators 9 side income. Found that the majority of revenue from agricultural population life quality goals 5 category contains: education, health, housing, family, safety, income category, therefore, the relevant authorities should visit the development goals. To improve the quality of life of the population in the rural area of Surat Thani province. However, Wanchai Thanawangnoi and Yongyud Puengwongyat (1999). The quality of life in the slums in Pathumthani province. The results showed that the quality of life of slum residents were receiving basic services from government. A better quality of life to meet the

criteria needed basis. In addition, quality of life, the key is the drug problem. Housing issues. The problem is that the slums are involved in collaborative problem solving very little. Due to the lack of integration of the slum. Pornpituk Jetna (2006) quality of life, according to the basic necessities of households in slum: a community Soi Tiger, Chatuchak, Bangkok. The study is different from other researchers, by the result of the research of 14 indicators, it is revealed that through the criteria of 2 indicators. The criterion of 12 indicators, indicators, criteria of adequacy 1) the consumer 2) in holidays and important dates. The traditional household members involved in the preservation and promotion of culture, tradition, indicators that did not fit the criteria is 1) has a house but invading other people's land 2) electricity meter installed in the house but not properly 3) newborn 15 years 4) senior 15-70 years full identity 5) safety of life and property 6) training in the field. The disaster prevention and mitigation 7) couples to have children, no more than 2 people, and 8) to participate in the public domain at the maintenance 9) elected by democracy 10) drinking 11) drinking machine energy 12) gambling, quality education The life of people living in the slums, found that most of the problems are problems of residential area due to the slums. Color overlapping areas together many and the houses do not have organized cause congestion and the important problems of one problem is the problem drugs, gambling, which are problems often affect quality of life in the slums. Affect the quality of life in the slums. And in view of the study (Weerasak Manowan, 2004) Quality of life in Central Ink River. Security forces in the lives of families and communities: The case of Khun Tan District, Chiang Rai Province It found that the quality of life for the stability in family life high level overview is a residential household conditions. A private measure of the quality of life, low average levels of financial status of the family is because they are spending more than revenue. Part of the quality of life in the security operations community life is at a high level overview. Quality of life indicators, high average level is safety in life and assets. Quality of life indicators, the average low is to recognize environmental. A study of Jakkapong Keyen (2011) quality of life of people in community of national housing authority in Bangkok: a case study of Tong Song Hong housing community project, flat for rent, the study found that the independent variables are correlated with quality of life factors which contains basic information factor in family relationships and

factors of social support a variable independent of all 19 variables were found to be independent of 9 variants were associated with quality of life, the level of education and social support from family members is positively correlated with quality of life level moderate. The total income of the household activities as a family to love, respect, and respect for each other. Participation in Consultation or decision about the importance of family to live together in peace and conflict resolution for a reason. Social support from friends / neighbors and social support Cousins / brothers there is a positive correlation with quality of life is low to explain the variation of quality of life showed that social support from family education. And total household income can explain the variation of quality of life. Furthermore Srisuda Meechamnan and Somchaai Lukkanaurak (2010) Quality of life of people in Nakhonchaisri district Nakhon Pathom province, the quality of life for residents in Nakhon Chai Si district. Nakhon Pathom at a good level considering it was found that in all aspects in order from most to least. The following factors essential to the life of the family, physical, mental health, economic and Social and satisfaction in life. To compare the quality of life for residents in Nakhon Chai Si district. Personal factors found that people age, occupation, income and membership organizations are different. Life difference is statistically significant at the .01 level. The population is female. Level of education, marital status, medical conditions have a different quality of life is no different. In addition Dongkamon Kontongern (2013) key factors affecting the quality of life in Maptaphut, Rayong Province. The study, it is found that the total aspects of quality of life of population in pollution control area are 26 in number which are consisted of 5 factors: Residence, Economic condition, Social condition, Environment condition, and Health and Sanitation. Factor which has the highest number of aspects is Environment condition (7 aspects) because the sampling area is the pollution control area; therefore, the sampling group paid attention and took the environmental factors into consideration much more than other factors. The second following factor is Health and Sanitation (6 aspects), Residence (5 aspects), Social condition (5 aspects), and Economic condition (3 aspects). The sampling group paid less attention to Economic condition than the other factors because there are number of factories in the area which offer employment and afford income for local people. So, to get the most suitable quality of life aspect, the assessment of quality of life aspect of local people

in each area should be made in-depth regarding the quality of life aspect before beginning the assessment because each area has different physical characteristics and problematic conditions.

Conclusions from the literature review to see whether the relevant documents regarding the most important inequality on economic. Income and wealth distribution is largely, however, there are also some foreign scholars with inequalities on the other side the same way, and at the same time, from a literature review by the social indicators and factors affecting the quality of life of people in society, there are study on reasonable factors differ depending on the context of the study area and the scope of the study. Therefore, to study Model to Decreasing Social Inequality for Enhancing Quality of Life in Community Based Tourism Sector, Thailand. In the next chapter will be devoted to explaining the procedure concepts and research methods is next.



CHAPTER 3

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research of “Model for quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.” has three main objectives including 1) To investigate the factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand, 2) To examine the structural equation model between factors that affect to social inequality, social-political inequality and low quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand and 3) To propose model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.

This research conducts the research methodology as a mixed method. In addition, the researcher implements the quantitative research method as the first consideration by collecting information from target populations which are people in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. Another methodology is qualitative research method for finding the issues to propose model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. To gain concise and prudent research consequences, it has to take the strengths of qualitative research to support in the quantitative research. Then, it can be able to take benefits from the research in each model completely. Moreover, the strengths of quantitative research can encourage the qualitative research for acknowledging model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. According to the study of conceptual framework and research methodology, this research provides the suggestion in chapter 3 into four parts including 3.1 Conceptual framework for the research that can explain the variables which conduct in this research, 3.2 Research hypothesis that can describe the research procedure on problem-solving for seeking

the solution, and 3.3 Research Methodology in each objective including quantitative research and qualitative research that clarify the research procedure in each stage that cover two research methods. Therefore, there are the details of this research as follows.

3.1 Conceptual Framework for the Research

The conceptual framework for the research derived from the review of literatures, theory, and other associated researches. In addition, the review of literatures can take the knowledge to apply for the conceptual framework of the research on model to decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. Also, the conceptual framework for the research comprises the study of secondary data as the first consideration, the review of analytical review and the concept and theory about social inequality, the quality of life and other associated literatures. To apply those concept and theory for generating a tool of studying quantitative data, questionnaire must be implemented. After that, the primary data have to study by gathering information about the social inequality and the quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. To analyze the data, the researcher conducts the model of statistical analysis for testing the factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand and testing the structural equation model between factors that affect to social inequality, social-political inequality and low quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. The results derived from analysis are taken to convert for finding the gap and apply for operating in depth interview in order to suggest the model to decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. Finally, the data of group discussion are interpreted as qualitative research. After gathering the data, the researcher conducted content analysis for getting accurate and completed data. Then, the researcher implemented critical analysis for acquiring the model to decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

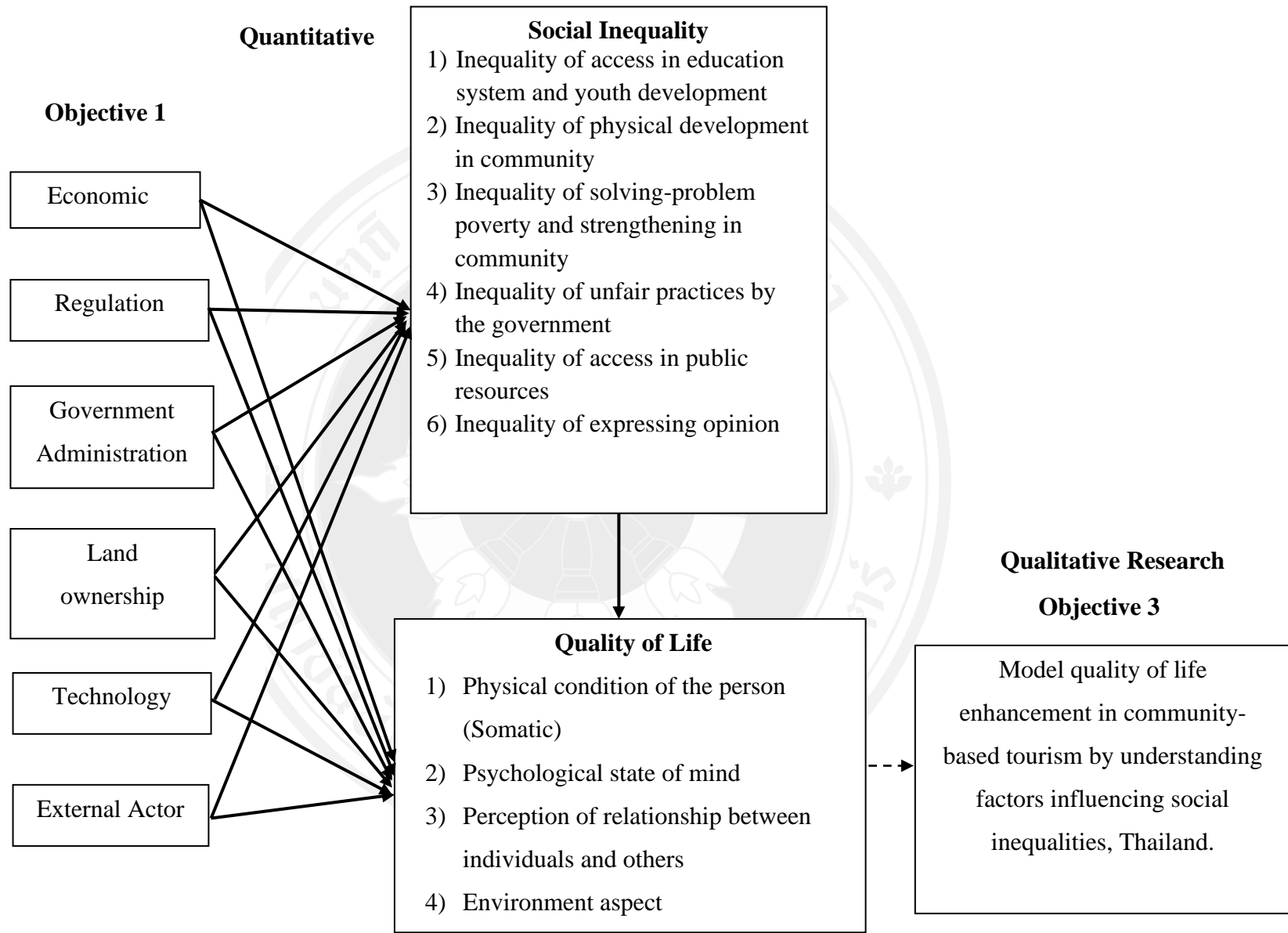


Figure 3.1 The Conceptual Framework

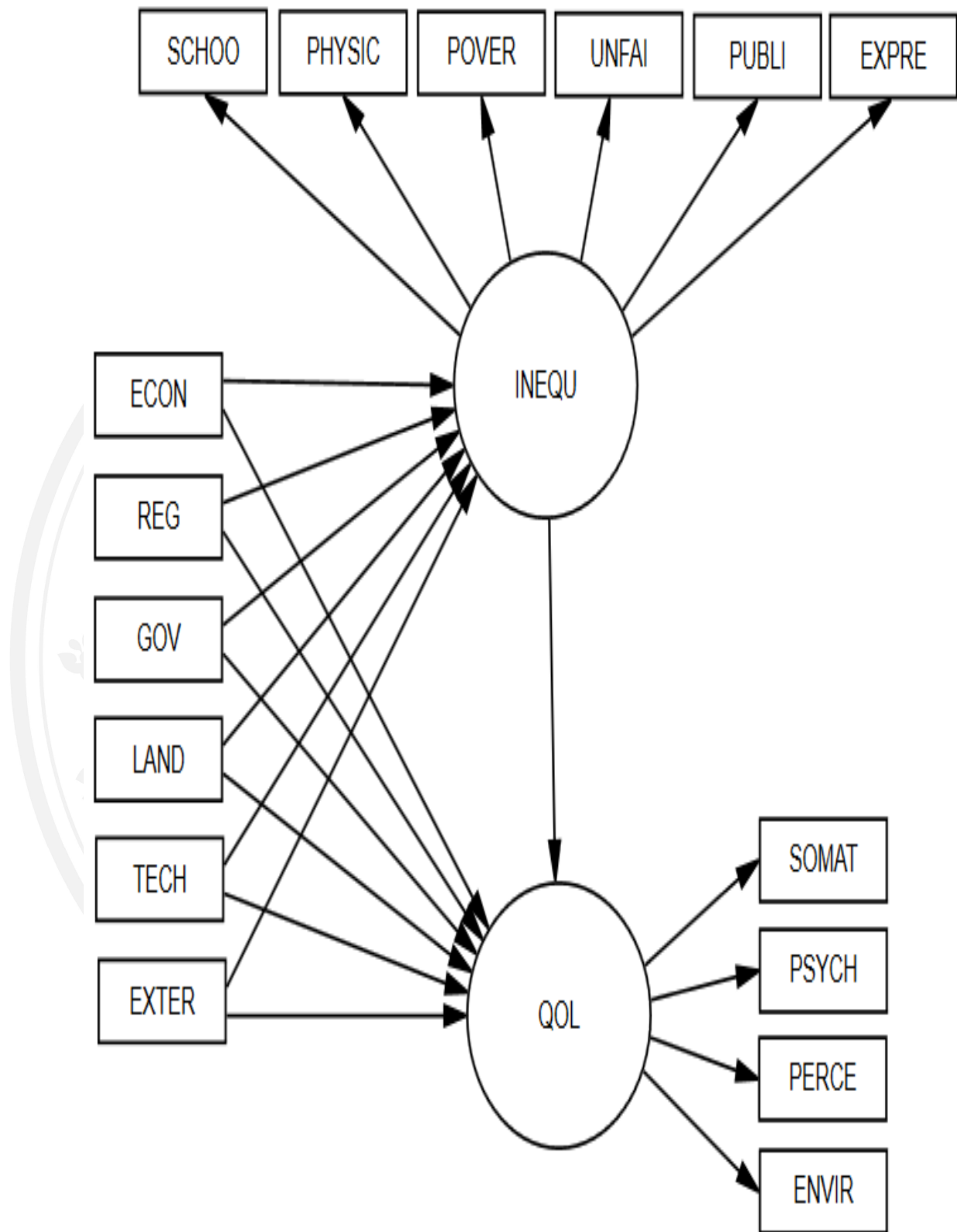


Figure 3.2 The Model of Inequality in the Quality of Life

3.2 Hypothesis

Research hypothesis 1 – the economic that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 2 – the economic that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 3 – the regulation that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 4 – the poor regulation that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 5 – the government administration that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 6 – the poor government administration that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 7 – the poor land owner system that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 8 – the land owner system that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 9 – the technology that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 10 – the poor technology system that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 11 – the external actor that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 12 – the over load external actor that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

Research hypothesis 13 – the social inequalities affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

3.3 Research Methodology

This research conducted mix methods research that involved qualitative research and quantitative research. According to qualitative research, it is implemented by in-depth interview and selected the specific respondents that are people in community-based tourism sector in each region and people who associated with community-based tourism sector. For quantitative research, sampling is groups of people in community-based tourism sector in each region. This research is developed by collecting based on review of associated literatures. Thus, there are three main objectives including 1. To investigate the factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand, 2. To examine the structural equation model between factors that affect to social inequality, social-political inequality, quality of life in communities-based tourism sector of Thailand and 3. To suggest model to decreasing social inequalities for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. As information is mentioned above, the research divided research methodology into two categories including

- 1) Quantitative research in accordance with the first and second objective
- 2) Qualitative research in accordance with the third objective

Finally, the results of analysis are discussed, concluded and provided additional recommendation of the research in order to suggest model to decreasing social inequalities for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

3.3.1 Quantitative research in accordance with first and second objective for investigating the factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand and to examine the structural equation model between factors that affect to social inequality, social inequality, quality of life in communities-based tourism sector of Thailand

Quantitative research has several steps which are the development of measurement, survey distribution and the assessment of descriptive statistics based on

Structural Equation Model (SEM). Moreover, the results are discussed for making conclusion and additional recommendation. According to research data, it is derived from open-ended questions. To suggest the statistical data of all studies, it can analyze the relations as a number clearly. Then, there are the details of research methods as follows;

Determination of Population and Sampling Size

3.3.1.1 Population

The group of population in the study is groups of people in community-based tourism sector of Thailand, such as Mae Kampong Community in Chiangmai, Koh Pitak Community in Chumphon, Baan Ku Ka Sing Community in Roi ed, Bannatonchan Community in Sukothai. In this research, the areas were selected using criteria based on Butler's life cycle. It can be seen that in the area studied, as mentioned. The researcher conducting research in the area of each individual community, it can be seen the community of researchers that studied the areas of community management. The most of tourism in the area need run by residence who have involvement in the community. In addition, the criteria of the research the community based tourism that must be established at least 10 years to ensure that the community is a truly community based tourism. It is not just the travel community. Thus, the community based tourism with the long term management according to Butler's life cycle theory that the community were selected is in consideration stage. However, the Researchers have studied the indicators to measure the inequality is Gini coefficients which can show the inequality within the area according to Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council reported about inequality and poverty. Although the community based tourism increasing the revenues and expenditure. Nevertheless, it can be seen that, according to reports on poverty and income distribution of the poor when measured expenditures for consumption each province shows that Chiang Mai has a poor when measure of expenditures for consumption that is relatively high priority of the region in 2017 at 109.6 per thousand people, which is the province with the poor is a priority. Roi ed province number of poor when measuring expenditures for consumption that is relatively high priority of the Northeast in 2017 at 266. 2 per thousand. Chumphon is in the middle of the upper ranks of the South in 2017 to 21 per thousand, and Sukhothai

when measuring expenditures for consumption rather than a central priority of 2017 was 94.8 per thousand, as measured by the number of poor expenditures for consumption. To see the conflict as well when looking to Tourism province, which has a relatively high expenditure but consigned. There are many poor people who still have a lot of priorities in the region. In addition, the indicators, strategies of fairness and reduce inequality according to the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), that is important to reducing the inequality about income and poverty indicated by the average income per capita, The rate of increase in the average income per capital, The coefficient of inequality (Gini Coefficient) income, Holdings of financial assets of households, Proportion of the population living below the poverty line, Debt to income ratio, Access to basic social services of the government, Net enrollment rates, The proportion of workers under social security, The difference between the ratio of medical personnel to population decline, The population is poor, has been approved for support from the fund justice, Enhance community and economic foundations are strong, The proportion of households with access to capital and strong communities index. These criteria can be considered as falling within the area of inequality within most areas. Therefore, it is the source of the selected areas of research.

3.3.1.2 Sampling

For this study, it is considered to select the key informants as a purposive sampling. Thus, the qualification of those key informants is people in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. In addition, the determination of sampling size must be appropriated in order to assure that the results of analytical data demonstrate the representatives of population. Also, the determination of sampling size must be proper to consider the appropriated sampling group for this research. The researcher also considered the size of appropriated sampling group and AMOS program of analytical data by implementing analytical technique of Structural Equation Model (SEM). Moreover, the researcher conducted the technique of determining sampling size as Hai, Anderson, Tatham, and Black (1995) suggested that the appropriated sampling size is 200-300 samples and Comrey and Lee (1992) Hair, Black, Babin, and Anderson (2010) suggested that sampling size of the research must contain 10-20 times of observed variables in that research. For this research, the

researcher gained 16 observed variables and appropriated and sufficient sampling size that ought to gain at least 160 samples which is 10 times multiplied by 16 observed variables and 20 times multiplied by 16 observed variables equal to 320 samples. Then, calculated results are minimum sampling size that can be diagnosed by analytical technique of Structural Equation Model (SEM). Therefore, the number of sampling group for this research is 160 samples selected based on appropriateness and sufficiency of minimum data in order to test the structural equation model and avoid disturbing sampling group according to research ethics procedure of humans. According to consideration, sampling group has the sufficient number that can be diagnosed by analytical technique of Structural Equation Model (SEM).

Thereby, sampling size can be calculated as consideration (Hair, Sarstedt, Hopkins, & Kuppelwieser, 2014). The determination of reliability level is 95 percent and discrepancy level is 5 percent. The sampling size should be at least 160 samples. Thus, it can be able to measure the percentage without erroneousness which should be less than 5 percent. The reliability level at 95 percent can facilitate the assessment and analysis. The researcher conducted all sampling sizes as 200 samples for gaining completed data. This would mean that sampling size ought to be regarded as the required criterions which is more than 200 samples for convenience sampling.

3.3.1.3 Data Collection

The data are collected for covering all research objectives. Thus, the researcher gathered the data as follows;

Phase 1 – the researcher gathered the data by using questionnaire from sampling group. Also, the researcher collected the data from the source of primary data which are implemented by closed-ended survey. The total of questionnaires that distributed to sampling group for investigating is 200 surveys.

Phase 2 – the researcher collected the questionnaire.

Phase 3 – the data collection took approximately three months.

Phase 4 – the received data collection is investigated in validity of filling information in questionnaire. The codes in each question of all questionnaires are created for loading the data into the program, recording the frequency of interview data and collecting additional data which are uncompleted for getting precise and completed data as requirements.

Phase 5 – The data are diagnosed as statistical analysis and then the conclusion is made.

Phase 6 – The diagnosis is conducted by synthesized analysis and the research results are summarized.

3.3.1.4 Research Tools

According to quantitative research, the tools for this research are created as a questionnaire which consists of the measurement of all variables. The conceptual framework is derived from the review of literatures. According to the review of literatures and other associated researches, the conceptual framework is created to develop the questions that comprise three parts as follows.

Part 1 – the personal information of people who are concerned with community-based tourism in Thailand such as gender, age, education level and income is surveyed as open-ended questions and multiple-choice questions.

Part 2 – the measurement of tools which are main variables for data collection includes the list of variable measurements that consists of several factors as follows.

- 1) The factors that affect to social inequality and quality of life
- 2) Social inequalities
- 3) Quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand

For the part 2 of questionnaire, the researcher adapted various measures in order to adjust as well as the context of Thailand and make the questionnaire more understanding. The questionnaire is measured by Likert Scale which is 7-point scale that consists of seven choices (Dawes, 2008). In addition, the questionnaire that is tools of data collection is measured by Likert Scale which is 7-point scale (Dawes, 2008; Malhotra & Peterson, 2006). Each question offered choices of seven levels including understanding level, as follows;

- | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | represents | Very Strongly Disagree |
| 2 | represents | Strongly disagree |
| 3 | represents | Disagree |
| 4 | represents | Neither Agree nor Disagree |
| 5 | represents | Agree |

- 6 represents Strongly Agree
 7 represents Very Strongly Agree

The interpretation of scoring questionnaire is conducted by the sum of score that derived from all questions and using average for comparing with the defined criterion. The measurement of questionnaire for this research is 7-point scale which can select the choices as the principle of Likert Scale. Each question contains scores as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively (Dawes, 2008; Malhotra & Peterson, 2006) The criterion that considered the scope of average for interpretation can determine as 7-point scale which the criterion is considered as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rang} &= \frac{\text{Maximum Score} - \text{Minimum Score}}{7} \\ &= \frac{7-1}{7} \\ &= 0.86 \end{aligned}$$

The criterion can determine the level of scoring about decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand as follows;

| Average | Percentage | Meaning |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1.000-1.856 | 14.29-26.51 | Very Strongly Disagree |
| 1.857-2.713 | 26.52-38.76 | Strongly disagree |
| 2.714-3.570 | 38.77-51.00 | Disagree |
| 3.571-4.427 | 51.01-63.24 | Neither Agree nor Disagree |
| 4.428-5.284 | 63.25-75.49 | Agree |
| 5.285-6.142 | 75.50-87.74 | Strongly Agree |
| 6.143-7.000 | 87.75-100.00 | Very Strongly Agree |

Part 3 – Open-ended questions are conducted for facilitating people in community to express their own opinions about the suggestion of decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.

3.3.1.5 Investigation in the Quality of Tools

The tool for this research is questionnaire which is tested in validity and reliability as follows;

1) Investigation in tools can be examined by inquiring draft questionnaire for finding content validity. Then, the researcher proposed the questionnaire to professional scholars for considering and investigating in terms of appropriated language that can be used in the research and item-objective congruence (IOC) in order to verify the reliability of internal consistency model as follows;

| | | |
|----|-------|-------------------------|
| +1 | means | Consistent question |
| 0 | means | Uncertain or Not decide |
| -1 | means | Inconsistent question |

Formula $IOC = \frac{\sum R}{N}$

| | | | |
|-------|----------|------------|---|
| Where | IOC | represents | Item-objective congruence |
| | $\sum R$ | represents | Sum of scoring opinion from professionals |
| | N | represents | Number of professionals |

2) The professionals' opinions are considered to find item-objective congruence (IOC) in all questions. When the analysis is conducted, it valued between 0-1. The questions that contains IOC from 0.50 – 1.00 are selected. However, the questions that gain IOC less than 0.50 are considered for adjustment or elimination. The discriminant validity is measured for determining each question which should be in group or not. Moreover, it can be implemented by analyzing corrected item total correlation which must be less than 0.50 (Rovinelli & Hambleton, 1977)

Reliability – the researcher conducts a pre-test the questionnaire which already creates and adjusts with a group of people that is not sampling group of this research (which is people in community-based tourism sector of Thailand). However, the qualification of people is similar with sampling group. The total of people is 30 people. To investigate the survey, its questions can be able to convey

meanings as expectation or be appropriate or difficult. The reliability of questionnaire is tested by statistical program. To find the reliability, Cronbach's alpha coefficient is implemented and the criterion of alpha coefficient (Cortina, 1993; Nunnally, 1978) recommended that it accepts alpha value (α) more than and equal to 0.70 as follows. Considered the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient Values of all observed variables, the values was 0.984 not lower than 0.70 which mean the reliability of questionnaire appropriated

Formula
$$\alpha_K = \frac{k}{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum S_i^2}{S_t^2} \right)$$

| | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Where | α_K | Represents | Reliability |
| | k | Represents | Number of questions |
| | S_i^2 | Represents | Variance of each question |
| | S_t^2 | Represents | Variance of the whole test |

3.3.1.6 Analysis of Quantitative Data

The researcher manages the data when the questionnaires are returned to the researcher and investigate in validity and completion of information before determining the code of data. After implementing the codes of data, the basic information is investigated in order to meet the requirements of analysis by the statistical analysis program for preparing data analysis and reaching the objectives that divided the analysis as follows;

1) The analysis of basic information is the diagnosis for demonstrating the distribution of variables by using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation (S.D.). In addition, it is presented by using table and describing that information. To explain and analyze the data, the data collection derived from sampling group including personal information and opinion for decreasing social inequality for enhancing quality of life in community-based on tourism sector of Thailand. Thus, the researcher gathered the information. When the

questionnaires returned to the researcher, the surveys are investigated in validity of information before determining the code of data. After implementing the codes of data, the basic information is examined in order to meet the requirements of analysis by the analytical program of structural equation model for preparing data analysis.

(1) All questionnaires are investigated in validity and chosen completed questionnaires which can be able to analyze.

(2) The completed questionnaires are examined for scoring in each question as the requirements of criterion.

(3) The variance of whole questionnaire is finding by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (α - coefficient) for searching for alpha value.

(4) Descriptive statistics can be analyzed the variables including 1) Percentage means a number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100 and the description of personal factors derived from sampling group, 2) Mean means the average of number for being the representative of all data and its finding is the total of all values divided by the number of values, 3) Standard Deviation (S.D) means a measure that is used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values for finding dispersion of Mean.

(5) Inferential statistics are diagnosed the data derived from sampling and then analyze the inference or representative of population. Thus, Mean derived from the analysis must compare with the criterion for exchanging meaning in each question. The interpretation of questionnaire has a scale that can assess the interpretation of opinion in each aspect. Then, each question provides seven choices for selection according to Likert scales (Likert, 1970)

2) Data analysis for testing research hypothesis includes the analysis of structural equation model (SEM) by AMOS program. In addition, the analysis of structural equation model (SEM) is a technique that can diagnosed the hypothesis between latent variable as well as various factors simultaneously. According to AMOS program, it works along with the data which are recorded in social program. Then, it is suitable to work for quantitative analysis in order to prove acceptance or reject the relations between variables (Gith Rangsunnoen, 2011) For the analysis of structural equation model (SEM), the researcher determines the structural equation model in advance derived from the review of literature in chapter 2

which is confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) (Gith Rangsunnoen, 2011). Thereby, the researcher conducts the analysis of relations between observed variables and latent variables by implementing confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) for finding the relations between observed variables and latent variables in the model whether is appropriated or not. Also, variables which have similar characteristics are organized into same latent variables.

Procedure of diagnosing the structural equation model by AMOS program

The structural equation model consists of latent variables that cannot measure directly, but it can assess from observed variables in each latent variable. In addition, the symbol of latent variable is an oval and the symbol of observed variable is a square. For analyzing the structural equation model by AMOS program, there are four main stages as follows;

Stage 1 Determining and designing model specification between observed variable and latent variable that the principles are derived from the review of literatures in chapter 2 in order to demonstrate the structural model that has to study

Stage 2 Connecting variables that have already recorded in SPSS program toward AMOS program in order to gain independent variables as a numerical value for analyzing

Stage 3 Selecting desired statistics for analytical program in order to present the results of analysis derived from analysis properties in the topic of Estimation (Select Maximum Likelihood), Bias (Select Unbiased) and Output (Select Maximization History, Standardized Estimates, Squared Multiple Correlations, Sample Moments, Modification Indices and others).

Stage 4 Implementing AMOS program for analyzing data

4.1 Factor Analysis for analyzing construct validity by using confirmatory Factor Analysis due to determining the relationship between observed variable and latent variable in advance

4.1.1 Parameter Estimation

1) Determining of specification of the model is the study which latent variables have a direct or indirect relations. According to the standardized requirements of model, the relation of all variables in the model is linear relationship,

additive relationship and cause relationship or one-way relationships (Recursive Model) between exogenous variables and endogenous variables.

2) Specifying the potential identification of the model conducts the condition of T-Rule which is the number of unknown parameters must be less than or equal to the number of members in variance and co-variance matrix of sampling group (df equal or more than 0) or if requiring the number of unknown parameters are less than the number of members in variance and co-variance matrix of sampling group, it ought to have indicators or observed variables which contain at least three variables.

3) Parameter Estimation of the model implements the estimation by Maximum Likelihood (ML) method which is widely used the most. In addition, this method conducts a harmonized function that is not linear function. However, this function can demonstrate the differences between variance and co-variance matrix that is calculated by group. For instance, empirical data variance and co-variance matrix are created from estimated parameters derived from the model of hypothesis. The parameters that can be estimated by the method of ML are consistency, effectiveness and independent measures. Also, random distribution of estimated parameters by the method of ML is common and the strength of estimation is depended on parameter size.

AMOS program is widely used the method of estimation as Maximum Likelihood (ML). This is due to the fact that this method attempts to test that a set of variables derived from observation can create relationship model whether or not. To estimate the comparison, relation matrix of variables derived from the estimation and observation will adjust the estimation to the most similar. Moreover, this method determines the collected sample data and contains multivariate normal distribution (Arbuckle, 2007; R. Kline, 2011). Selecting the method of Maximum Likelihood (ML) for analysis will gain important statistical values such as Chi-Square (χ^2), parameters of the model, weighted variable, relationship between variables, mean, variance of variables in the model and so on.

4.1.2 Investigating in consistency of the model (Goodness of fit measures) for studying overall model that have consistency with empirical data or not by using the results from three groups of statistics table as follows;

Group 1 Estimates group is a group that gathers general statistics in order to describe other estimation of the model. By using statistics, the relation and relation weight from the table. According to regression weight, if $p < 0.05$, it means statistically significant. However, if $p > 0.05$, it means not significant. In addition, the table of standardized regression weight demonstrates relation weight of each variable and between variables.

Group 2 Modification Indices are a group that demonstrates M.I from covariance table for adjusting factors in order to reach the criterion and be consistent with empirical data. Moreover, the factors are adjusted by the program and then find maximum erroneousness in each pairs. Then, the analysis is diagnosed again. If the factors have not still reached the criterion, the adjustment will be implemented again. The pairs of variable from the program find erroneousness respectively. Therefore, there are three methods for adjusting factors in consistency and empirical data including;

- 1) The method of eliminating in each variable removes variables that weighted variable (Factor Loading) is too small.
- 2) The method of combing variables gathers the pairs of variable that contain high M.I and create new variables instead of.
- 3) The method of connecting arrows increases two-headed arrows that connect between pairs of erroneousness that contain the most M.I because additional two-headed arrows will increase parameters and decrease df. When df decreases, it will result in better statistics.

Group 3 Model Fit is a group that shows various statistics to consider that the model can reach the criterion or not. In addition, testing in consistency of the model based on hypothesis and empirical data is considered from the indicator of testing in appropriateness of the model (Model Fit) for indicating how the model can be reliable. By using indicator of testing in appropriateness of the model, it has to demonstrate the consistency index of the model (Byrne, 2010; Hair et al., 2014; R. B. Kline, 2016; Schumacker & Lomax, 2016; Stegmann, 2017; Punpong Suksawang, 2014)

Table 3.1 Consistency Index of the Model

| Index | Criterion | Consideration |
|---|---------------|---|
| ChiSquare (χ^2) | $p > .05$ | p that is more than 0.05 means appropriated model (Goodness of Fit) and consistency with empirical data |
| Chi-Square Distribution (χ^2/df) | < 2 | CMIN/df must be less than 2. If the more CMIN/df is close 0, the more consistency with empirical data in the model |
| Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) | > 0.90 | GFI must be more than 0.90. If the more GFI is close to 1, the more consistency with empirical data in the model |
| Adjusted Goodness Fit Index (AGFI) | $> 0.80-0.90$ | AGFI must be more than 0.90. If the more AGFI is close to 1, the more consistency with empirical data in the model |
| Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) | < 0.05 | RMSEA must be less than 0.05. If the more RMSEA is close to 0, the less error and the more consistency with empirical data in the model |
| Comparative Fit Index (CFI) | > 0.90 | CFI between 0 and 1. If CFI index is more than 0.90, it is in the level that the model should be accepted. |

Source: Hair et al., 2014; Kline, 2016; Schumacker & Lomax, 2016; Stegmann, 2017.

According to table 3.1, it demonstrates consistency index of the model. The researcher selects all six dimension of index including χ^2 , χ^2/df , GFI1, AGFI, CFI and RMSEA to test consistency of the model based on hypothesis and empirical data. The details are provided below.

1) Chi-Square (χ^2) is the statistics that is used for testing consistency of the model based on hypothesis and empirical data. If Chi-Square is very high and statistically significant, it means that consistency functions differ from zero in terms of statistically significant or the model based on hypothesis is not consistent with empirical data. Thus, the researcher must adjust the model until Chi-Square is no statistically significant. The level of statistically significant (p) is more than 0.05 which means that the model based on hypothesis is consistent with empirical data.

2) Chi-Square Distribution (Chi-Square Statistic Comparing the Tested Model and the Independent Model with the Saturated Model: χ^2/df). χ^2/df is Chi-square (χ^2) divided by degree of freedom. In general, Chi-Square which is less than 2 is a good value. Also, Chi-Square which is close or equal to 0 is the best value.

3) Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) should be in between 0-1. If GFI is equal to 1, it means the most consistent in that model. However, if GFI is more than 0.95, it is in the level that the model should be accepted.

4) Adjusted Goodness Fit Index (AGFI) should be in between 0-1. . If AGFI is equal to 1, it means the most consistent in that model. However, if AGFI is more than 0.95, it is in the level that the model should be accepted.

5) Comparative Fit Index (CFI) is considered relational consistency. CFI is in between 0 and 1. If CFI is more than 0.95, it is in the level that the model should be accepted.

6) Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) is the statistics from basic agreement about Chi-Square. The model based on hypothesis is not consistent with the fact. RMSEA should be less than 0.05 because it means that the model based on hypothesis is consistent with empirical data. In addition, RMSEA which is close to zero is considered as the most value.

The statistics that investigated consistency of the model based on hypothesis and empirical data are used for considering the model based on hypothesis. If the calculated statistics do not reach the criterion, the model must be adjusted by

conducting theoretical logics and model modification indices. Moreover, particular statistics of parameter in each one adjust the model until the model is consistent with empirical data and the statistics reach the criterion.

Stage 5 The researcher do re-specified model if it found that the results of analysis are not be accepted in the model. Thus, the model will be adjusted based on the suggestion of modification indices (M.I). After that, AMOS program will analyze again until the results of analysis are accepted.

Stage 6 The results of statistical analysis are interpreted. It is a conclusion of research based on the statistics for achieving objectives and hypothesis of the research.

According to procedure of diagnosing the relations between variables of the structural equation model based on hypothesis, this research tests the model that is compared with the structural equation model (SEM). That technique provides benefits to the researcher for investigating the relations between several variables at once time (Hair et al., 2014) based on the second objective.

3.3.2 Qualitative research in accordance with the third objective for propose model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand

Qualitative research conducts the interview as an in-depth interview. Moreover, the semi-structured interview is created from the research. To cover the research of model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand, the researcher examines the completed data and in-depth interview that involved with associated variables. Then, the content analysis is diagnosed for organizing appropriated model.

3.3.2.1 Population and Samples

Populations in community-based tourism sector in each region and people who involve in community-based tourism sector, Thailand, such as Mae Kampong Community in Chiangmai, Koh Pitak Community in Chumphon, Baan Ku Ka Sing Community in Roi ed, Bannatonchan Community in Sukothai. Additionally, key informants will be used for in-depth interview comprising four sectors; public

sector, private sector, local people who involve with tourism and academic sectors. In the sessions that will be held by int. An in-depth interview is divided into 4 times per 1 area by providing key informants who will do in-depth interview have to be the same homogeneous which make the key informants give opinions and data freely. There is no bias of data.

3.3.2.2 Sample Size

According to qualitative research, the researcher conducts by in-depth interview. Moreover, key informants are people in community and people who involve in community-based on tourism sector. These groups of people have experiences and gain the direct impacts. Thus, they can provide information as the objectives of research. In addition; to certify the reliability of the interview data, the sample size needs to help obtain consistent data from the interview. This study used the sample of population from the above four areas who association with tourism in the community in the four areas which are Mae Kampong Community in Chiangmai, Koh Pitak Community in Chumphon, Baan Ku Ka Sing Community in Roi ed, Bannatonchan Community in Sukothai. Regularly, the total size of sample of around 28-30 individuals can basically get the consistent data. If not, continuing the interview until get the same or similar data provided by the key informants. According to the weight of different key informants in the areas, sample allocation of key informants is as follow.

Table 3.2 Key Informants in the Areas

| Community | Mae Kampong | Koh Pitak | Baan Ku Ka Sing | Bannatonchan |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Public sector | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Government | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-governmental | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Partner Network | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Private sector | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Travel operator | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Community | Mae Kampong | Koh Pitak | Baan Ku Ka Sing | Bannatonchan |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Hotel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Transportation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Restaurant | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Community sector | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Residents | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Academic sector | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Researcher | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lecturer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |

3.3.2.3 Sampling Techniques

The sampling techniques of research, purposive sampling techniques is applied. Purposive sampling can find the specific interviewees needed by the help of key informants in interviews. The criteria of purposive sampling is to select representative figures who involve with tourism in the community which can obtain data referring to model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. Therefore, the specific respondents of each sectors refer to public sector such as government, non-governmental, Partner network, Private sector for instance travel operator, hotel agencies, transportation, restaurant. In addition; local residences as villager and finally; Academic sector, researcher and lecturer in the areas.

3.3.2.4 Research Tools and Design

In-depth interview with four group of representative in each the areas is used. In-depth interview has the advantage that can gain several of answers and data with appropriate questions. The interview outline is designed in a semi-structured interview to facilitate more detailed and informative information. The interview is conducted in a relaxed and natural atmosphere. The interview form is the primary tool for qualitative research to collect data, which is used for the key informants with five questions as follow:

Question 1: Which factors that effect Social Inequality in community-based tourism sector, Thailand?

Question 2: Which factors that effect Quality of Life in community-based tourism sector, Thailand?

Question 3: What are the social inequality that occurred in the community-based tourism sector, Thailand?

Question 4: What Social Inequality affect quality of life to residences in community-based tourism sector, Thailand?

Question 5: How to decrease social inequalities to enhance quality of life in community-based tourism sector, Thailand?

3.3.2.5 Data Collection

In-depth interview are conducted in four group of representative in each areas which are Mae Kampong Community in Chiangmai, Koh Pitak Community in Chumphon, Baan Ku Ka Sing Community in Roi ed, Bannatonchan Community in Sukothai, during the time from September 2019 to December 2019.

3.3.2.6 Analysis of qualitative research

Qualitative data is the information derived from interview as a In-dept interview. In addition, semi-structured interview is created for conducting In-dept interview. The content analysis is diagnosed for gaining the model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand. For leading to the third objective, the qualitative research implements as follows;

1) In-depth interview is conducted by using semi-structural interview in order to discuss with key informants for finding the model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.

2) Investigating in validity of the data in qualitative research. The researcher determines the guideline of operating the research in order to gain valid, accurate and reliable research which contains three issues as follows;

(1) Investigating in validity of the data that are completed and sufficient for studying. To gain the data for the researcher, the evidences ought to

Table 3.4 Summary Table of Research Methodology

| Objectives | Research Methods | Sample Group | Analysis of Data |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. To investigate the factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand | Mixed methods Using questionnaire to gain data collection for investigating factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand | Populations are people in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. For this research, the researcher gains 16 observed variables and appropriated and sufficient sample size at least 160 samples which is 10 times x 16 variables. The result of calculation is minimum sample size that can be able to analyze by techniques of the structural equation model (SEM). Therefore, the number of sample group in this research is 160 samples by consideration appropriateness and sufficiency of minimum data for testing the structural equation model and avoiding disturbing sampling | . Descriptive statistical analysis by finding mean, standard deviation and interpretation(Creswell, 2007). - Inferential statistical analysis |

| Objectives | Research Methods | Sample Group | Analysis of Data |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. To investigate the factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand | Mixed methods Using questionnaire to gain data collection for investigating factors that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand | group according to research ethics procedure of humans. According to consideration, sampling group has the sufficient number that can be diagnosed by analytical technique of Structural Equation Model (SEM). For facilitating the assessment and data analysis, the researcher uses whole sample size that the total is 200 samples as it can reach the condition of criterion which is more than 160 samples by using the method of convenience sampling. | For finding the factors that affect social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. To test the variable that is consistent with empirical data. |

| Objectives | Research Methods | Sample Group | Analysis of Data |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>2. To test the structural equation model between factors that affect to social inequality, social-political inequality and low quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand</p> | <p>Quantitative Research</p> <p>Using questionnaire to gain data collection for testing the structural equation model between factors that affect to social inequality, social inequality and low quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand</p> | <p>Populations are people in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. For this research, the researcher gains 16 observed variables and appropriated and sufficient sample size at least 160 samples which is 10 times x 16 variables. The result of calculation is minimum sample size that can be able to analyze by techniques of the structural equation model (SEM).</p> <p>Therefore, the number of sample group in this research is 160 samples by consideration appropriateness and sufficiency of minimum data for testing the structural equation model</p> | <p>- Descriptive statistical analysis by finding mean, standard deviation and interpretation (Creswell, 2007).</p> <p>- Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)</p> <p>- Structural equation modeling analysis for testing the structural equation model between factors that affect social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.</p> |

| Objectives | Research Methods | Sample Group | Analysis of Data |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>3. To propose the model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.</p> | <p>Qualitative Research Conducting by interview for suggesting the model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.</p> | <p>Populations are sample group that people live in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. There are four communities including one community in the North, one community in the Northeast, one community in the Central and one community in the South.</p> | <p>- Data collection from in - depth interview for diagnosing content analysis based on conclusion of from in -depth interview. Then, the results are synthesized by the critical analysis from the interpretation, concept and theory in order to suggest the model to decreasing social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand.</p> |



CHAPTER 4

RESULT

The research on model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand aims to 1) investigate the factors that effect to Social Inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand 2) examine the structural equation model between factors that effect to Social Inequality, Social Inequality, quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand and 3) propose model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.






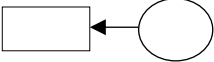
In order to conveniently present and make more understanding about the results of data analysis, the researcher then determine symbols that represent statistics and variables for data presentation as follow:

Symbols Used in Statistics

| | | |
|----------------|-------|---|
| \bar{X} | means | Arithmetic Mean |
| S.D. | means | Standard Deviation |
| SK | means | Skewness |
| KU | means | Kurtosis |
| r | means | Pearson's correlation coefficient. |
| R | means | Correlation Coefficient |
| R ² | means | Coefficient of Determination or reliability. |
| B | means | Regression coefficient. |
| Beta | means | Standardized regression coefficient. |
| SE | means | Standard error of regression |
| Tolerance | means | The permissible limit or limits or variations that cannot be explained. |

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---|
| VIF | means | variance inflation factor, it shows how much the variance of the coefficient estimate is being inflated by multicollinearity. It is defined as the reciprocal of tolerance. |
| t-value | means | The size of the difference relative to the variation in sample data when performing a t-test or C.R. (Critical Ratios) in AMOS software. |
| F | means | The test statistic for F-test. |
| SE | means | Standard error. |
| χ^2 | means | Chi-Square; in AMOS the chi-square value is called CMIN. |
| df | means | Degree of Freedom. |
| χ^2/df | means | Relative Chi-Square or CMIN/DF; the minimum discrepancy divided by its degrees of freedom in AMOS software. |
| P | means | Statistical significance or probability level. |
| AVE | means | Average Variance Extracted |
| CR | means | Composite Reliability or Construct Reliability |
| GFI | means | Goodness of Fit Index |
| AGFI | means | Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index |
| RMR | means | Root Mean Square Residual |
| RMSEA | means | Root Mean Squared Error of Approximation |
| CFI | means | Comparative Fit Index |
| NFI | means | Normed Fit Index |
| IFI | means | Incremental Fit Index |
| RFI | means | Relative Fit Index |
| TLI | means | Tucker-Lewis Index |
| PRATIO | means | Parsimonious Ratio |
| PNFI | means | Parsimonious Normed Fit Index |
| PCFI | means | Parsimony Comparative Fit Index |
| Hoelter | means | Hoelter's Critical N (CN) |

Symbols Used to Represent Variables

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| ECON | means | Economic Capital and trade liberalization |
| REG | means | The processing of justice, Law and regulation |
| GOV | means | The structure of public administration |
| LAND | means | System of land ownership |
| TECH | means | Technology |
| EXTER | means | External Actors |
| INEQU | means | Social inequality |
| QOL | means | Quality of Life |
| SCHOO | means | Inequalities of education and youth development. |
| PHYSIC | means | Inequalities of ability development in community. |
| POVER | means | Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community. |
| UNFAI | means | Inequalities of improper practices by the government. |
| PUBLI | means | Inequalities of access in public resources. |
| EXPRE | means | Inequalities of expressing opinion. |
| SOMAT | means | Physical evidence. |
| PSYCH | means | Psychology aspects. |
| PERCE | means | Perception of relationship. |
| ENVIR | means | Environment aspect. |
|  | means | Latent construct, factor, unmeasured variable |
|  | means | Measured variable , observed variable |
|  | means | The causal relationship line or direct relationship |
|  | means | Correlation line between variables or covariance or correlation |
|  | means | Error associated with measured variable |
|  | means | Path coefficient for regression of a latent variable on an observed variable |

The researcher divided the presentation of the research results into 7 parts according to the following:

4.1 The results of basic statistics from the sample groups who respond to questionnaires. Comprised of an analysis of personal characteristics of the sample groups who respond to questionnaires and levels of opinion towards factors concerning factors that effect to social inequality, social inequality and quality of life for quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism, moreover, identifying the normal distribution of data (Normality) is also available).

4.2 Checking congruence of a model

4.3 Construct validity analysis of measurement in each model

Second order confirmatory factory analysis is employed to identify model of social inequality, and quality of life model.

4.4 Construct validity analysis of measurement model as a whole: is an identifying of measurement model in all variables studied by a confirmatory factor analysis method. Data quality is primarily agreed with the use of AMOS V22 software to analyze structural equation model. The primary agreement is comprised of checking multicollinearity and the results analysis of observable variables relationship. Furthermore, construct validity of measurement model of latent variables is also checked through convergent validity, discriminant validity including reliability of observable and latent variables.

4.5 Validity analysis of structural equation model.

4.6 The results of qualitative data analysis obtained from In-depth interview.

4.7 Summary results of qualitative data analysis obtained from community based tourism in Thailand.

4.1 The Analytical Results of Basic Statistics of the Sample Groups Who Respond to Questionnaires

1) The analytical results of general information of the respondents to the questionnaires:

In this part, the researcher explained characteristics of personal information of sample groups who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand in terms of gender, age, educational level, occupation and monthly income. The result of data analysis can be seen in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 General Information of The Respondents

| Characteristics | Number | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Gender | | |
| Male | 70 | 35 |
| Female | 130 | 65 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |
| 2. Age | | |
| 1. 15-19 years | 7 | 3.5 |
| 2. 20-29 years | 37 | 18.5 |
| 3. 30-39 years | 46 | 23 |
| 4. 40-49 years | 39 | 19.5 |
| 5. 50-59 years | 43 | 21.5 |
| 6. 60 more years | 28 | 14 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |
| 3. Education | | |
| 1. Never study | 12 | 6 |
| 2. Primary school | 55 | 27.5 |
| 3. Junior High School | 27 | 13.5 |
| 4. Senior High School | 54 | 27 |
| 5. Vocational | 14 | 7 |
| 6. Diploma | 11 | 5.5 |

| Characteristics | Number | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 7. Bachelor Degree | 24 | 12 |
| 8. Master Degree or more | 3 | 1.5 |
| 9. Other (Specify)..... | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |
| 4. Occupation | | |
| 1. Government | 10 | 5 |
| 2. Daily private employees | 12 | 6 |
| 3. Monthly Private employees | 24 | 12 |
| 4. Private business | 35 | 17.5 |
| 5. Farmers (Own Land) | 24 | 12 |
| 6. Farmers (No own Land) | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Employed | 59 | 29.5 |
| 8. Labor | 1 | 0.5 |
| 9. Student | 8 | 4 |
| 10. Housewife | 16 | 8 |
| 11. Unemployed | 4 | 2 |
| 12. Other (Specify)..... | 7 | 3.5 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |
| 5. Average monthly income | | |
| 1. No income | 12 | 6 |
| 2. Lower 1,500 THB | 5 | 2.5 |
| 3. 1,500 –3,000 THB | 18 | 9 |
| 4. 3,001 – 5,000 THB | 34 | 17 |
| 5. 5,001 – 10,000 THB | 60 | 30 |
| 6. 10,001 – 15,000 THB | 45 | 22.5 |
| 7. 15,001 – 30,000 THB | 24 | 12 |
| 8. 30,001 – 50,000 THB | 2 | 1 |
| 9. 50,001 – 100,000 THB | 0 | 0 |
| 10. Over 100,000 THB | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |

The personal information of sample groups who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand for 200 persons as shown in Table 4.1 revealed that the numbers of female samples are greater than male samples estimated to 65 percent and 35 percent respectively.

Mostly they were between 30-39 years estimated to 23 percent followed by those who were between 50-59 years estimated to 21.50 percent. People aged between 40-49 years were 19.50 percent and those 20-29 years of age were estimated to 18.50 percent and who above 60 years were estimated to 14 percent and lastly who were 15-19 years estimated to 3.50 percent respectively.

The educational level of the samples was most likely primary school level estimated to 27.5 percent, followed by senior high school level estimated to 27.00 percent. People education level of junior high school level estimated to 13.5 percent and bachelor degree were estimated to 13.5 percent, vocational level were estimated to 7 percent, never study were estimated to 6 percent, diploma were estimated to 5.5 percent and master degree and above were estimated to 1.50 percent respectively.

The occupation of the samples was most likely employed estimated to 29.5 percent, followed by those who were private business estimated to 17.5 percent. The people were farmers who had own land and who were monthly private employees estimate to 12 percent, the number of who were housewife estimated to 8 percent, followed by daily private employees estimated to 6 percent, who were worked as government estimated to 5 percent, student estimated to 4 percent. The number of 3.5 percent were who had other occupation, for example fisherman etc. The least number were unemployed and labor estimated to 2 percent and 0.5 percent respectively.

Most people had monthly income between 5,001-10,000 Baht estimated to 30 percent, followed by those having 10,001-15,000 Baht monthly income estimated to 22.50 percent. Those who had monthly income 3,001-5,000 Baht estimated to 17.00 percent, the numbers of those who had monthly income between 15,001- 30,000 Baht estimated to 12 percent, who had monthly income 1,500-3,000 Baht estimated to 9 percent, the number of who no income estimated to 6 percent and lower than 1,500 Baht were estimated to 2.5 percent and who has monthly income 30,001-50,000 baht estimated to 1 percent respectively.

2) The analytical results of comments about the quality of life from respondents to the questionnaires:

The analysis in this part aims to present the opinion from the sample groups about current status and the quality of life who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand in terms of comments about the quality of life. The result of data analysis can be seen in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Comments about the Quality of Life

| Title | Number | Percentage |
|---|------------|------------|
| 6. Assessing your current status what status do you think is? | | |
| 1. Rich | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Having a better position than most people but not rich. | 4 | 2 |
| 3. Medium | 160 | 80 |
| 4. Income is lower than most people. Not to the poor. | 28 | 14 |
| 5. Poor | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Not know/Uncertain | 6 | 3 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |
| 7. Do you think the quality of living of people today as compared to the past? | | |
| 1. Better | 100 | 50 |
| 2. The same | 80 | 40 |
| 3. Worse | 20 | 10 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |

| Title | Number | Percentage |
|--|------------|------------|
| 8. Do you think the quality of living of people in the future as compared to the present? | | |
| 1. Better | 137 | 68.5 |
| 2. The same | 57 | 28.5 |
| 3. Worse | 6 | 3 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |
| 9. All countries have poor people. What do you think the most poor of the people in the Thai society is because (answer not more than 3 answers)? | | |
| 1. Born poor | 88 | 44 |
| 2. No occupation cost | 102 | 51 |
| 3. learned little | 52 | 26 |
| 4. Not to be a good practice | 23 | 11.5 |
| 5. Lazy | 49 | 24.5 |
| 6. Singles catch people | 12 | 6 |
| 7. Lack of opportunities | 75 | 37.5 |
| 8. No luck | 8 | 4 |
| 9. were exploited | 28 | 14 |
| 10. There are no connections | 13 | 6.5 |
| 11. Inaccessibility of resources | 6 | 3 |
| 12. Other (Specify)..... | 2 | 1 |

The opinions of the samples assessing current status was most likely as medium status estimated to 80 percent, followed by who were income lower than most people but not to the poor status estimated to 14 percent. The people who uncertain, having a better position than most people but not rich and poor estimated to 3 percent, 2 percent and 1 percent respectively.

Mostly quality of living people today as compared to the past were better estimated to 50 percent, followed by same as the past estimated to 40 percent and the number who had opinions for quality of living worse estimated to 10 percent respectively. Moreover the point of view for quality of living people in the future as

compared to the present will be better estimated to 68.50 percent, followed by same as present estimated to 28.50 percent and the people who had the view of quality of living in the future will be worse estimated to 3 percent respectively.

The perspective of the samples think the most poor of the people in Thai society were because no cost for work estimated to 51 percent, follow by born poor estimated to 44 percent, lack of opportunities appraise to 37.50 percent. The number of view in learn little and lazy estimated to 26 percent and 24.50 percent respectively. Furthermore the reason of poor in Thai society were exploited and who not to be a good practice estimated to 14 percent and 11.50 percent, beside who there are no connections and who singles catch people were estimated to 6.50 percent and 6 percent. Additionally who had no luck, inaccessibility of resources and other were estimated to 4 percent, 3 percent and 1 percent respectively.

3) Level of opinion towards the factors that effect social inequality, social inequality issues and quality of life. The analysis in this part aims to present level of opinion from the sample groups towards factors that effect social inequality, social inequality issues and quality of life. Furthermore, the primary data were checked to see whether there was a normal distribution or not by determined from skewness and kurtosis. RB Kline (2005) suggested that if skewness was greater than 3 or kurtosis was more than 10, it indicated that the data were not normally distributed (Non-normal distribution) and not suitable to analyze a structural equation model as shown in Table 4.3-4.5.

Table 4.3 Level of opinions on factors that effect social inequality.

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|----------|-----------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | |
| Economics, capital and trade liberalization (INEQU) | | | | | | |
| 1) Money to pay for some of your daily life. | ECON1 | 4.130 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.342 | -.391 | -.497 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2) The current economy is easier to make a living. | ECON 2 | 3.880 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.462 | -.151 | -.650 |
| 3) Current economic benefit of the owners of capital rather than labor. | ECON 3 | 4.120 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.526 | -.162 | -.418 |
| 4) The current economy, easy access to loans. | ECON 4 | 4.165 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.370 | -.041 | -.371 |
| 5) The current economy has easy access to sources of investment. | ECON 5 | 4.085 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.340 | -.220 | -.301 |
| 6) The current economic easier to trade | ECON 6 | 4.120 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.532 | -.204 | -.637 |
| 7) The current economy has affected the income of people in the community. | ECON 7 | 5.080 | Agree | 1.289 | -.648 | .575 |
| 8) The current economy is | ECON 8 | 5.345 | Strongly Agree | 1.259 | -.645 | .383 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| affecting social inequality. | | | | | | |
| 9) The current economy is affecting the quality of life. | ECON 9 | 5.430 | Strongly Agree | 1.294 | -.899 | 1.269 |
| Total | ECON | 4.483 | Agree | .985 | -.235 | -.325 |
| The processing of justice, Law and regulation | | | | | | |
| 10) The community has the right laws and appropriate regulations. | REG1 | 4.890 | Agree | 1.190 | -.401 | -.032 |
| 11) The community has a right and appropriate justice process. | REG 2 | 4.775 | Agree | 1.123 | -.256 | -.113 |
| 12) The community has a policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community. | REG 3 | 4.780 | Agree | 1.108 | -.226 | -.128 |
| 13) Authority to serve | REG 4 | 4.640 | Agree | 1.107 | -.460 | .740 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| you in a matter of justice. | | | | | | |
| 14) The community has a process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness. | REG 5 | 4.705 | Agree | 1.181 | -.481 | .436 |
| 15) The Communities can examine work transparency in each sector. | REG 6 | 4.705 | Agree | 1.428 | -.452 | -.024 |
| Total | REG | 4.749 | Agree | 1.042 | -.381 | .138 |
| The structure of public administration | | | | | | |
| 16) Public | GOV1 | 4.490 | Agree | 1.061 | -.394 | -.153 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| administration has set policies for communities appropriately. | | | | | | |
| 17) There is a system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly and appropriately. | GOV 2 | 4.455 | Agree | 1.190 | -.525 | .383 |
| 18) The power is distributed to various parts such as village headman, community leader including people. | GOV 3 | 4.500 | Agree | 1.143 | -.479 | .405 |
| 19) The community has developed infrastructure and increased accessibility | GOV 4 | 4.625 | Agree | 1.136 | -.656 | .411 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| for all groups of people such as the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged. | | | | | | |
| 20) The community has social welfare such as education and public health. | GOV 5 | 4.765 | Agree | 1.260 | -.446 | .103 |
| 21) Public administration There are various community database management. | GOV 6 | 4.605 | Agree | 1.147 | -.553 | .471 |
| Total | GOV | 4.573 | Agree | 1.019 | -.710 | .384 |
| System of land ownership | | | | | | |
| 22) The community has sufficient land ownership for the benefit of the community. | LAND1 | 4.570 | Agree | 1.332 | -.577 | .544 |
| 23) The community | LAND 2 | 4.585 | Agree | 1.208 | -.693 | .838 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|----------|-----------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| has a plan for land use and land use rights. | | | | | | |
| 24) The community has rules for determining land ownership rights for residences. | LAND 3 | 4.705 | Agree | 1.160 | -.654 | .330 |
| 25) The community is traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community. | LAND 4 | 4.230 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.466 | -.241 | -.519 |
| 26) The community has a problem of land encroachment. | LAND 5 | 3.305 | Disagree | 1.383 | -.124 | -.733 |
| 27) The community has problems with land that is wasted or | LAND 6 | 3.255 | Disagree | 1.400 | .136 | -.415 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| not fully utilized. | | | | | | |
| 28) You are lacking a career place / do not have land. | LAND 7 | 3.310 | Disagree | 1.488 | .009 | -.761 |
| 29) You lacked land rights documents. | LAND 8 | 3.290 | Disagree | 1.499 | .154 | -.549 |
| Total | LAND | 3.906 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 0.860 | -.150 | .631 |
| Technology | | | | | | |
| 30) You access to the perception of information, knowledge and information through Internet system. | TECH1 | 4.490 | Agree | 1.272 | -.081 | .030 |
| 31) You can apply technology to manage | TECH 2 | 4.460 | Agree | 1.186 | -.151 | .229 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| tourism within community. | | | | | | |
| 32) You fully utilize the potential of technology in everyday life. | TECH 3 | 4.390 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.210 | .020 | -.083 |
| 33) The community has a fully efficient technology database system. | TECH 4 | 4.250 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.124 | -.078 | -.015 |
| 34) Technology can help facilitate daily living for a better quality of life. | TECH 5 | 4.520 | Agree | 1.268 | -.083 | -.173 |
| 35) The community has a plan to support technological development. | TECH 6 | 4.270 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.172 | -.200 | -.029 |
| Total | TECH | 4.397 | Agree | 1.066 | -.326 | -.012 |
| External Actors | | | | | | |
| 36) The community | EXTER1 | 3.935 | Neither Agree nor | 1.477 | -.227 | -.458 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|----------|-----------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| has business people from outside investing large businesses in the community. | | | Disagree | | | |
| 37) The community has business people from outside investing large industrial investments in the community. | EXTER 2 | 3.705 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.442 | .000 | -.229 |
| 38) The community income is reduced due to the impact of external business investments. | EXTER 3 | 4.190 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.331 | -.044 | -.062 |
| 39) The community loses the opportunity to | EXTER 4 | 4.390 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.413 | -.113 | -.224 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| invest due to being affected by external business investment. | | | | | | |
| 40) The community has a business competition during local people and external actors. | EXTER 5 | 4.325 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.480 | -.086 | -.315 |
| Total | EXTER | 4.109 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.225 | -.207 | -.053 |
| Total | Factor X | 4.361 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | .704 | -.541 | .828 |

From the Table 4.3, it was noticed that people who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand had overall neither agree nor disagree level of opinion towards the factors that effect social inequality (the mean was 4.361). Considered from each aspect, it was found that the level of opinion towards the processing of justice, law and regulation, the structure of public administration, economics, capital and trade liberalization and technology was at agree level which the mean were 4.749, 4.573, 4.483 and 4.397 respectively while towards external

actors and system of land ownership was at neither agree nor disagree level which the mean were 4.109 and 3.906 respectively.

In relation to economics, capital and trade liberalization aspect in each point, who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand had agree level of opinion towards overall (the mean was 4.483). The point that they strongly agreed with the most was perception of current economy was affected the quality of life (the mean was 5.430), followed by perception of strongly agree was current economy were affected social inequality (the mean was 5.345), the way that agree level to current economy has affected the income of people in the community (the mean was 5.080) and the viewpoint which had neither agree nor disagree level of current economy, easy access to loans can increase social inequality and decrease quality of life (the mean was 4.165), Moreover the opinion of participate was neither agree nor disagree level of money to pay for some of your daily life (the mean was 4.130), which had neither agree nor disagree level of current economic benefit of the owners of capital rather than labor and current economic easier to trade (the mean was 4.120), and neither agree nor disagree level of current economy has easy access to sources of investment (the mean was 4.085) and the final point was perception of neither agree nor disagree level to current economy is easier to make a living (the mean was 3.88) respectively.

Considered from each point in terms of the processing of justice, law and regulation aspect, it was found that who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand had a level of opinion at agree level (the mean was 4.749) which the most agree was the community had the right laws and appropriate regulations (the mean was 4.890). The remaining 5 points fell in agree level of opinion, namely the community has a policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community (the mean was 4.780), the community has a right and appropriate justice process (the mean was 4.775), the community has a process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness and communities can examine work transparency in each sector which the mean were equal (the mean was 4.705), and authority to serve you in a matter of justice (the mean was 4.640) respectively.

Regarding the structure of public administration had agree level (the mean was 4.573) which in each point of structure of public administration had agree level of opinion towards all points. The point that they agreed with the most was community has social welfare such as education and public health (the mean was 4.765), followed by community has developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people such as the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged (the mean was 4.625), and the public administration there are various community database management (the mean was 4.605). Beyond the power was distributed to various parts such as village headman, community leader including people (the mean was 4.500), the public administration had set policies for communities appropriately (the mean was 4.490). The final point was the system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly and appropriately (the mean was 4.455) respectively.

Considering to system of land ownerships had neither agree nor disagree level (the mean was 3.906) which in each point in terms of system of land ownerships had agree level of opinion towards 3 points, namely the community has rules for determining land ownership rights for residences (the mean was 4.705), the community has a plan for land use and land use rights (the mean was 4.585), and availability of community has sufficient land ownership for the benefit of the community (the mean was 4.570). In addition to neither agree nor disagree by community was traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community (the mean was 4.230). The remaining points fell in disagree level of opinion toward 4 points, namely availability of lacking a career place / do not have land (the mean was 3.310), the community had a problem of land encroachment (the mean was 3.305), the community lacked land rights documents (the mean was 3.290). The final point was community had problems with land that is wasted or not fully utilized (the mean was 3.255) respectively.

With reference to technology in each point had agree level (the mean was 4.397) which technology had agree level of opinion towards 3 points, namely availability of technology can help facilitate daily living for a better quality of life (the mean of level was 4.520), people in community can access to perceived information, knowledge and information through Internet system (the mean of level was 4.490). and community can apply technology to manage tourism (the mean of level was

4.460). The remaining 3 points fell in neither agree nor disagree level of opinion, namely people can fully utilize the potential of technology in everyday life (the mean was 4.390), the community has a plan to support technological development (the mean was 4.270) and community had a fully efficient technology database system (the mean of level was 4.00) respectively.

Regarding to external actors had neither agree nor disagree level of opinion (the mean was 4.109) which in each point, external actors had neither agree nor disagree level of opinion towards all points, namely the community loses the opportunity to invest due to being affected by external business investment (the mean of level was 4.390), the community had a business competition during local people and external actors (the mean of level was 4.325), the community income is reduced due to the impact of external business investments (the mean of level was 4.190), the community has business people from outside investing large businesses in the community (the mean of level was 3.935) and the community has business people from outside investing large industrial investments in the community (the mean of level was 3.705) respectively.

It was found that a standard deviation of the variables concerning factors that effect social inequality corresponded to a range of 0.860 to 1.225, lower than 1, considered suitable criteria, indicated that the data were appropriately distributed or no outstanding difference of data giving. The variable having the highest standard deviation, equals to 1.225, was external actors. It meant that the sample groups had large difference of point of view towards external actors. The variable having the lowest standard deviation was system of land ownership which equal to 0.860. It meant that the sample groups had a small degree of different point of view towards system of land ownership.

With reference to the distribution of variables concerning factors that effect social inequality, it was found that most variables had a skewness and kurtosis near to 0. The skewness ranged between -0.710 to -0.150 and the kurtosis was between -0.325 to 0.631. The skewness value was 3.00 lower while the kurtosis was 10.00 lower. It indicated that the data of variables had a normal distribution curve and can be used to analyze a structural equation model (RB Kline, 2005; R. B. Kline, 2016).

Table 4.4 Level of Opinions on Social Inequality Issues

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Social inequality issues | | | | | | |
| Inequality of access in education system and youth development | | | | | | |
| 41) The youth in your community have the opportunity to receive education in accordance with the basic education system policy. | SCHOO1 | 4.880 | Agree | 1.193 | -.843 | 1.699 |
| 42) The community has a school whether an educational institution sufficient for youth in the community. | SCHOO2 | 4.495 | Agree | 1.345 | -.872 | .960 |
| 43) The community has supported scholarships for well-educated youth and poor youth. | SCHOO3 | 4.745 | Agree | 1.215 | -.975 | 1.500 |
| 44) The community has physical facilities that promote learning, such as community libraries. Learning center etc. | SCHOO4 | 4.630 | Agree | 1.144 | -.761 | 1.344 |
| 45) The community has enough personnel to support learning | SCHOO5 | 4.555 | Agree | 1.050 | -.449 | .840 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| for the youth in the community. | | | | | | |
| 46) Your community has training courses for learning whether self-development for youth. | SCHOO6 | 4.415 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.104 | -.518 | .246 |
| 47) The community has learning media and modern training materials. | SCHOO7 | 4.260 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.140 | -.690 | .022 |
| 48) The community has cooperation with external agencies such as the private sector, government agencies, educational institutions, etc. for youth development. | SCHOO8 | 4.420 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.081 | -.321 | -.206 |
| Total | SCHOO | 4.550 | Agree | 0.929 | -.891 | 1.300 |
| Inequalities of ability development in community | | | | | | |
| 49) The community has developed a common public area for the community. | PHYSIC1 | 4.795 | Agree | 1.024 | -.544 | 1.129 |
| 50) The community has to manage cleanliness in the | PHYSIC 2 | 4.755 | Agree | 0.980 | -.495 | 1.315 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| common public areas for the community. | | | | | | |
| 51) The community has security management in the public area for the community. | PHYSIC 3 | 4.780 | Agree | 0.978 | -.164 | -.002 |
| 52) The community has developed public structures for the community such as parking lots, resting places, exercise place. | PHYSIC4 | 4.670 | Agree | 1.038 | -.476 | 1.206 |
| 53) The community organizes religious activities. The benefits of youth, the elderly and the use of areas such as product distribution, entertainment activities. | PHYSIC5 | 4.660 | Agree | 1.077 | -.214 | .077 |
| Total | PHYSIC | 4.732 | Agree | 0.889 | -.304 | .521 |
| Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community | | | | | | |
| 54) There are hiring in the community. | POVER1 | 4.970 | Agree | 1.093 | -.639 | 1.135 |
| 55) The community is easy to loan access. | POVER2 | 4.905 | Agree | 1.050 | -.414 | .306 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 56) The community is convenient to access credit. | POVER3 | 4.520 | Agree | 1.027 | .086 | .429 |
| 57) The community has set up a group to create income for the people in the community. | POVER4 | 5.085 | Agree | 1.138 | -.499 | .321 |
| 58) The community has managed to participate in solving community problems. | POVER5 | 4.980 | Agree | 1.032 | -.569 | 1.273 |
| 59) The community manages to develop relationships among people in the community. | POVER6 | 5.005 | Agree | 1.044 | -.679 | 1.414 |
| 60) There are unity in community | POVER7 | 5.250 | Agree | 1.155 | -.897 | 1.894 |
| 61) The community can be self-reliant. | POVER8 | 5.375 | Strongly Agree | 1.127 | -.801 | 1.671 |
| Total | POVER | 5.011 | Agree | 0.878 | -.748 | 2.045 |
| Inequalities of improper practices by the government | | | | | | |
| 62) The community has the opportunity for representatives of each house to participate in the voting on budget | UNFAI1 | 5.070 | Agree | 1.262 | -.769 | .942 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| allocation according to various projects in the community. | | | | | | |
| 63) The community has relationships between the state and good communities | UNFAI2 | 4.895 | Agree | 1.100 | -.774 | 1.573 |
| 64) The community uses state power. (Service Legislative, judicial) fair. | UNFAI3 | 4.680 | Agree | 1.074 | -.218 | .283 |
| 65) The community is transparent and fair to the community committee and the people. | UNFAI4 | 4.790 | Agree | 1.332 | -.381 | -.088 |
| 66) The community has an inspection process, transparent investigation In different work. | UNFAI5 | 4.740 | Agree | 1.379 | -.266 | -.367 |
| 67) The community has decentralized decision-making. In order to be clear the responsibilities of various levels. | UNFAI6 | 4.675 | Agree | 1.276 | -.353 | -.258 |
| 68) The community uses limited resources to | UNFAI7 | 4.915 | Agree | 1.283 | -.272 | -.499 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| maximize the benefits of the community. | | | | | | |
| 69) The community has an agreement to work together. For the highest quality work and efficiency. | UNFAI8 | 4.955 | Agree | 1.289 | -.356 | -.028 |
| Total | UNFAI | 4.840 | Agree | 1.090 | -.383 | -.256 |
| Inequalities of access in public resources | | | | | | |
| 70) The community has convenient services for accessing the service center, community information service center. | PUBLI1 | 4.880 | Agree | 0.985 | -.935 | 2.160 |
| 71) The community has services that are convenient to access hospital services. | PUBLI2 | 4.810 | Agree | 1.004 | -.782 | 1.276 |
| 72) The community has services that are convenient for accessing educational services. | PUBLI3 | 4.705 | Agree | 1.026 | -.622 | 1.249 |
| 73) The community has services that are easy to access, police | PUBLI4 | 4.675 | Agree | 0.992 | -.463 | .989 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| station, service center | | | | | | |
| 74) The community has convenient services to access public transportation. | PUBLI5 | 4.395 | Neither Agree nor Disagree | 1.169 | -.831 | .987 |
| 75) The community has services that are convenient for accessing transportation services. | PUBLI6 | 4.475 | Agree | 1.147 | -.705 | .808 |
| 76) The community has convenient services to access energy system services. | PUBLI7 | 4.700 | Agree | 1.037 | -.574 | .768 |
| 77) The community has convenient services to access water management system services. | PUBLI8 | 5.110 | Agree | 1.235 | -.535 | .558 |
| 78) The community has services that are convenient for accessing communication services. | PUBLI9 | 4.825 | Agree | 0.979 | -.452 | 1.385 |
| Total | PUBLI | 4.731 | Agree | 0.866 | -.885 | 1.494 |
| Inequalities of expressing opinion | | | | | | |
| 79) You are able to | EXPRE1 | 4.735 | Agree | 1.000 | -.666 | 1.251 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management. | | | | | | |
| 80) The community has spread information, news thoroughly for people in the community. | EXPRES2 | 4.850 | Agree | 1.055 | -.422 | .839 |
| 81) The community has a quick response to the public opinion. | EXPRES3 | 4.670 | Agree | 1.018 | -.542 | 1.479 |
| 82) The Community have a channel to express opinions of people in various communities. | EXPRES4 | 4.810 | Agree | 1.049 | -.590 | .522 |
| 83) The community has listened to public opinion in order to improve various problems. | EXPRES5 | 4.810 | Agree | 1.105 | -.656 | .937 |
| 84) The community have accepted grievances to help and solve problems. | EXPRES6 | 4.800 | Agree | 1.169 | -.747 | 1.019 |
| 85) There are a public hearing or a village community to | EXPRES7 | 4.915 | Agree | 1.069 | -.626 | 1.326 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| know the true needs of the community. | | | | | | |
| Total | EXPRE | 4.799 | Agree | 0.931 | -.719 | 1.018 |
| Total | INEQU | 4.778 | Agree | .784 | -.890 | 1.566 |

The Table 4.2 indicated that social inequality issues, it found that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had in general agree level of opinion towards the factor concerning quality of life (the mean is equal to 4.778). Judged in a certain aspect, it was found that the level of opinion towards the factors concerning quality of life in terms of inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community, inequalities of improper practices by the government, inequalities of expressing opinion, inequalities of ability development in community, inequalities of access in public resources and inequality of access in education system and youth development was at agree level which the mean levels ranged from 5.011, 4.840, 4.799, 4.732, 4.731 and 4.550 respectively.

With reference to inequality of access in education system and youth development in each point, it could be noticeable that people in community based-tourism of Thailand had agree level of opinion (the mean is equal to 4.550), the 5 remaining points fell at agree level of opinion; youth in community had the opportunity to received education in accordance with the basic education system policy, the community has supported scholarships for well-educated youth and poor youth, the community had physical facilities that promote learning, such as community libraries. Learning center etc., the community had enough personnel to support learning for the youth in the community and the community had a school whether an educational institution sufficient for youth in the community (the mean of levels were 4.880, 4.745, 4.630, 4.555 and 4.495 respectively). On the other hand the final 3 points they neither agree nor disagreed with were community had cooperation with external agencies such as the private sector, government agencies, educational institutions, etc. for youth development, community had training courses for learning

whether self-development for youth and community has learning media and modern training materials (the mean of levels were 4.420, 4.415 and 4.260 respectively).

Regarding inequalities of ability development in community in each point, it could be noticed that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level of opinion (the mean of level was 4.732) which towards all points agree level, namely the community has developed a common public area for the community, the community had security management in the public area for the community, the community had managed cleanliness in the common public areas for the community, the community had developed public structures for the community such as parking lots, resting places, exercise place and the community organized religious activities. The benefits of youth, the elderly and the use of areas such as product distribution, entertainment activities (the mean of levels were 4.795, 4.780, 4.755, 4.670 and 4.660 respectively).

In relation to inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community in each point, it could be noticed that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level of opinion (the mean of level was 5.011). The remaining points fell in strongly agree level of opinion; community can be self-reliant (the mean of level was 5.375). In addition towards all points and the points they mostly agreed with were availability of the community had unity (the mean of level was 5.250), followed by community had set up a group to create income for the people in the community which the mean of levels was 5.085, availability to community managed to develop relationships among people in the community (the mean of level was 5.005), the community had managed to participate in solving community problems which the mean of level was 4.980, there were hiring in the community (the mean of level was 4.970), the community was easy to loan access which the level of mean was 4.905. The final point that they all agreed with the community had convenient to access credit (the mean of level was 4.520).

With regards to inequalities of improper practices by the government in each point, it was found that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level (the mean of level was 4.840). The remaining towards all point agree level of opinion; the community had the opportunity for representatives of each house to participate in the voting on budget allocation according to various projects in the

community, the community had an agreement to work together. For the highest quality work and efficiency, the community uses limited resources to maximize the benefits of the community, community had relationships between the state and good communities, the community was transparent and fair to the community committee and the people, the community had an inspection process, transparent investigation In different work, the community uses state power (Service Legislative, judicial) fair and community had decentralized decision-making. In order to be clear the responsibilities of various levels (the mean of levels were equal to 5.070, 4.955, 4.915, 4.895, 4.790, 4.740, 4.680 and 4.675 respectively.).

Regarding to inequalities of access in public resources in each point, it could be noticed that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level (the mean of level was 4.731). The opinion towards all points and the point they mostly agreed with was the way that community had convenient services to access water management system services (the mean of level was 5.110), followed by the way that community had convenient services for accessing the service center, community information service center. (the mean of level was 4.880), the community had services that are convenient for accessing communication services which mean of level was 4.825, the community had services that are convenient to access hospital services (the mean of level was 4.810), the community had services that are convenient for accessing educational services, community had convenient services to access energy system services, community had services that are easy to access, police station, service center and community had services that are convenient for accessing transportation services (the mean of levels were equal to 4.705, 4.700, 4.675, and 4.475 respectively.). The final 1 point they neither agree nor disagreed with the community had convenient services to access public transportation (the mean of levels was to 4.395) respectively.

With reference to inequalities of expressing opinion in each point, people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level (the mean of level was 4.799) The remaining of opinion towards all points agree level, namely there are a public hearing or a village community to know the true needs of the community (the mean of level was 4.915), the community had spread information, news thoroughly for people in the community (the mean of level was 4.850), the community had a channel to

express opinions of people in various communities and community had listened to public opinion in order to improve various problems. (the mean of level were equal 4.810), the community had accepted grievances to help and solve problems which level of mean was 4.800, people in community able to fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management (the mean of level was 4.735), The final point they had agree level of opinion was community had a quick response to the public opinion (the mean of level was 4.670) respectively.

It was found that a standard deviation of the variables concerning social inequality issues corresponded to a range of 0.866 to 1.090, lower than 1 which considered suitable criteria, indicated that the data were appropriately distributed or no outstanding difference of data giving. The variable having the highest standard deviation, equals to 1.090, was inequalities of improper practices by the government. It meant that the sample groups had large difference of point of view towards inequalities of improper practices by the government. The variable having the lowest standard deviation was inequalities of access in public resources which equal to 0.866. It meant that the sample groups had a small degree of different point of view towards inequalities of access in public resources or the data were a bit distributed.

With reference to the distribution of variables concerning social inequality issues, it was found that most variables had a skewness and kurtosis near to 0. The skewness ranged between -0.891 to -0.304 and the kurtosis was between -0.256 to 2.045. The skewness value was 3.00 lower while the kurtosis was 10.00 lower. It indicated that the data of variables had a normal distribution curve and can be used to analyze a structural equation model (RB Kline, 2005; R. B. Kline, 2016).

Table 4.5 Level of Opinions on Quality of Life

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|----------|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Quality of Life | | | | | | |
| Physical condition of the person (Somatic) | | | | | | |
| 86) You are entitled to basic medical care according to the National Health Security. | SOMAT1 | 5.180 | Agree | 1.189 | -.589 | .623 |
| 87) You are able to perform daily activities. | SOMAT2 | 5.160 | Agree | 1.081 | -.419 | .785 |
| 88) You have an annual health check. | SOMAT3 | 4.780 | Agree | 1.260 | -.474 | .613 |
| 89) You can take care of yourself and receive services in times of illness. | SOMAT4 | 5.005 | Agree | 1.200 | -.414 | .634 |
| 90) You are treated when chronic illness and accidents occur. | SOMAT5 | 4.995 | Agree | 1.179 | -.528 | .861 |
| 91) You are resting, enough sleep. | SOMAT6 | 5.250 | Agree | 1.210 | -.921 | 1.646 |
| 92) You can work normally. | SOMAT7 | 5.285 | Strongly Agree | 1.095 | -.656 | 1.642 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 93) You can come and go by yourself. | SOMAT8 | 5.360 | Strongly Agree | 1.107 | -.728 | 1.862 |
| Total | SOMAT | 5.126 | Agree | .990 | -.547 | 1.133 |
| Psychology aspects | | | | | | |
| 94) You have good mental health, strong encouragement, have a stable mood, no stress, not giving up. | PSYCH1 | 5.240 | Agree | 1.126 | -.933 | 1.459 |
| 95) You have confidence in yourself. | PSYCH2 | 5.170 | Agree | 1.056 | -.655 | 1.261 |
| 96) You have learned something new. | PSYCH3 | 5.110 | Agree | 1.150 | -.397 | .707 |
| 97) You are proud of yourself. | PSYCH4 | 5.280 | Agree | 1.143 | -.607 | 1.000 |
| 98) You are satisfied with your ability. | PSYCH5 | 5.270 | Agree | 1.132 | -1.008 | 2.352 |
| 99) You are happy and had hope. | PSYCH6 | 5.320 | Strongly Agree | 1.055 | -.775 | 1.456 |
| 100) You feel happiness in life. | PSYCH7 | 5.360 | Strongly Agree | 1.098 | -.822 | 1.783 |
| 101) You felt that received attention from the community. | PSYCH8 | 5.095 | Agree | 1.132 | -.566 | .635 |
| Total | PSYCH | 5.230 | Agree | .983 | -.985 | 2.549 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Perception of relationship between individuals and others | | | | | | |
| 102) You are happily relates with family members. | PERCE1 | 5.485 | Strongly Agree | 1.147 | -1.334 | 3.525 |
| 103) You have friendly relations between people in the community. | PERCE2 | 5.365 | Strongly Agree | 1.080 | -1.035 | 2.338 |
| 104) You and your neighbors can help each other. | PERCE3 | 5.370 | Strongly Agree | 1.090 | -.778 | 1.438 |
| 105) You can participate in community activities without problems. | PERCE4 | 5.420 | Strongly Agree | 1.072 | -.927 | 1.838 |
| 106) Do you think you can live life happily in society? | PERCE5 | 5.490 | Strongly Agree | 1.093 | -1.069 | 2.572 |
| Total | PERCE | 5.426 | Strongly Agree | 1.032 | -1.203 | 3.010 |
| Environment aspect | | | | | | |
| 107) You have security in life. | ENVIR1 | 5.155 | Agree | 1.143 | -.940 | 1.398 |
| 108) You are satisfied with the environment in which you live. | ENVIR2 | 5.280 | Agree | 1.126 | -.826 | 1.439 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 109) You have received good educational services. | ENVIR3 | 4.940 | Agree | 1.091 | -.067 | -.377 |
| 110) You are satisfied with the current house conditions. | ENVIR4 | 5.185 | Agree | 1.143 | -.491 | .471 |
| 111) Your community has a good health care system and service. | ENVIR5 | 4.940 | Agree | 1.082 | -.168 | .312 |
| 112) You are satisfied with the public services of various departments in the community area where you live. | ENVIR6 | 4.865 | Agree | 1.101 | -.368 | .582 |
| 113) You have the opportunity to receive all the information you need. | ENVIR7 | 4.845 | Agree | 1.061 | -.144 | .804 |
| 114) You always have the opportunity to develop new skills. | ENVIR8 | 4.700 | Agree | 1.070 | -.122 | .892 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 115) You have received sufficient compensation for spending in the current economic conditions. | ENVIR9 | 4.565 | Agree | 1.087 | .033 | .297 |
| 116) You are always involved in community activities. | ENVIR10 | 4.815 | Agree | 1.130 | -.664 | 1.402 |
| 117) You have the opportunity to relax and always have free time. | ENVIR11 | 4.810 | Agree | 1.076 | -.468 | .714 |
| 118) Having all the necessary facilities for living in today's life, such as homes, cars. | ENVIR12 | 4.490 | Agree | 1.032 | -.042 | .610 |
| 119) Your community gives you the opportunity to train, visit, and increase knowledge usually. | ENVIR13 | 4.550 | Agree | 1.069 | -.343 | 1.292 |

| Description | Variable | \bar{X} | Interpret | S.D. | SK | KU |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 120) The overall environment within the community makes people in the community happy. | ENVIR14 | 5.140 | Agree | 1.134 | -.425 | .927 |
| Total | ENVIR | 4.877 | Agree | .913 | -.493 | 1.741 |
| Total | QOL | 5.093 | Agree | .863 | -.926 | 2.804 |

The Table 4.5 indicated that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had overall agree level of opinion towards the factors concerning quality of life (the mean was 5.093). Considered each aspect, it was found that the level of opinion towards the factors concerning perception of relationship between individuals and others was at strongly agree level which the mean was 5.426. In terms of psychology aspects, the level of opinion was at agree level which the mean was equally 5.230 while in term of physical condition of the person (Somatic) was agree level which a level of mean was 5.126. The final of environment aspect was agree level (the mean was 4.877) respectively.

In terms of physical condition of the person (Somatic) in each point, it could be noticeable that people in community based tourism in Thailand had agree level which mean of level was 5.126. The opinion of people towards 2 points strongly agree level the way that people can come and go by themselves and they can work normally (the mean were equal 5.360 and 5.285). The remaining 6 points fell in agree level of opinion, namely the way that people were resting and enough sleep (the mean was 5.250), the way that people can entitled to basic medical care according to the National Health Security and able to perform daily activities (the mean were equal 5.180 and 5.160), and the way that people can took care of yourself and receive services in times of illness (the mean was 5.005). The remaining 2 final points of agree level which people can treated when chronic illness and accidents occur and had

an annual health check which the level of mean were equal 4.995 and 4.780 respectively.

Considering each point in terms of psychology aspects, people in community based tourism in Thailand had agree level of opinion which level of mean 5.230. The remaining towards 2 points were strongly agree, namely the way that people felt happiness in life (the mean was 5.360), and the way that happy and had hope (the mean was 5.320) while 6 points fell in agree level of opinion; people had proud of themselves, satisfied with your ability and have good mental health, strong encouragement, have a stable mood, no stress, not giving up which mean level were equal 5.280, 5.270 and 5.240, had confidence in themselves, learned something new and felt that received attention from the community which mean were 5.170, 5.110 and 5.095 respectively.

Regarding to perception of relationship between individuals and others, people in community based tourism in Thailand had strongly agree level which mean was 5.426. The opinion of people towards all points, namely the way that people can lived life happily in society, happily relates with family members which the mean were equal to 5.490 and 5.485 meanwhile people can participated in community activities without problems (the mean was 5.420).The remaining final 2 points of opinion; they can support and help each other with neighbors (the mean was 5.370), and the way that people had friendly relations between people in the community (the mean was 5.365) respectively.

With reference to environment aspect in each point, people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level (the mean of level was 4.877) The remaining of opinion towards all points agree level, namely people in community satisfied with the environment which they live (the mean of level was 5.280), while satisfied with the current house conditions (the mean of level was 5.185), had security in life (the mean of level were equal 5.155) and the overall environment within the community makes people in the community happy which the mean was 5.140, they had received good educational services and had a good health care system and service which level of mean were equal 4.940. people in community satisfied with the public services of various departments the community area where they lived, had the opportunity to receive all the information you need, always involved in community

activities and have the opportunity to relax and always have free time (the mean of level were 4.865, 4.845, 4.815 and 4.810) respectively. People always had the opportunity to develop new skills which level of mean was 4.700, have received sufficient compensation for spending in the current economic conditions which mean was 4.565, the community gave opportunity to training, visit, and increase knowledge usually (the mean of level was 4.550). The final point they had agree level of opinion availability to had all the necessary facilities for living in today's life, such as homes, cars (the mean of level was 4.490) respectively.

It was found that a standard deviation of the variable concerning quality of life corresponded to a range of 0.913 to 1.032, lower than 1, considered suitable criteria and indicated that the data were appropriately distributed or there was no outstanding difference of data giving. The variable having the highest standard deviation was perception of relationship between individuals and others which was equal to 1.032. It meant that the sample groups had large difference of point of view towards perception of relationship between individuals and others. The variable having the lowest standard deviation was environment aspect which were equal to 0.913. It meant that the sample groups had a small degree of different point of view towards environment aspect.

With reference to the distribution of variables concerning quality of life, it was found that most variables had a skewness and kurtosis near to 0. The skewness ranged between -1.203 to -0.493 and the kurtosis was between 1.133 to 3.010. The skewness value was lower than 3.00 while the kurtosis was lower than 10.00. It indicated that the data of variables had a normal distribution curve and can be used to analyze a structural equation model (RB Kline, 2005; R. B. Kline, 2016).

4.2 Checking Congruence of a Model

The checking congruence of a model is performed so as to see whether a research model that created by the researcher shows congruence with gathered empirical data or not. If the model can match the data, it would be called Model Fit. Chi-square value (In AMOS, the chi-square value is called CMIN.) is used as criteria to consider the congruence between the model and the empirical data. The probability

level (p value) must not be statistically significant and greater than 0.05. Relative Chi-square which can be calculated from ratio between chi-square statistic and degrees of freedom (χ^2/df or CMIN/DF in AMOS). The determined criteria are the value must be less than 2.00 (Bollen, 1989), the root mean square error of approximation; RMSEA and the root mean square residual (RMR) must be less than or equal to 0.05 (Schumacker & Lomax, 2016), several other indices that fall into the category of absolute indices include the Goodness-of-fit index (GFI) and the adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI) must range from 0.90 or more 0.80 (Gefen, Straub, & Boudreau, 2000; Hair et al., 2010; Schumacker & Lomax, 2004), the Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI) should range from 0.05 or above (Diamantopoulos, Siguaw, & Siguaw, 2000), relative fit indices include CFI, NFI, IFI, RFI and TLI which values larger than 0.90 are considered good fitting models (Lattin, Carroll, & Green, 2003), parsimony fit indices include PRATIO, PNFI and PCFI which values larger than 0.50 (Hair et al., 2010) and Hoelter value should be greater than 200 (Hair et al., 2010) so that larger samples are seen as better fitting to accept models that are consistent with the empirical data.

Table 4.6 Summary of Fit Indices Used to Assess the Congruence Between the Model and the Empirical Data

| Goodness of fit index | Consideration Criteria |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Absolute Fit Index | |
| 1.1 Relative χ^2 (χ^2/df) or CMIN/DF | <2.00 |
| 1.2 P value of χ^2 or P of CMIN | P > 0.05 |
| 1.3 GFI (Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 or more ≥ 0.80 |
| 1.4 AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 or more ≥ 0.80 |
| 1.5 PGFI (Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.50 |
| 1.6 RMR (Root Mean Square Residual) | ≤ 0.05 |
| 1.7 RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) | ≤ 0.05 |
| 2. Relative Fit Index | |
| 2.1 NFI (Normed Fit Index) | > 0.90 |

| Goodness of fit index | Consideration Criteria |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 2.2 RFI (Relative Fit Index) | > 0.90 |
| 2.3 IFI (Incremental Fit Index) | > 0.90 |
| 2.4 TLI (Tucker-Lewis Index) | > 0.90 |
| 2.5 CFI (Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.90 |
| 3. Parsimony Fit Index | |
| 3.1 PRATIO (Parsimonious Ratio) | > 0.50 |
| 3.2 PNFI (Parsimony Normed Fit Index) | > 0.50 |
| 3.3 PCFI (Parsimony Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.50 |
| 4. Sample size determination index | |
| 4.1 Hoelter | > 200 |

4.3 Analysis of the Construct Validity of Each Measurement Model

Model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand based on the research framework is comprised of 6 factors which were observe variable instance of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) and 2 measurement models: a measurement model of social inequality issues and a measurement model of quality of life. Before analyzing the structural equation model based on the research framework, the researcher checks the measurement models to verify whether observed variables can measure the objects or latent variables by using confirmatory factor analysis technique and the results are shown as follow:

- 1) The results verify the construct validity of causal variables on model of economic capital and trade liberalization (ECON)

Table 4.7 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of Economic Capital And Trade Liberalization (ECON) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

| The causal variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| ECON1 | 0.83** | 0.07 | 12.12 | 0.000** | 68.7% |
| ECON2 | 0.74** | 0.06 | 12.85 | 0.000** | 54.1% |
| ECON3 | 0.68** | 0.07 | 11.39 | 0.000** | 45.7% |
| ECON4 | 0.77** | 0.06 | 14.08 | 0.000** | 59% |
| ECON5 | 0.98 | - | - | - | 96.5% |
| ECON6 | 0.75** | 0.07 | 13.52 | 0.000** | 56.9% |
| ECON7 | 0.46** | 0.06 | 6.89 | 0.000** | 20.9% |
| ECON8 | 0.28** | 0.07 | 4.06 | 0.000** | 8% |
| ECON9 | 0.33** | 0.07 | 4.82 | 0.000** | 11% |

Chi-Square = 9.205, df = 9, P = 0.419, Chi-Square/df = 1.023,
 RMSEA = 0.011, GFI = 0.990, AGFI = 0.950, NFI = 0.993, CFI = 1.000
 (Just Identification Model)

Note: ** Means with a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value > 2.58)

The table 4.7 found that a causal variable of economic capital and trade liberalization (ECON) consists of 9 questions which the standardize solution were between 0.28 - 0.98 statistically significant at .05 level. The standard error were between 0.06 - 0.07. The variable has a reliability value based on the R square value between 8 - 96 percent, which indicates that the empirical variable were a good element of the latent variable, as shown in Figure 4.1.

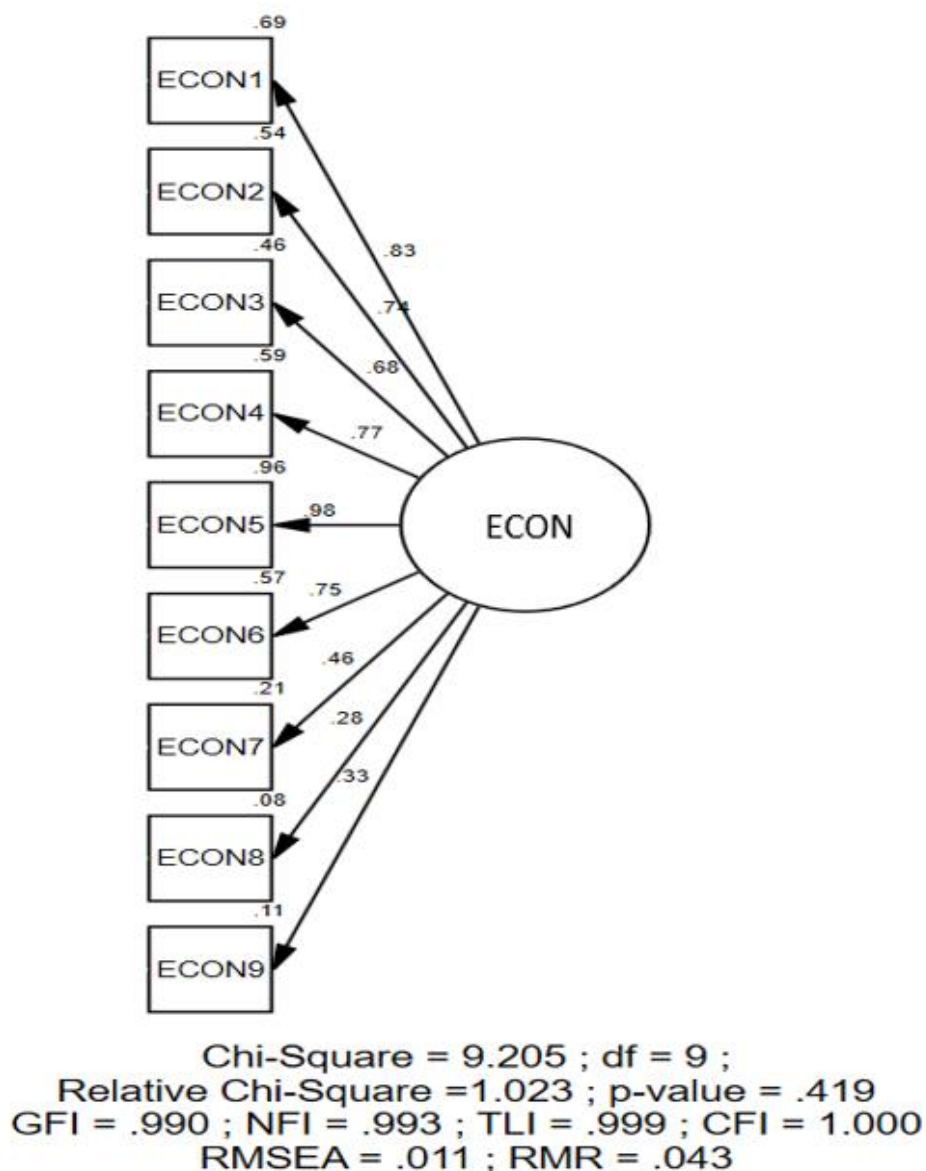


Figure 4.1 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of Economic Capital and Trade Liberalization (ECON) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value,

therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

2) The results verify the construct validity of causal variables on model of the processing of justice, law and regulation (REG)

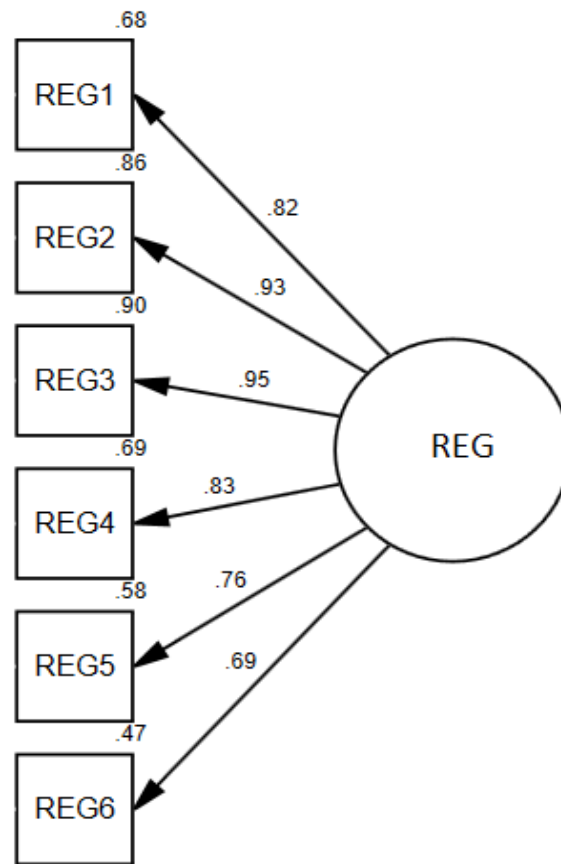
Table 4.8 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of the Processing of Justice, Law and Regulation (REG) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

| The causal variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| REG1 | 0.82** | 0.09 | 10.73 | 0.000** | 68.1% |
| REG2 | 0.93** | 0.09 | 11.93 | 0.000** | 85.6% |
| REG3 | 0.95 | - | - | - | 89.5% |
| REG4 | 0.83** | 0.07 | 13.46 | 0.000** | 69.1% |
| REG5 | 0.76** | 0.06 | 15.01 | 0.000** | 57.8% |
| REG6 | 0.69** | 0.08 | 12.11 | 0.000** | 47.2% |

Chi-Square = 7.093, df = 5, P = 0.214, Chi-Square/df = 1.419,
 RMSEA = 0.046, GFI = 0.988, AGFI = 0.951, NFI = 0.994, CFI = 0.998
 (Just Identification Model)

Note: ** Means with a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value > 2.58)

The table 4.8 revealed that a causal variable of the processing of justice, law and regulation (REG) consists of 6 questions which the standardize solution were between 0.69 - 0.95 statistically significant at .05 level. The standard error were between 0.06 - 0.09. The variable has a reliability value based on the R square value between 47.2 - 89.5 percent, which indicates that the empirical variable were a good element of the latent variable, as shown in Figure 4.2.



Chi-Square = 7.093 ; df = 5 ;
 Relative Chi-Square = 1.419 ; p-value = .214
 GFI = .988 ; NFI = .994 ; TLI = .995 ; CFI = .998
 RMSEA = .046 ; RMR = .015

Figure 4.2 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of The Processing of Justice, Law and Regulation (REG) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

3) The results verify the construct validity of causal variables on model of the structure of public administration (GOV)

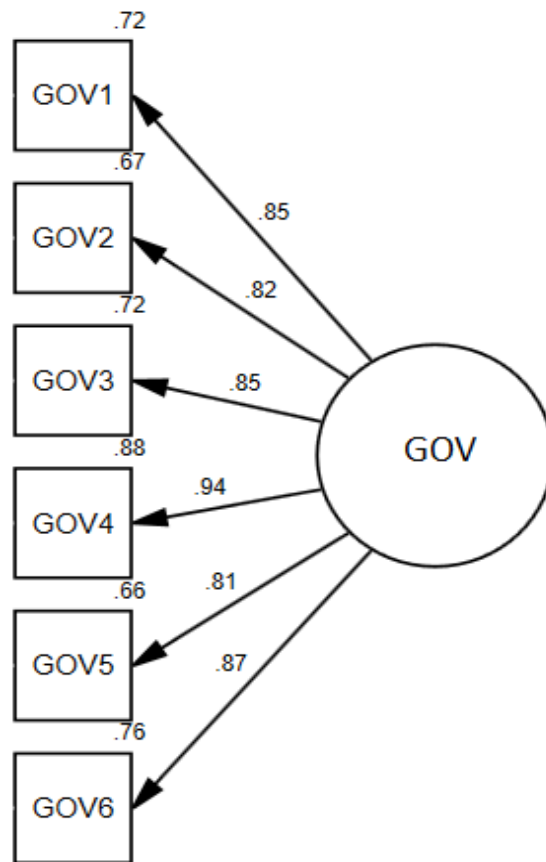
Table 4.9 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of the Structure of Public Administration (GOV) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

| The causal variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| GOV1 | 0.85** | 0.06 | 14.07 | 0.000** | 76% |
| GOV2 | 0.82** | 0.07 | 13.19 | 0.000** | 72.2% |
| GOV3 | 0.85** | 0.05 | 17.12 | 0.000** | 67.2% |
| GOV4 | 0.94 | - | - | - | 71.6% |
| GOV5 | 0.81** | 0.06 | 15.61 | 0.000** | 88.2% |
| GOV6 | 0.87** | 0.05 | 18.20 | 0.000** | 65.9% |

Chi-Square = 2.075, df = 2, P = 0.354, Chi-Square/df = 1.038,
 RMSEA = 0.014, GFI = 0.997, AGFI = 0.964, NFI = 0.998, CFI = 1.000
 (Just Identification Model)

Note: ** Means with a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value > 2.58)

The table 4.9 revealed that a causal variable of the structure of public administration (GOV) consists of 6 questions which the standardize solution were between 0.81 - 0.94 statistically significant at .05 level. The standard error were between 0.05 - 0.07. The variable has a reliability value based on the R square value between 65.9 - 88.2 percent, which indicates that the empirical variable were a good element of the latent variable, as shown in Figure 4.3.



Chi-Square = 2.075 ; df = 2 ;
 Relative Chi-Square = 1.038 ; p-value = .354
 GFI = .997 ; NFI = .998 ; TLI = 1.000 ; CFI = 1.000
 RMSEA = .014 ; RMR = .013

Figure 4.3 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of the Structure of Public Administration (GOV) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

4) The results verify the construct validity of causal variables on model of system of land ownership (LAND)

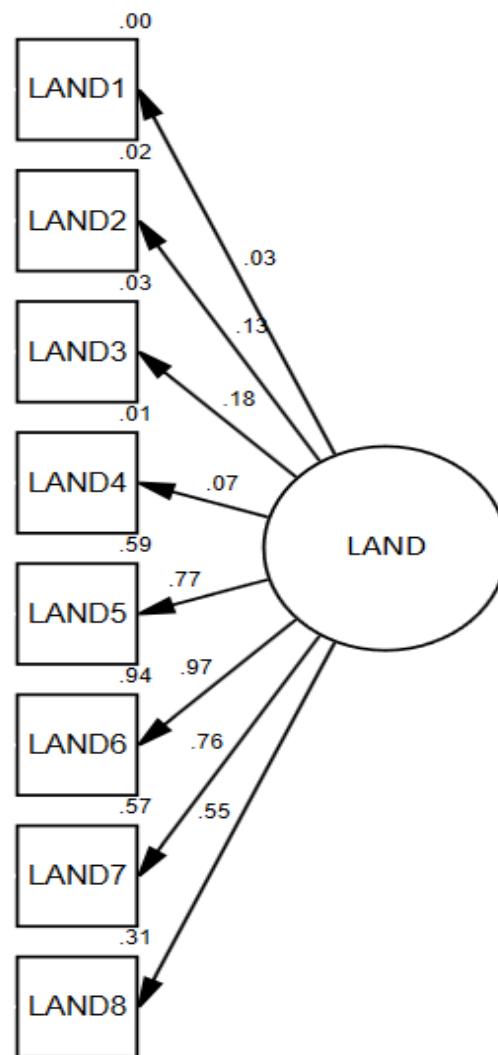
Table 4.10 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of System of Land Ownership (LAND) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

| The causal variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| LAND1 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.44 | 0.662 | 0.1% |
| LAND2 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 1.76 | 0.078 | 1.6% |
| LAND3 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 2.47 | 0.013 | 3.2% |
| LAND4 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 1.01 | 0.311 | 0.5% |
| LAND5 | 0.77** | 0.07 | 13.51 | 0.000** | 58.6% |
| LAND6 | 0.97** | 0.07 | 18.21 | 0.000** | 94.3% |
| LAND7 | 0.76 | - | - | - | 57.4% |
| LAND8 | 0.55** | 0.08 | 10.16 | 0.000** | 30.7% |

Chi-Square = 10.168, df = 8, P = 0.253, Chi-Square/df = 1.271,
 RMSEA = 0.037, GFI = 0.987, AGFI = 0.940, NFI = 0.990, CFI = 0.998
 (Just Identification Model)

Note: ** Means with a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value > 2.58)

The table 4.10 presents the result that a causal variable of the system of land ownership (LAND) consists of 8 questions which the standardize solution were between 0.03 - 0.99 statistically significant at .05 level. The standard error were between 0.07 - 0.11. The variable has a reliability value based on the R square value between 0.1 - 94.3 percent, which indicates that the empirical variable were a good element of the latent variable, as shown in Figure 4.4.



Chi-Square = 10.168 ; df = 8
 ;Relative Chi-Square = 1.271 ; p-value = .253
 GFI = .987 ; NFI = .990 ; TLI = .993 ; CFI = .998
 RMSEA = .037

Figure 4.4 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of System of Land Ownership (LAND) Confirmatory Factor Analysis Techniques

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value,

therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

5) The results verify the construct validity of causal variables on model of technology (TECH)

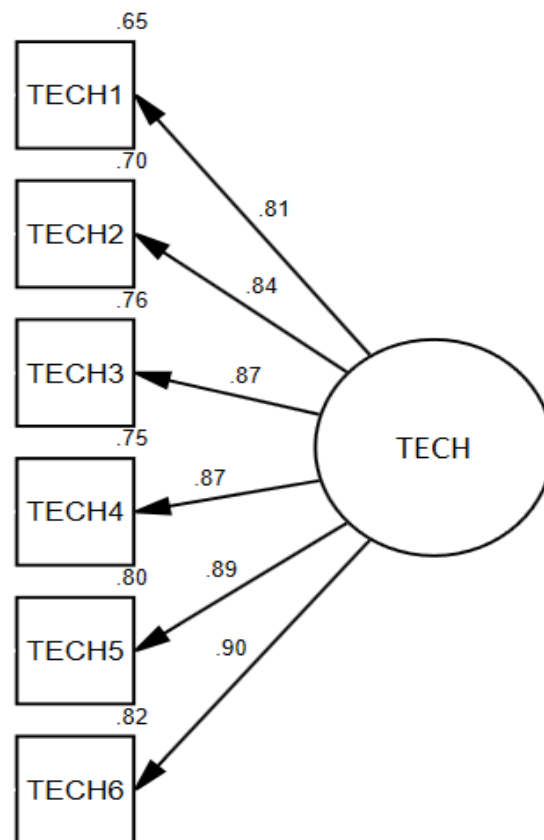
Table 4.11 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of Technology (TECH) Confirmatory Factor Techniques

| The causal variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| TECH1 | 0.81** | 0.08 | 12.36 | 0.000** | 65.1% |
| TECH2 | 0.84** | 0.07 | 13.8 | 0.000** | 70.5% |
| TECH3 | 0.87** | 0.07 | 14.38 | 0.000** | 76.1% |
| TECH4 | 0.87** | 0.05 | 19.90 | 0.000** | 75% |
| TECH5 | 0.89** | 0.07 | 16.27 | 0.000** | 79.9% |
| TECH6 | 0.90 | - | - | - | 81.7% |

Chi-Square = 1.238, df = 2, P = 0.538, Chi-Square/df = 0.619,
 RMSEA = 0.000, GFI = 0.998, AGFI = 0.978, NFI = 0.999, CFI = 1.000
 (Just Identification Model)

Note: ** Means with a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value > 2.58)

The table 4.11 was found that a causal variable of technology (TECH) consists of 6 questions which the standardize solution were between 0.81 - 0.90 statistically significant at .05 level. The standard error were between 0.05 - 0.08. The variable has a reliability value based on the R square value between 65.1 - 81.7 percent, which indicates that the empirical variable were a good element of the latent variable, as shown in Figure 4.5.



Chi-Square = 1.238 ; df = 2 ;
 Relative Chi-Square = .619 ; p-value = .538
 GFI = .998 ; NFI = .999 ; TLI = 1.005 ; CFI = 1.000
 RMSEA = .000 ; RMR = .009

Figure 4.5 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of Technology (TECH) Confirmatory Factor Techniques

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

6) The results verify the construct validity of causal variables on model of external actors (EXTER)

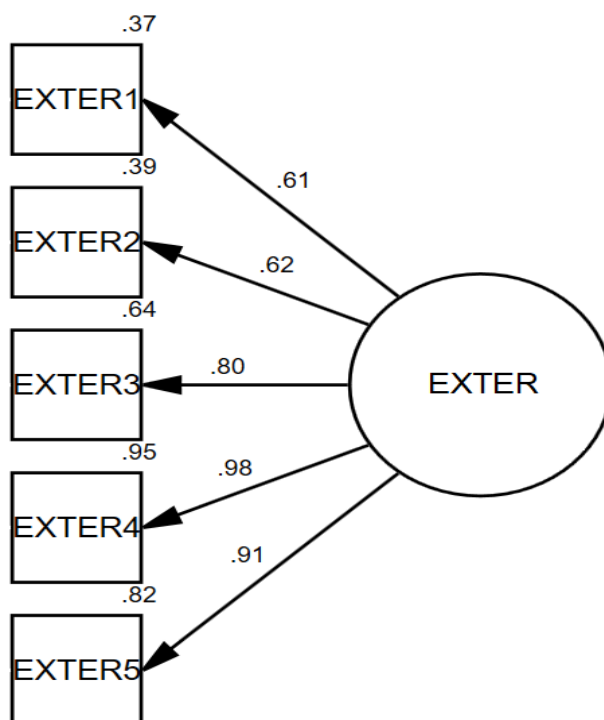
Table 4.12 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of External Actors (EXTER) Confirmatory Factor Techniques

| The causal variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| EXTER1 | 0.61** | 0.07 | 10.06 | 0.000** | 36.9% |
| EXTER2 | 0.62** | 0.07 | 9.14 | 0.000** | 38.5% |
| EXTER3 | 0.80** | 0.05 | 16.48 | 0.000** | 64.4% |
| EXTER4 | 0.98 | - | - | - | 95.2% |
| EXTER5 | 0.91** | 0.04 | 22.02 | 0.000** | 82.4% |

Chi-Square = 0.000, df = 0, P = 0.000, GFI = 1.000, NFI = 1.000, CFI = 1.000
(Just Identification Model)

Note: ** Means with a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value > 2.58)

The table 4.12 revealed that a causal variable of external actors (EXTER) consists of 5 questions which the standardize solution were between 0.61 – 0.98 statistically significant at .05 level. The standard error were between 0.04 – 0.07. The variable has a reliability value based on the R square value between 36.9 – 95.2 percent, which indicates that the empirical variable were a good element of the latent variable, as shown in Figure 4.6.



Chi-Square = .000 ; df = 0 ;
 Relative Chi-Square = \cmindf ; p-value = \p
 GFI = 1.000 ; NFI = 1.000 ; TLI = \tli ; CFI = \cfi
 RMSEA = \rmsea ; RMR = \rmr

Figure 4.6 The Results Verify the Construct Validity of Causal Variables on Model of External Actors (EXTER) Confirmatory Factor Techniques

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

7) Confirmatory factor analysis of the model of social inequality (INEQU)

The analysis of the measurement model of social inequality is comprised of 6 sub factors and there are 45 observed variables or indicators as follow: Inequality of access in education system and youth development (SCHOO) includes 8 observed

variables: SCHOO1; SCHOO2; SCHOO3; SCHOO4; SCHOO5; SCHOO6; SCHOO7 and SCHOO8, Inequality of physical development in community (PHYSIC) includes 5 observed variables: PHYSIC1; PHYSIC2; PHYSIC3; PHYSIC4 and PHYSIC5, Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) includes 8 observed variables: POVER1; POVER2; POVER3; POVER4; POVER5; POVER6; POVER7 and POVER8, Inequality of unfair practices by the government (UNFAI) includes 8 observed variables: UNFAI1; UNFAI2; UNFAI3; UNFAI4; UNFAI5; UNFAI6; UNFAI7 and UNFAI8, Inequality of access in public resources (PUBLI) includes 9 observed variables: PUBLI1; PUBLI2; PUBLI3; PUBLI4; PUBLI5; PUBLI6; PUBLI7; PUBLI8 and PUBLI9, Inequality of expressing opinion (EXPRES) includes 7 observed variables: EXPRES1; EXPRES2; EXPRES3; EXPRES4; EXPRES5; EXPRES6 and EXPRES7.

To analyze the measurement model of social inequality issue, the researcher use the second order confirmatory factor analysis to reveal that the 6 sub factors are the actual factors of social inequality (Inequality) and all 45 observed variables are the vital indicators of the factors concerning social inequality or all 45 question items can actually be used to measure the factors concerning social inequality.

Before conducting the confirmatory factor analysis of the relationship of observed variables to evaluate the correlation matrix's suitability to be used for the factors analysis, the relationship of observed variables is verified to see whether the correlation coefficient is significantly different from zero or not. If there is no relationship between the variables, it indicates that there is no co-variation and that matrix cannot be used to analyze. The statistics used for consideration is Bartlett's test of sphericity. Bartlett's test of sphericity tests the hypothesis that the correlation matrix is an identity matrix. If the variables are unrelated, therefore they are unsuitable to use in factor analysis. Moreover, KMO index (Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin) is a measure of the correlation matrix's suitability for factor analysis. Overall KMO measured greater than 0.80 is proposed suitable for factor analysis while a measure of lower than 0.50 is unsuitable for the analysis.

The results obtained from considering the relationships of the factors concerning social inequality (Inequality) revealed that all observed variables are related with a statistical significance level of 0.01, the correlation coefficient ranges

from 0.125 – 0.889. Barlet's Test of Sphericity Chi Square = 10080.763, $df = 990$, $P = .000$, indicates that the correlation matrix differs from identity matrix with a statistical significance level of 0.01 which consistent with Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin measure that values 0.931. KMO measured greater than 0.80 indicates that observed variables are highly related and suitable for factor analysis as shown in Table 4.7.



Table 4.13 Correlation Coefficient of Observed Variables on Model Social in Equality

| Variable | SCHOO1 | SCHOO2 | SCHOO3 | SCHOO4 | SCHOO5 | SCHOO6 | SCHOO7 | SCHOO8 | PHYSIC1 | PHYSIC2 | PHYSIC3 | PHYSIC4 | PHYSIC5 | POVER1 |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SCHOO 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO 2 | .620** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO 3 | .641** | .646** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO 4 | .623** | .707** | .676** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO 5 | .503** | .573** | .505** | .665** | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO 6 | .446** | .534** | .472** | .595** | .832** | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO 7 | .411** | .568** | .483** | .556** | .731** | .824** | 1 | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO 8 | .479** | .419** | .464** | .528** | .639** | .720** | .771** | 1 | | | | | | |
| PHYSIC 1 | .655** | .468** | .523** | .510** | .546** | .489** | .455** | .600** | 1 | | | | | |
| PHYSIC 2 | .577** | .466** | .416** | .461** | .485** | .466** | .467** | .501** | .776** | 1 | | | | |
| PHYSIC 3 | .572** | .492** | .473** | .488** | .589** | .550** | .529** | .563** | .723** | .804** | 1 | | | |
| PHYSIC 4 | .467** | .492** | .399** | .455** | .450** | .418** | .498** | .465** | .594** | .706** | .765** | 1 | | |
| PHYSIC 5 | .426** | .457** | .402** | .452** | .479** | .550** | .559** | .550** | .556** | .625** | .744** | .740** | 1 | |
| POVER 1 | .533** | .314** | .467** | .413** | .448** | .423** | .418** | .546** | .623** | .636** | .605** | .541** | .640** | 1 |
| POVER 2 | .473** | .354** | .501** | .422** | .504** | .485** | .462** | .536** | .632** | .598** | .645** | .608** | .620** | .843** |
| POVER 3 | .244** | .202** | .320** | .271** | .332** | .270** | .296** | .354** | .389** | .352** | .390** | .388** | .365** | .502** |
| POVER 4 | .511** | .320** | .394** | .433** | .453** | .436** | .436** | .514** | .572** | .564** | .577** | .552** | .594** | .746** |

| Variable | SCHOO1 | SCHOO2 | SCHOO3 | SCHOO4 | SCHOO5 | SCHOO6 | SCHOO7 | SCHOO8 | PHYSIC1 | PHYSIC2 | PHYSIC3 | PHYSIC4 | PHYSIC5 | POVER1 |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| POVER 5 | .443** | .358** | .433** | .445** | .497** | .400** | .423** | .390** | .481** | .577** | .578** | .548** | .532** | .587** |
| POVER 6 | .400** | .324** | .389** | .397** | .428** | .373** | .400** | .367** | .462** | .581** | .542** | .563** | .497** | .515** |
| POVER 7 | .485** | .289** | .353** | .401** | .399** | .356** | .340** | .298** | .477** | .552** | .503** | .434** | .489** | .543** |
| POVER 8 | .497** | .328** | .444** | .381** | .362** | .314** | .323** | .319** | .555** | .530** | .495** | .416** | .449** | .539** |
| UNFAI 1 | .496** | .350** | .441** | .404** | .479** | .405** | .410** | .394** | .454** | .579** | .595** | .501** | .561** | .613** |
| UNFAI 2 | .461** | .327** | .390** | .332** | .407** | .355** | .371** | .451** | .476** | .540** | .506** | .454** | .474** | .653** |
| UNFAI 3 | .350** | .284** | .345** | .349** | .435** | .375** | .405** | .458** | .447** | .503** | .473** | .455** | .431** | .450** |
| UNFAI 4 | .297** | .252** | .376** | .338** | .396** | .388** | .390** | .375** | .370** | .476** | .481** | .466** | .454** | .524** |
| UNFAI 5 | .332** | .254** | .347** | .365** | .353** | .372** | .398** | .397** | .407** | .514** | .516** | .512** | .498** | .588** |
| UNFAI 6 | .404** | .249** | .329** | .354** | .364** | .385** | .363** | .405** | .437** | .535** | .551** | .507** | .515** | .595** |
| UNFAI 7 | .364** | .225** | .311** | .334** | .352** | .398** | .376** | .413** | .476** | .507** | .466** | .462** | .470** | .571** |
| UNFAI 8 | .343** | .172** | .297** | .302** | .342** | .359** | .350** | .327** | .389** | .473** | .471** | .462** | .478** | .605** |
| PUBLI 1 | .604** | .432** | .457** | .446** | .536** | .490** | .462** | .482** | .543** | .610** | .609** | .556** | .539** | .613** |
| PUBLI 2 | .375** | .408** | .405** | .310** | .401** | .420** | .355** | .342** | .402** | .422** | .453** | .422** | .423** | .411** |
| PUBLI 3 | .365** | .394** | .338** | .352** | .377** | .357** | .306** | .289** | .377** | .443** | .491** | .427** | .454** | .440** |
| PUBLI 4 | .298** | .396** | .306** | .354** | .410** | .339** | .297** | .254** | .310** | .393** | .506** | .452** | .484** | .366** |
| PUBLI 5 | .211** | .300** | .192** | .294** | .255** | .250** | .251** | .202** | .244** | .291** | .367** | .328** | .331** | .226** |
| PUBLI 6 | .325** | .335** | .268** | .395** | .368** | .363** | .355** | .365** | .302** | .426** | .439** | .449** | .436** | .376** |
| PUBLI 7 | .414** | .330** | .338** | .431** | .412** | .381** | .351** | .346** | .349** | .457** | .480** | .449** | .471** | .453** |

| Variable | SCHOO1 | SCHOO2 | SCHOO3 | SCHOO4 | SCHOO5 | SCHOO6 | SCHOO7 | SCHOO8 | PHYSIC1 | PHYSIC2 | PHYSIC3 | PHYSIC4 | PHYSIC5 | POVER1 |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| PUBLI 8 | .449** | .303** | .390** | .352** | .422** | .386** | .372** | .387** | .387** | .421** | .469** | .405** | .459** | .542** |
| PUBLI 9 | .360** | .280** | .351** | .296** | .325** | .253** | .275** | .321** | .325** | .426** | .442** | .423** | .415** | .455** |
| EXPRE 1 | .559** | .352** | .424** | .511** | .505** | .478** | .405** | .485** | .531** | .554** | .577** | .477** | .494** | .549** |
| EXPRE 2 | .561** | .354** | .436** | .424** | .461** | .425** | .409** | .421** | .483** | .606** | .601** | .556** | .499** | .554** |
| EXPRE 3 | .451** | .391** | .403** | .499** | .511** | .480** | .429** | .464** | .499** | .584** | .598** | .543** | .534** | .519** |
| EXPRE 4 | .488** | .370** | .518** | .448** | .425** | .338** | .370** | .403** | .478** | .507** | .537** | .483** | .445** | .499** |
| EXPRE 5 | .444** | .267** | .439** | .389** | .377** | .296** | .323** | .374** | .463** | .537** | .524** | .506** | .406** | .511** |
| EXPRE 6 | .440** | .284** | .395** | .365** | .422** | .380** | .375** | .349** | .415** | .545** | .546** | .467** | .453** | .510** |
| EXPRE 7 | .457** | .267** | .409** | .364** | .396** | .311** | .286** | .348** | .434** | .512** | .530** | .432** | .481** | .565** |

Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

| Variable | POVER 2 | POVER 3 | POVER 4 | POVER 5 | POVER 6 | POVER 7 | POVER 8 | UNFAI 1 | UNFAI 2 | UNFAI 3 | UNFAI 4 | UNFAI 5 | UNFAI 6 | UNFAI 7 | UNFAI 8 |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| POVER 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POVER 3 | .526** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POVER 4 | .752** | .616** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POVER 5 | .625** | .470** | .588** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POVER 6 | .619** | .377** | .537** | .858** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| POVER 7 | .546** | .373** | .576** | .750** | .757** | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| POVER 8 | .582** | .343** | .563** | .702** | .690** | .869** | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| UNFAI 1 | .627** | .259** | .619** | .665** | .629** | .619** | .607** | 1 | | | | | | | |
| UNFAI 2 | .596** | .355** | .569** | .565** | .517** | .551** | .579** | .783** | 1 | | | | | | |
| UNFAI 3 | .499** | .329** | .458** | .570** | .557** | .535** | .540** | .662** | .746** | 1 | | | | | |
| UNFAI 4 | .525** | .183** | .436** | .534** | .499** | .433** | .464** | .678** | .684** | .701** | 1 | | | | |
| UNFAI 5 | .566** | .217** | .514** | .540** | .510** | .451** | .480** | .669** | .671** | .642** | .889** | 1 | | | |
| UNFAI 6 | .547** | .218** | .538** | .537** | .529** | .512** | .511** | .688** | .677** | .654** | .767** | .869** | 1 | | |
| UNFAI 7 | .565** | .205** | .559** | .454** | .480** | .442** | .502** | .662** | .663** | .593** | .725** | .797** | .837** | 1 | |
| UNFAI 8 | .565** | .249** | .548** | .532** | .486** | .497** | .510** | .678** | .652** | .578** | .744** | .810** | .807** | .885** | 1 |
| PUBLI 1 | .616** | .345** | .579** | .650** | .655** | .601** | .584** | .637** | .605** | .567** | .521** | .513** | .593** | .513** | .514** |
| PUBLI 2 | .474** | .315** | .428** | .486** | .504** | .427** | .449** | .462** | .446** | .428** | .432** | .421** | .485** | .475** | .413** |
| PUBLI 3 | .445** | .261** | .409** | .521** | .503** | .440** | .431** | .501** | .449** | .425** | .362** | .425** | .494** | .454** | .442** |
| PUBLI 4 | .429** | .275** | .367** | .494** | .487** | .400** | .370** | .468** | .424** | .430** | .416** | .437** | .476** | .381** | .374** |
| PUBLI 5 | .285** | .125 | .292** | .361** | .328** | .317** | .314** | .363** | .330** | .337** | .312** | .304** | .373** | .324** | .255** |
| PUBLI 6 | .392** | .267** | .431** | .526** | .459** | .433** | .429** | .463** | .482** | .434** | .417** | .387** | .456** | .417** | .402** |
| PUBLI 7 | .477** | .345** | .499** | .614** | .586** | .566** | .505** | .461** | .474** | .459** | .405** | .423** | .484** | .396** | .422** |
| PUBLI 8 | .586** | .200** | .555** | .573** | .526** | .488** | .497** | .546** | .500** | .413** | .530** | .557** | .539** | .548** | .549** |
| PUBLI 9 | .463** | .341** | .478** | .548** | .512** | .501** | .524** | .412** | .515** | .458** | .426** | .439** | .489** | .460** | .436** |

| Variable | POVER | POVER | POVER | POVER | POVER | POVER | POVER | UNFAI | UNFAI | UNFAI | UNFAI | UNFAI | UNFAI | UNFAI | UNFAI |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| EXPRE 1 | .579** | .316** | .524** | .599** | .564** | .545** | .503** | .548** | .514** | .510** | .475** | .504** | .594** | .511** | .537** |
| EXPRE 2 | .577** | .318** | .576** | .602** | .607** | .551** | .559** | .623** | .519** | .530** | .503** | .522** | .583** | .525** | .586** |
| EXPRE 3 | .573** | .405** | .601** | .606** | .545** | .541** | .538** | .558** | .512** | .514** | .493** | .536** | .563** | .529** | .567** |
| EXPRE 4 | .541** | .344** | .528** | .605** | .598** | .550** | .596** | .599** | .575** | .553** | .522** | .525** | .551** | .500** | .481** |
| EXPRE 5 | .552** | .313** | .521** | .627** | .646** | .557** | .590** | .601** | .571** | .567** | .536** | .525** | .544** | .510** | .516** |
| EXPRE 6 | .537** | .309** | .546** | .626** | .639** | .633** | .580** | .626** | .546** | .541** | .502** | .472** | .539** | .454** | .481** |
| EXPRE 7 | .552** | .329** | .580** | .618** | .581** | .583** | .606** | .630** | .578** | .501** | .495** | .469** | .506** | .500** | .511** |

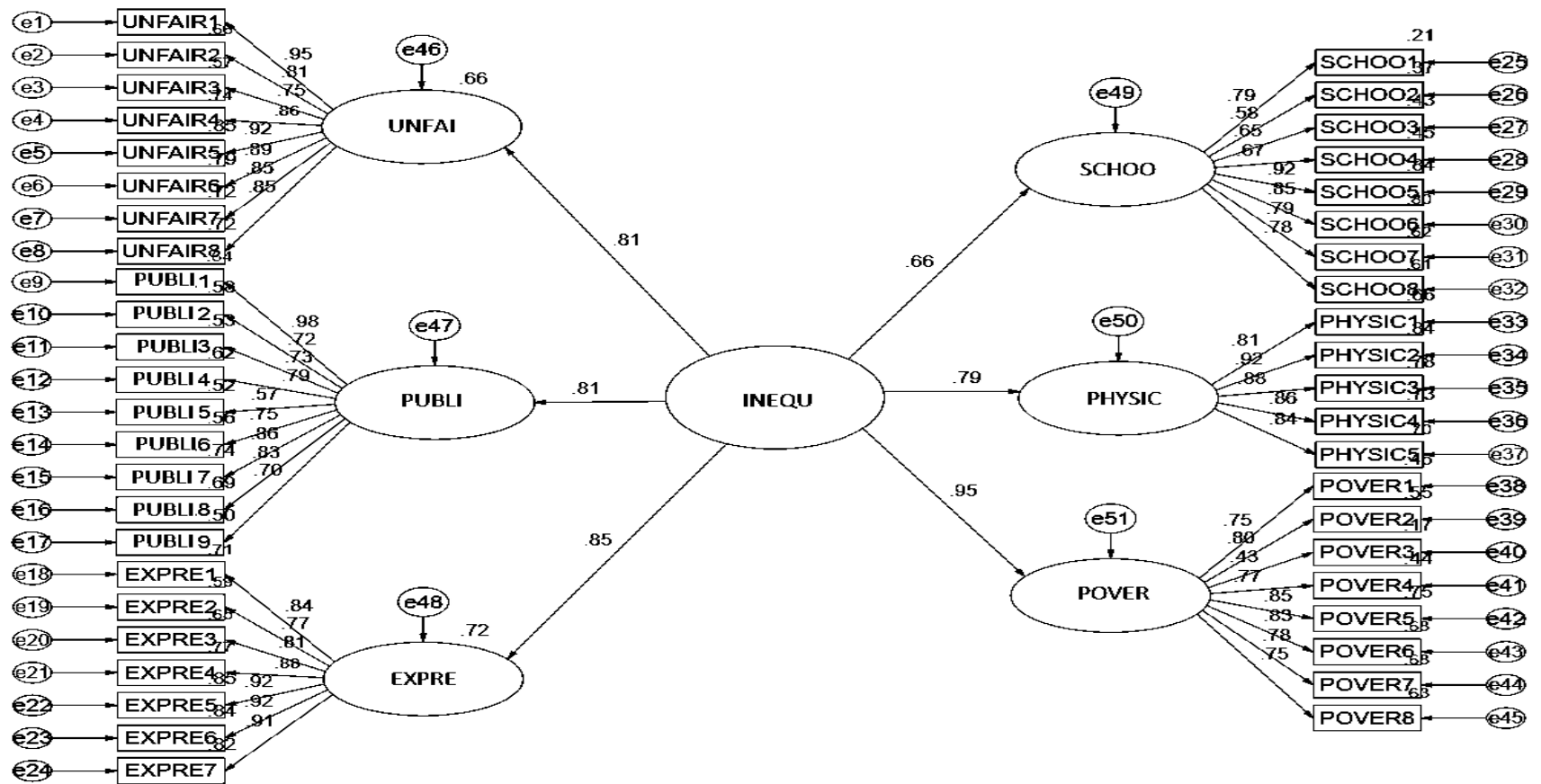
Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01



| Variable | PUBLI 1 | PUBLI 2 | PUBLI 3 | PUBLI 4 | PUBLI 5 | PUBLI 6 | PUBLI 7 | PUBLI 8 | PUBLI 9 | EXPRE 1 | EXPRE 2 | EXPRE 3 | EXPRE 4 | EXPRE 5 | EXPRE 6 | EXPRE 7 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PUBLI 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 2 | .683** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 3 | .621** | .798** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 4 | .633** | .760** | .813** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 5 | .456** | .544** | .546** | .623** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 6 | .633** | .589** | .534** | .618** | .778** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 7 | .702** | .630** | .648** | .696** | .583** | .750** | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 8 | .618** | .608** | .577** | .567** | .468** | .552** | .712** | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLI 9 | .588** | .543** | .513** | .541** | .443** | .589** | .740** | .714** | 1 | | | | | | | |
| EXPRE 1 | .687** | .520** | .550** | .551** | .400** | .518** | .674** | .650** | .563** | 1 | | | | | | |
| EXPRE 2 | .708** | .518** | .530** | .515** | .350** | .516** | .620** | .618** | .587** | .820** | 1 | | | | | |
| EXPRE 3 | .627** | .494** | .498** | .505** | .389** | .548** | .629** | .625** | .597** | .797** | .824** | 1 | | | | |
| EXPRE 4 | .581** | .471** | .443** | .496** | .361** | .435** | .557** | .614** | .613** | .647** | .665** | .675** | 1 | | | |
| EXPRE 5 | .584** | .438** | .389** | .429** | .331** | .425** | .525** | .583** | .540** | .614** | .661** | .637** | .893** | 1 | | |
| EXPRE 6 | .594** | .413** | .415** | .459** | .374** | .446** | .564** | .565** | .492** | .634** | .640** | .641** | .772** | .842** | 1 | |
| EXPRE 7 | .553** | .443** | .462** | .490** | .365** | .459** | .548** | .608** | .571** | .599** | .652** | .634** | .824** | .846** | .838** | 1 |

Barlet's Test of Sphericity Chi Square = 10080.763, df = 990, P = 0.000, KMO = 0.931

Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01



Chi-Square = 542.965, df = 597, P = 0.945, Chi-Square/df = 0.909,

RMSEA = 0.000, GFI = 0.900, AGFI = 0.826, NFI = 0.950, CFI = 1.000

Figure 4.7 The Results Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Social Inequality

Table 4.14 Results of The Second Order Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Social Inequality Model

| Latent and observed variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| First order factor analysis | | | | | |
| Inequalities of education and youth development | | | | | |
| SCHOO 1 | 0.80 | - | - | - | 20.9% |
| SCHOO 2 | 0.58** | 0.11 | 7.459 | 0.000** | 36.5% |
| SCHOO 3 | 0.65** | 0.10 | 8.526 | 0.000** | 42.8% |
| SCHOO 4 | 0.67** | 0.09 | 9.323 | 0.000** | 45.2% |
| SCHOO 5 | 0.92** | 0.11 | 9.575 | 0.000** | 84.3% |
| SCHOO 6 | 0.85** | 0.11 | 9.330 | 0.000** | 80.4% |
| SCHOO 7 | 0.79** | 0.11 | 8.463 | 0.000** | 62.2% |
| SCHOO 8 | 0.78** | 0.10 | 8.967 | 0.000** | 60.8% |
| Inequalities of ability development in community | | | | | |
| PHYSIC 1 | 0.81 | - | - | - | 66.0% |
| PHYSIC 2 | 0.92** | 0.07 | 16.816 | 0.000** | 84.0% |
| PHYSIC 3 | 0.88** | 0.06 | 16.781 | 0.000** | 77.9% |
| PHYSIC 4 | 0.86** | 0.08 | 13.967 | 0.000** | 73.3% |
| PHYSIC 5 | 0.84** | 0.08 | 13.126 | 0.000** | 70.0% |

| Latent and observed variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community | | | | | |
| POVER 1 | 0.75 | - | - | - | 45.8% |
| POVER 2 | 0.80** | 0.06 | 17.426 | 0.000** | 54.7% |
| POVER 3 | 0.43** | 0.08 | 6.454 | 0.000** | 16.9% |
| POVER 4 | 0.77** | 0.08 | 13.713 | 0.000** | 44.3% |
| POVER 5 | 0.85** | 0.09 | 11.572 | 0.000** | 75.2% |
| POVER 6 | 0.83** | 0.10 | 11.088 | 0.000** | 68.4% |
| POVER 7 | 0.78** | 0.10 | 10.841 | 0.000** | 68.5% |
| POVER 8 | 0.75** | 0.10 | 10.419 | 0.000** | 63.5% |
| Inequalities of improper practices by the government | | | | | |
| UNFAI 1 | 0.95 | - | - | - | 60.1% |
| UNFAI 2 | 0.82** | 0.05 | 14.639 | 0.000** | 66.4% |
| UNFAI 3 | 0.75** | 0.06 | 11.426 | 0.000** | 56.7% |
| UNFAI 4 | 0.86** | 0.07 | 13.370 | 0.000** | 73.9% |
| UNFAI 5 | 0.92** | 0.08 | 14.014 | 0.000** | 85.1% |
| UNFAI 6 | 0.89** | 0.07 | 14.009 | 0.000** | 78.8% |
| UNFAI 7 | 0.85** | 0.07 | 13.378 | 0.000** | 71.6% |

| Latent and observed variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| UNFAI 8 | 0.85** | 0.07 | 13.245 | 0.000** | 72.2% |
| Inequalities of access in public resources | | | | | |
| PUBLI 1 | 0.98 | - | - | - | 64.1% |
| PUBLI 2 | 0.72** | 0.07 | 11.117 | 0.000** | 58.0% |
| PUBLI 3 | 0.73** | 0.07 | 11.242 | 0.000** | 52.8% |
| PUBLI 4 | 0.79** | 0.07 | 12.483 | 0.000** | 62.3% |
| PUBLI 5 | 0.57** | 0.10 | 7.362 | 0.000** | 52.0% |
| PUBLI 6 | 0.75** | 0.08 | 11.623 | 0.000** | 56.0% |
| PUBLI 7 | 0.86** | 0.07 | 13.828 | 0.000** | 73.8% |
| PUBLI 8 | 0.83** | 0.09 | 12.205 | 0.000** | 68.9% |
| PUBLI 9 | 0.70** | 0.07 | 10.683 | 0.000** | 49.6% |
| Inequalities of expressing opinion | | | | | |
| EXPRE 1 | 0.84 | - | - | - | 70.8% |
| EXPRE 2 | 0.77** | 0.06 | 15.643 | 0.000** | 58.7% |
| EXPRE 3 | 0.81** | 0.07 | 14.855 | 0.000** | 65.2% |
| EXPRE 4 | 0.88** | 0.08 | 13.385 | 0.000** | 77.5% |
| EXPRE 5 | 0.92** | 0.09 | 13.130 | 0.000** | 84.9% |

| Latent and observed variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| EXPRE 6 | 0.92** | 0.10 | 13.364 | 0.000** | 83.8% |
| EXPRE 7 | 0.91** | 0.09 | 13.203 | 0.000** | 82.5% |
| Second-order factor analysis | | | | | |
| Social inequality (INEQU) | | | | | |
| SCHOO | 0.67** | 0.08 | 8.250 | 0.000** | 44.2% |
| PHYSIC | 0.79** | 0.07 | 9.825 | 0.000** | 62.1% |
| POVER | 0.95** | 0.07 | 11.832 | 0.000** | 90.5% |
| UNFAI | 0.81 | - | - | - | 65.6% |
| PUBLI | 0.81** | 0.07 | 11.780 | 0.000** | 65.3% |
| EXPRE | 0.85** | 0.07 | 10.318 | 0.000** | 71.8% |
| $\chi^2 = 542.965$, $df = 597$, $P = 0.945$, $\chi^2/df = 0.909$, $RMSEA = 0.000$, $GFI = 0.900$, $AGFI = 0.826$, $TLI = 0.950$, $CFI = 1.000$ | | | | | |

Note: ** Means with a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value > 2.58)

The results of the second confirmatory factor analysis of social inequality revealed that the chi-square value was (χ^2) 542.965, the degree of freedom (df) was 597, the P value was 0.945. It indicated that the model was not consistent with the empirical data. However, how the chi-square value was calculated, it was extremely sensitive to sample size. The bigger the sample size was, the more the chi-square value was statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between the chi-square statistics and the degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be measured altogether. Based on the analysis, it was found that the relative chi-square value (χ^2/df) was 0.909 which lower than the determined criteria that was equal to 2. Thus, the measurement model of the second confirmatory factor analysis of social inequality model was consistent with the empirical data. In addition, considered from the root mean square error of approximation index (RMSEA 0.000), the Goodness-of-fit index (GFI 0.900), and the adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI 0.826) which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.80), Tucker Lewis Index (TLI 0.950), and the comparative fit index (CFI 1.000) which higher than the determined criteria (> 0.90).

It was found that all indices met the criteria. As a result, it could be concluded that the model was consistent with the empirical data. Considered from the factor loading standard of all 45 observed variables, it was found that the factor loading value of each observed variable was positive ranging from 0.58-0.98 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single variable. It meant that all 45 observed variables could be the important indicators for social inequality. Considered from the factor loading standard values of 6 subfactors, it was found that the factor loading standard value of each factor was positive ranging from 0.67-0.95 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single factor. It indicated that all 6 subfactors could be the important elements of social inequality as shown in figure 4.7 and Table 4.14.

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).



8) Confirmatory factor analysis of quality of life model

The analysis of the measurement model of quality of life is comprised of 4 subfactors and 35 observed variables as follow: Physical condition of the person (SOMAT) includes 8 observed variables: SOMAT1; SOMAT2; SOMAT3; SOMAT4; SOMAT5; SOMAT6; SOMAT7 and SOMAT8. Psychological aspect (PSYCH) includes 8 observed variables: PSYCH1; PSYCH2; PSYCH3; PSYCH4; PSYCH5; PSYCH6; PSYCH7 and PSYCH8. Perception of relationship between individuals and others (PERCE) includes 5 observed variables: PERCE1; PERCE2; PERCE3; PERCE4 and PERCE5. The last one is environment aspect (ENVIR) including 14 observed variables: ENVIR1; ENVIR2; ENVIR3; ENVIR4; ENVIR5; ENVIR6; ENVIR7; ENVIR8; ENVIR9; ENVIR10; ENVIR11; ENVIR12; ENVIR13 and ENVIR14

The researcher used the second order confirmatory factory analysis to measure quality of life measurement model to show that the 4 subfactors are the actual elements of the factor concerning quality of life and 35 observed variables are the important indicators of quality of life or 35 question items can actually measure quality of life factors.

Before the confirmatory factor analysis of the observed variables relationship was conducted, in order to consider suitability of the correlation matrix used for factor analysis, the results of the relationship of quality of life factors revealed that all observed variables were associated with a statistical significance level of 0.01, the correlation coefficient ranged from 0.138 – 0.908, Barlet's Test of Sphericity Chi Square = 8678.875, df = 595 P = 0.000. It indicated that the correlation matrix differed from an identity matrix with a statistical significance level of 0.01 consistent to Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin test which measured at 0.954. KMO measured greater than 0.80 indicated that the observed variables are highly related and suitable for the factory analysis.as shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 The Correlation Coefficient of the Observed Variables of Quality of Life

| Variable | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SOMAT 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOMAT 2 | .794** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOMAT 3 | .630** | .542** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOMAT 4 | .692** | .696** | .678** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOMAT 5 | .677** | .635** | .736** | .844** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOMAT 6 | .684** | .672** | .501** | .725** | .758** | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| SOMAT 7 | .693** | .759** | .497** | .721** | .670** | .787** | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| SOMAT 8 | .591** | .673** | .474** | .698** | .690** | .742** | .876** | 1 | | | | | | | |
| PSYCH 1 | .575** | .595** | .441** | .467** | .492** | .571** | .653** | .660** | 1 | | | | | | |
| PSYCH 2 | .563** | .609** | .458** | .542** | .513** | .556** | .627** | .647** | .789** | 1 | | | | | |
| PSYCH 3 | .610** | .664** | .481** | .636** | .578** | .622** | .736** | .667** | .662** | .774** | 1 | | | | |
| PSYCH 4 | .594** | .687** | .437** | .625** | .556** | .624** | .710** | .709** | .735** | .779** | .870** | 1 | | | |
| PSYCH 5 | .624** | .670** | .446** | .631** | .591** | .643** | .687** | .727** | .729** | .788** | .806** | .876** | 1 | | |
| PSYCH 6 | .539** | .620** | .340** | .522** | .441** | .571** | .664** | .684** | .738** | .789** | .736** | .812** | .840** | 1 | |
| PSYCH 7 | .504** | .581** | .351** | .540** | .459** | .597** | .641** | .690** | .730** | .765** | .740** | .799** | .814** | .880** | 1 |
| PSYCH 8 | .524** | .525** | .469** | .532** | .497** | .522** | .582** | .570** | .644** | .671** | .620** | .658** | .661** | .656** | .700** |
| PERCE 1 | .576** | .634** | .418** | .604** | .588** | .661** | .713** | .760** | .718** | .715** | .679** | .761** | .769** | .768** | .786** |
| PERCE 2 | .566** | .612** | .395** | .641** | .545** | .622** | .714** | .729** | .679** | .702** | .691** | .746** | .720** | .726** | .757** |
| PERCE 3 | .611** | .657** | .491** | .685** | .626** | .691** | .740** | .734** | .705** | .708** | .736** | .779** | .777** | .735** | .740** |
| PERCE 4 | .606** | .648** | .433** | .662** | .594** | .670** | .676** | .697** | .690** | .677** | .687** | .768** | .796** | .738** | .771** |
| PERCE 5 | .596** | .643** | .403** | .614** | .547** | .644** | .697** | .729** | .712** | .689** | .668** | .754** | .785** | .782** | .790** |
| ENVIR 1 | .434** | .419** | .222** | .373** | .347** | .422** | .466** | .511** | .513** | .502** | .460** | .555** | .511** | .533** | .552** |

| Variable | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | SOMAT | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH | PSYCH |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ENVIR 2 | .457** | .454** | .199** | .423** | .372** | .413** | .485** | .584** | .553** | .576** | .500** | .598** | .586** | .576** | .597** |
| ENVIR 3 | .504** | .548** | .381** | .521** | .444** | .506** | .565** | .562** | .576** | .614** | .629** | .629** | .635** | .584** | .609** |
| ENVIR 4 | .389** | .443** | .206** | .438** | .351** | .460** | .487** | .570** | .539** | .539** | .531** | .610** | .563** | .580** | .591** |
| ENVIR 5 | .395** | .420** | .200** | .394** | .303** | .387** | .413** | .399** | .465** | .514** | .501** | .541** | .488** | .496** | .534** |
| ENVIR 6 | .444** | .440** | .225** | .380** | .309** | .399** | .440** | .394** | .476** | .495** | .507** | .525** | .505** | .474** | .518** |
| ENVIR 7 | .504** | .525** | .237** | .426** | .361** | .488** | .561** | .569** | .540** | .570** | .602** | .599** | .574** | .601** | .613** |
| ENVIR 8 | .552** | .536** | .368** | .513** | .452** | .493** | .536** | .520** | .527** | .556** | .618** | .611** | .631** | .548** | .592** |
| ENVIR 9 | .450** | .491** | .252** | .390** | .296** | .438** | .501** | .456** | .525** | .493** | .496** | .523** | .532** | .516** | .553** |
| ENVIR 10 | .515** | .538** | .324** | .530** | .440** | .523** | .550** | .620** | .592** | .645** | .622** | .674** | .687** | .686** | .714** |
| ENVIR 11 | .525** | .565** | .284** | .463** | .375** | .480** | .549** | .555** | .564** | .598** | .589** | .647** | .652** | .651** | .644** |
| ENVIR 12 | .521** | .497** | .404** | .541** | .464** | .485** | .529** | .518** | .395** | .444** | .547** | .556** | .548** | .487** | .500** |
| ENVIR 13 | .451** | .458** | .325** | .479** | .389** | .449** | .518** | .507** | .391** | .402** | .502** | .473** | .487** | .485** | .447** |
| ENVIR 14 | .406** | .403** | .138 | .376** | .260** | .425** | .453** | .508** | .571** | .542** | .438** | .516** | .541** | .596** | .613** |

Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

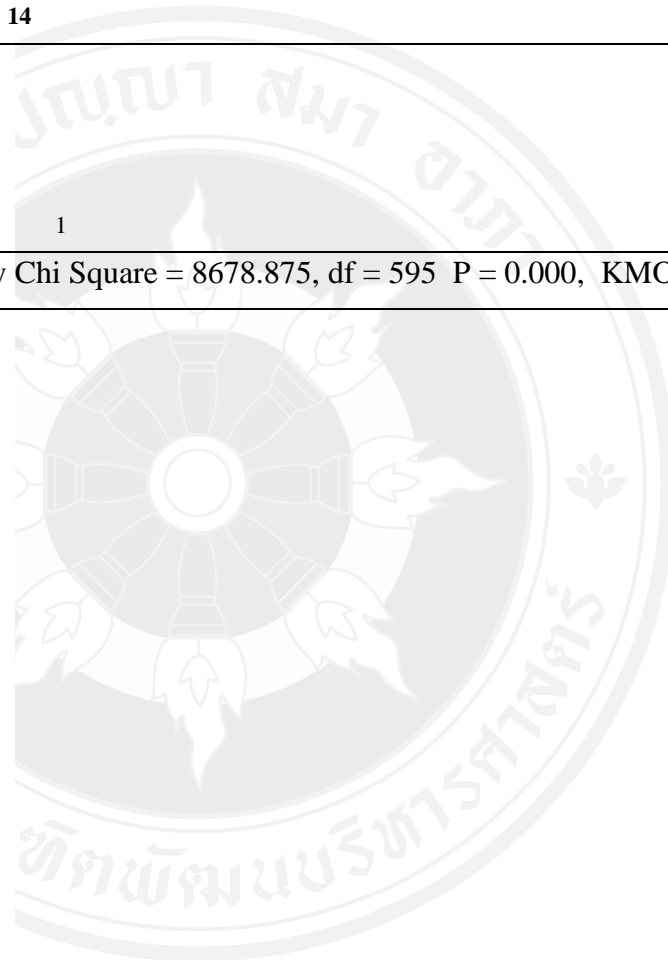
| Variable | PSYCH 8 | PERCE 1 | PERCE 2 | PERCE 3 | PERCE 4 | PERCE 5 | ENVIR 1 | ENVIR 2 | ENVIR 3 | ENVIR 4 | ENVIR 5 | ENVIR 6 | ENVIR 7 | ENVIR 8 | ENVIR 9 |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Psycho8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCE 1 | .695** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCE 2 | .760** | .858** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCE 3 | .749** | .836** | .870** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCE 4 | .708** | .843** | .826** | .907** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCE 5 | .676** | .875** | .809** | .850** | .908** | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| ENVIR 1 | .458** | .551** | .511** | .550** | .553** | .574** | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ENVIR 2 | .491** | .563** | .572** | .586** | .593** | .618** | .844** | 1 | | | | | | | |
| ENVIR 3 | .521** | .573** | .568** | .614** | .631** | .584** | .627** | .635** | 1 | | | | | | |
| ENVIR 4 | .440** | .609** | .567** | .606** | .637** | .638** | .747** | .779** | .705** | 1 | | | | | |
| ENVIR 5 | .464** | .460** | .496** | .530** | .537** | .509** | .750** | .698** | .720** | .744** | 1 | | | | |
| ENVIR 6 | .502** | .462** | .515** | .544** | .550** | .531** | .751** | .699** | .645** | .646** | .849** | 1 | | | |
| ENVIR 7 | .518** | .578** | .584** | .593** | .601** | .620** | .691** | .663** | .668** | .624** | .691** | .734** | 1 | | |
| ENVIR 8 | .546** | .516** | .534** | .612** | .627** | .581** | .646** | .633** | .733** | .571** | .669** | .711** | .795** | 1 | |
| ENVIR 9 | .507** | .480** | .529** | .543** | .546** | .540** | .600** | .552** | .630** | .579** | .665** | .698** | .743** | .760** | 1 |
| ENVIR 10 | .532** | .670** | .636** | .647** | .682** | .700** | .699** | .700** | .687** | .742** | .701** | .654** | .747** | .722** | .744** |
| ENVIR 11 | .443** | .620** | .557** | .595** | .614** | .668** | .677** | .649** | .623** | .686** | .667** | .652** | .752** | .709** | .706** |
| ENVIR 12 | .480** | .520** | .488** | .561** | .599** | .556** | .548** | .534** | .615** | .596** | .584** | .585** | .643** | .702** | .661** |
| ENVIR 13 | .475** | .474** | .469** | .519** | .525** | .542** | .534** | .523** | .562** | .541** | .571** | .584** | .656** | .650** | .687** |
| ENVIR 14 | .439** | .546** | .524** | .527** | .555** | .625** | .708** | .705** | .538** | .673** | .645** | .647** | .690** | .589** | .669** |

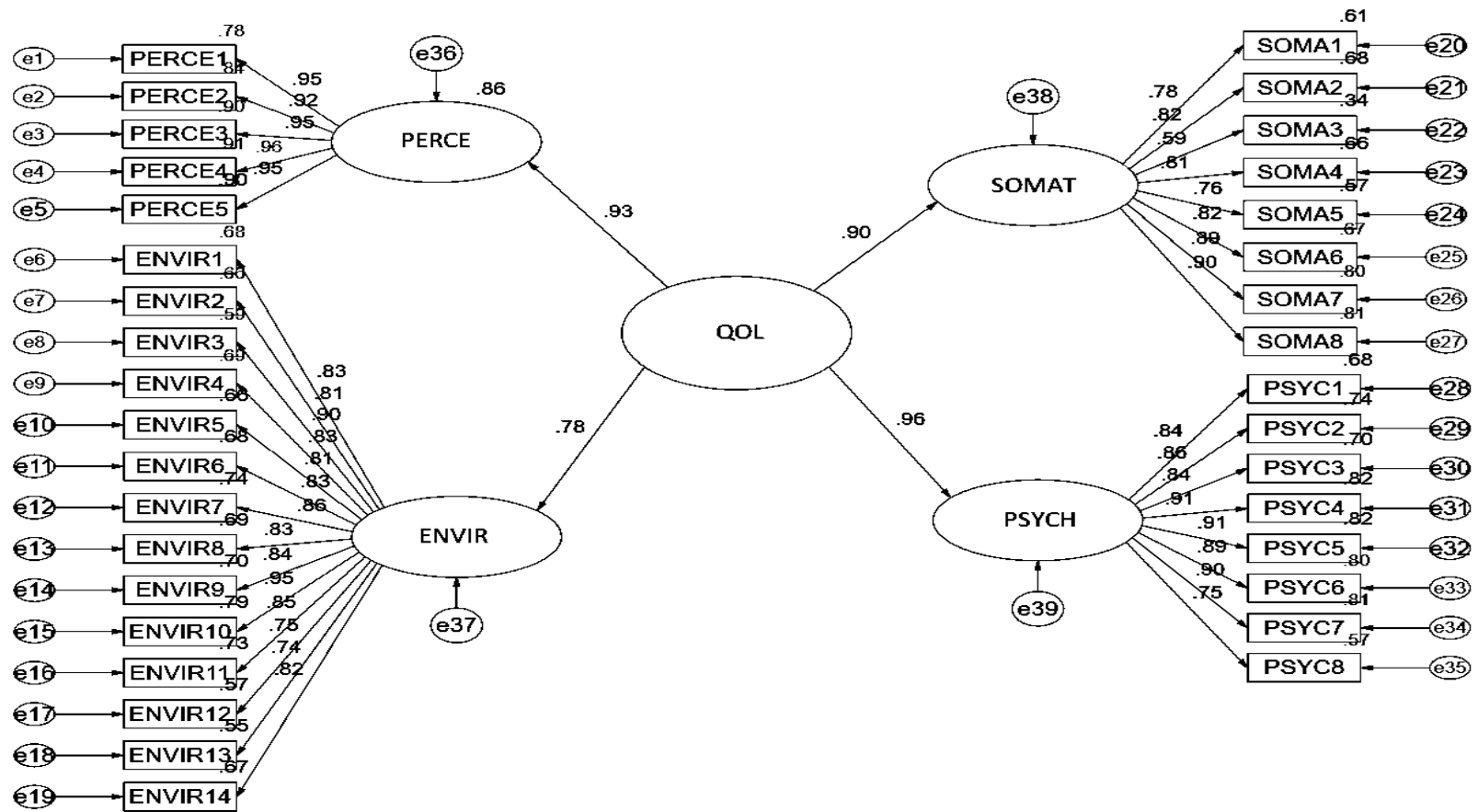
Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

| Variable | ENVIR 10 | ENVIR 11 | ENVIR 12 | ENVIR 13 | ENVIR 14 |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ENVIR 10 | 1 | | | | |
| ENVIR 11 | .842** | 1 | | | |
| ENVIR 12 | .711** | .636** | 1 | | |
| ENVIR 13 | .679** | .637** | .793** | 1 | |
| ENVIR 14 | .753** | .738** | .529** | .583** | 1 |

Barlet's Test of Sphericity Chi Square = 8678.875, df = 595 P = 0.000, KMO = 0.954

Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01





Chi-Square = 392.750, df = 403, P = 0.633, Chi-Square/df = 0.975,

RMSEA = 0.000, RMR = 0.045, GFI = 0.902, AGFI = 0.846, NFI = 0.958, CFI = 1.000

Figure 4.8 The Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Quality of Life Model

Table 4.16 The Results of the Second Order Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Quality of Life Model

| Latent and observed variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| First order factor analysis | | | | | |
| Somatic | | | | | |
| SOMAT 1 | 0.78 | 0.08 | 12.38 | 0.000** | 60.7% |
| SOMAT 2 | 0.82 | 0.06 | 14.35 | 0.000** | 67.8% |
| SOMAT 3 | 0.59 | 0.08 | 9.39 | 0.000** | 34.2% |
| SOMAT 4 | 0.81 | 0.07 | 15.26 | 0.000** | 66.2% |
| SOMAT 5 | 0.76 | 0.06 | 14.26 | 0.000** | 57.4% |
| SOMAT 6 | 0.82 | 0.07 | 15.54 | 0.000** | 66.9% |
| SOMAT 7 | 0.90 | 0.04 | 24.64 | 0.000** | 80.0% |
| SOMAT 8 | 0.90 | - | - | - | 80.6% |
| Psychological | | | | | |
| PSYCH 1 | 0.84 | 0.09 | 12.4 | 0.000** | 67.8% |
| PSYCH 2 | 0.86 | 0.08 | 13.17 | 0.000** | 74.0% |
| PSYCH 3 | 0.84 | 0.09 | 12.77 | 0.000** | 69.9% |
| PSYCH 4 | 0.91 | 0.09 | 14.02 | 0.000** | 82.0% |
| PSYCH 5 | 0.91 | 0.08 | 14.15 | 0.000** | 82.4% |

| Latent and observed variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| PSYCH 6 | 0.89 | 0.08 | 13.68 | 0.000** | 79.5% |
| PSYCH 7 | 0.90 | 0.08 | 14.54 | 0.000** | 81.4% |
| PSYCH 8 | 0.75 | - | - | - | 56.6% |
| Perception | | | | | |
| PERCE 1 | 0.95 | - | - | - | 78.3% |
| PERCE 2 | 0.92 | 0.04 | 24.20 | 0.000** | 84.4% |
| PERCE 3 | 0.95 | 0.04 | 22.50 | 0.000** | 90.1% |
| PERCE 4 | 0.96 | 0.04 | 23.08 | 0.000** | 91.3% |
| PERCE 5 | 0.95 | 0.04 | 24.62 | 0.000** | 90.5% |
| Environment | | | | | |
| ENVIR 1 | 0.83 | - | - | - | 68.5% |
| ENVIR 2 | 0.81 | 0.05 | 20.12 | 0.000** | 65.5% |
| ENVIR 3 | 0.90 | 0.08 | 12.62 | 0.000** | 58.9% |
| ENVIR 4 | 0.83 | 0.07 | 14.42 | 0.000** | 68.5% |
| ENVIR 5 | 0.81 | 0.07 | 14.07 | 0.000** | 65.5% |
| ENVIR 6 | 0.83 | 0.07 | 14.7 | 0.000** | 68.4% |
| ENVIR 7 | 0.86 | 0.06 | 15.33 | 0.000** | 73.6% |

| Latent and observed variables | Factor loading standard | Standard error | t-value or C.R. | p | Reliability (R ²) |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| ENVIR 8 | 0.83 | 0.06 | 14.67 | 0.000** | 69.2% |
| ENVIR 9 | 0.84 | 0.07 | 13.53 | 0.000** | 70.5% |
| ENVIR 10 | 0.95 | 0.07 | 15.49 | 0.000** | 79.2% |
| ENVIR 11 | 0.85 | 0.06 | 15.38 | 0.000** | 72.5% |
| ENVIR 12 | 0.75 | 0.06 | 12.75 | 0.000** | 56.9% |
| ENVIR 13 | 0.74 | 0.07 | 12.44 | 0.000** | 55.2% |
| ENVIR 14 | 0.82 | 0.07 | 14.58 | 0.000** | 67.1% |
| Second-order factor analysis | | | | | |
| Quality of life | | | | | |
| SOMAT | 0.90 | 0.06 | 15.41 | 0.000** | 81.0% |
| PSYCH | 0.96 | 0.06 | 14.23 | 0.000** | 92.0% |
| PERCE | 0.93 | - | - | - | 86.0% |
| ENVIR | 0.78 | 0.06 | 11.99 | 0.000** | 62.0% |
| $\chi^2 = 392.750$, $df = 403$, $P = 0.633$, $\chi^2/df = 0.975$, $RMSEA = 0.000$, $RMR = 0.045$, $GFI = 0.902$, $AGFI = 0.846$, $TLI = 0.958$, $CFI = 1.000$ | | | | | |

Note: ** means a statistical significance level of 0.01 (t-value >2.58).

The results of the second order confirmatory factor analysis of quality of life model revealed that the measurement model of the second order confirmatory factor analysis of quality of life model was consistent with the empirical data based on the following indices: chi-square value (χ^2) = 392.750, degrees of freedom (df) = 403 , P value = 0.633 with non-statistical significance level of 0.01, relative chi-square value (χ^2/df) = 0.975 lower than the determined criteria which equal to 2, the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) = 0.000 and the root mean square residual (RMR) = 0.045 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the Goodness-of-fit index (GFI) = 0.902 and the adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI) = 0.846 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.80), Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.958 and comparative fit index (CFI) = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90). The mentioned above statistics met the criteria; therefore, it could be concluded that the model was consistent with the empirical data.

Considered the factor loading standard values of all 35 observed variables, it was found that the factor loading standard value of each observed variable was positive ranging from 0.59-0.96 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single variable. It indicated that all 35 observed variables were the important indicators of quality of life. Considered the factor loading standard values of all 4 subfactors, it was found that the factor loading standard value of each subfactor was positive ranging as high as from 0.78-0.96 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single subfactor. It indicated that all 4 subfactors were the important elements of quality of life as shown in Figure 4.9 and Table 4.16.

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

4.4 Construct Validity Analysis of Measurement Model

4.4.1 The Analysis Results of Observed Variation Relationship

It is a study about the relationship of all observed variable whether they are so highly correlated to each other that bring about multicollinearity or not and a direction and size of the relationship by using Pearson correlation coefficient (Pearson's product moment correlation) and testing whether all of the observed variables were identity matrix or not. The details can be described as follow:

Considered the correlation coefficient among the observed variables using the same latent variables, it was found that each pair of variables was correlated with a statistical significance level of 0.01, the size of relationship of 5 pairs variables was at a moderate level ($r < 0.4$), relationship of 12 pairs variables was at a moderate level ($0.4 \leq r < 0.6$), and that of 20 pairs was rather high ($0.6 \leq r < 0.8$). The variables that were correlated at the highest were Psychological (PSYCH) and Perception of relationship (PERCE) ($r = 0.879$) while External Actors (EXTER) and the structure of public administration (GOV) ($r = 0.50$) were correlated at the lowest.

Considered the correlation coefficient among the observed variables using different latent variables, it could be noticeable that the size of relationship of 30 pairs variables was at a moderate level ($r < 0.4$), relationship of 40 pairs of variables was at a moderate level ($0.4 \leq r < 0.6$) and that of 15 pairs was rather high ($0.6 \leq r < 0.8$). The variables that were correlated at the highest were inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) and psychology aspects (PSYCH) ($r = 0.700$) while external actors (EXTER) and inequalities of improper practices by the government (UNFAI) ($r = -0.23$) were correlated at the lowest.

Considered the statistics of Barlet's Test of Sphericity, it was shown that the value was 2383.069, $df = 120$, $P = 0.000$. It revealed that the correlation matrix differed from the identity matrix with a statistical significance level of 0.01 which corresponded to the analysis result of Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin measure that was equal to 0.919. KMO close to 1 indicated that the observed variables were highly correlated and suitable for measuring a congruence between the research model and the empirical data in the future. The reason for testing the mentioned statistics was if the variables were identity matrix and not correlated, they were not suitably proposed for the factor analysis.

Table 4.17 The Correlation Coefficient, The Mean and Standard Deviation of the Observed Variables

| Variable | ECON | REG | GOV | LAND | TECH | EXTER | SCHOO | PHYSIC | POVER | UNFAI | PUBLI | EXPRE | SOMAT | PSYCH | PERCE | ENVIR |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| ECON | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REG | .448** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOV | .437** | .771** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAND | .420** | .451** | .443** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TECH | .461** | .458** | .482** | .510** | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTER | .149* | .160* | .050 | .191** | .133 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOO | .341** | .571** | .444** | .477** | .367** | .358** | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| PHYSIC | .460** | .624** | .575** | .358** | .408** | .201** | .708** | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| POVER | .428** | .649** | .563** | .378** | .502** | .188** | .609** | .747** | 1 | | | | | | | |
| UNFAI | .360** | .607** | .532** | .415** | .464** | -.023 | .513** | .635** | .711** | 1 | | | | | | |
| PUBLI | .362** | .601** | .523** | .396** | .324** | .098 | .542** | .600** | .674** | .631** | 1 | | | | | |
| EXPRE | .447** | .657** | .562** | .368** | .470** | .148* | .581** | .666** | .764** | .699** | .725** | 1 | | | | |
| SOMAT | .402** | .425** | .358** | .358** | .329** | .241** | .488** | .526** | .636** | .462** | .544** | .667** | 1 | | | |
| PSYCH | .370** | .490** | .408** | .367** | .387** | .156* | .548** | .538** | .700** | .547** | .623** | .669** | .764** | 1 | | |
| PERCE | .391** | .526** | .427** | .359** | .367** | .121 | .507** | .552** | .697** | .592** | .598** | .668** | .773** | .879** | 1 | |
| ENVIR | .351** | .516** | .440** | .431** | .466** | .010 | .493** | .535** | .650** | .612** | .549** | .676** | .615** | .739** | .724** | 1 |
| MEAN | 4.483 | 4.749 | 4.573 | 3.906 | 4.396 | 4.109 | 4.550 | 4.732 | 5.011 | 4.840 | 4.730 | 4.798 | 5.126 | 5.230 | 5.426 | 4.877 |
| S.D. | .985 | 1.042 | 1.019 | .860 | 1.066 | 1.225 | .929 | .889 | .878 | 1.090 | .866 | .931 | .990 | .984 | 1.033 | .913 |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Chi Square = 2383.069, df = 120 P = 0.000, KMO = 0.919 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

4.4.2 Detecting Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity is a situation in which two or more explanatory variables in a research are highly linearly related and affect regression analysis. Tolerance and VIF (Variance Inflation Factors) of each independent variables are two collinearity diagnostic factors that help identify multicollinearity. The variables will not highly linearly related or correlated to each other when the tolerance is greater than 0.1 and the value of VIF is not greater than 10 (Belsley, 1991).

Table 4.18 The Regression Coefficient of Explanatory Variables for Determining Quality of Life and Multicollinearity Results

| Variable | B | SEB | Beta | t-value | P | Tolerance | VIF |
|---|-------|------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Constant | .849 | .262 | - | 3.239 | .001** | - | - |
| ECON | .040 | .047 | .046 | .859 | .392 | .642 | 1.558 |
| REG | -.035 | .065 | -.042 | -.536 | .592 | .297 | 3.371 |
| GOV | -.062 | .061 | -.073 | -1.020 | .309 | .355 | 2.820 |
| LAND | .121 | .057 | .121 | 2.122 | .035* | .561 | 1.781 |
| TECH | .010 | .046 | .012 | .210 | .834 | .551 | 1.813 |
| EXTER | -.037 | .034 | -.053 | -1.083 | .280 | .772 | 1.296 |
| SCHOO | .097 | .065 | .104 | 1.496 | .136 | .375 | 2.666 |
| PHYSIC | -.053 | .076 | -.054 | -.693 | .489 | .296 | 3.378 |
| POVER | .369 | .081 | .375 | 4.564 | .000** | .268 | 3.732 |
| UNFAI | .013 | .056 | .016 | .225 | .822 | .362 | 2.764 |
| PUBLI | .081 | .068 | .082 | 1.198 | .233 | .392 | 2.554 |
| EXPRES | .347 | .074 | .374 | 4.710 | .000** | .288 | 3.471 |
| R = 0.813 R² = 0.661 F = 30.356** | | | | | | | |

Note: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

The information as shown in the Table 4.13 revealed that a relationship between independent variables and quality of life categorized in a high level ($R=0.813$) and all independent variables could jointly predict quality of life as high as 66.1 percent ($R^2 = 0.661$) which proposed great enough relative to a statistical significance level of 0.01 ($F = 30.356$). It meant that the studied factors can be used for estimation.

Moreover, the Table 4.13 indicated that the lowest tolerance value was 0.268 and the greatest value 0.772 whereas the lowest value was higher than the tolerance limit; $Tolerance > 0.1$. The value of VIF was 1.296 the minimum and 3.732 the largest whereas the largest value was lower than the VIF limit. It could be seen that each variable had variance that did not overlap with the other variables. Therefore, there were no problems with multicollinearity or high correlation and the variables can be used for analysis the structural equation model.

4.4.3 Analysis Results of Construct Validity of the Measurement Model

The researcher conducted the confirmatory factor analysis aiming to 1) to examine whether the observed variables are good to represent the latent variables or not and 2) to find construct validity. To examine the construct validity of the latent variables occurred from a certain measurement, construct variables will be verified if they follow the theory of measurement that the researcher determined from related theories and researches to see if they are consistent with the empirical data or not. Construct validity analysis encourages confidence that the measured variables from the samples can represent all the values in the population (Hair, et al., 2006, p.776). Examining construct validity can be conducted by using confirmatory factor analysis to assess convergent and discriminant validity. AMOS22 is used for this analysis.

The researcher studied factor models relating to social inequality issues and quality of life which having hypothetical variables that cannot be directly measured but are rather inferred from other variables that are observed. The observed variables include the factors concerning social inequality issues and quality of life, the researcher used confirmatory factor analysis to assess construct validity of the variables in the measurement model as follow:

Social inequality issues factor includes the observed variables: Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON); the processing of justice, law and regulation (REG); the structure of public administration (GOV); system of land ownership (LAND); technology (TECH); and external Actors (EXTER).

Quality of life factor includes the observed variables: Physical evidence (SOMAT); Psychology aspects (PSYCH); Perception of relationship (PERCEP) and Environment aspect (ENVIR)

Based on the information obtained from questionnaires with 79 question items responded by the samples of 200 persons, the results of the confirmatory factor analysis in a form of a measurement model include the factors concerning social inequality (INEQU) as shown in Figure 4.7 and Table 4.15 and Quality of life (QOL) as shown in Figure 4.8 and Table 4.16 respectively. The results of examining the convergent validity that evaluates construct reliability (CR) and average variance extracted (AVE) are shown in Table 4.22. The results of examining the discriminant validity are shown in Table 4.16 and the reliability of the observed and latent variables shown in Table 4.19 – 4.20 respectively.

4.4.4 Results of Congruence of the Measurement Model

Confirmatory factor analysis with AMOS allows the involved error to correlate which agree with the actual situation. The results of confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the chi-square value (χ^2) = 15.188, degrees of freedom (df) = 23, P value = 0.888 which was non statistical significance level of 0.01. It implied that the measurement model was consistent with the empirical data. The ratio between the chi-square statistic and the number of degrees of freedom or the relative chi-square (χ^2/df) = 0.660 which lower than the determined criteria which was expected to be 2. Therefore, the model was consistent with the empirical data. The root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) = 0.000 and the root mean square residual (RMR) = 0.014 which met the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the Goodness-of-fit index (GFI) = 0.985 and the adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI) = 0.964 which met the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), NFI = 0.991, and comparative fit index (CFI) = 1.000 which met the

determined criteria (>0.90). Hoelter value = 263 which met the determined criteria (>200). Considered the factor loading value, it was found that the factor loading standard value of each observed variables was statistically significant with level of 0.01 in every single variable having the factor loading standard value ranging from 0.5 or above. It revealed that the measurement model contained validity (Diamantopoulos et al., 2000) as shown in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19 The Analysis Results of the Factor Loading Values of the Observed Variables in the Study

| Latent variable | Observed variable | Factor Loading | Standard Error | t-value or C.R. | Reliability (R^2) |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| INEQU | | | | | |
| | SCHOO | 0.67** | 0.07 | 11.07 | 0.45 |
| | PHYSIC | 0.76** | 0.05 | 14.99 | 0.58 |
| | POVER | 0.88** | - | - | 0.77 |
| | UNFAI | 0.80 | 0.07 | 14.61 | 0.64 |
| | PUBLI | 0.77** | 0.06 | 13.64 | 0.60 |
| | EXPRE | 0.86** | 0.06 | 16.68 | 0.75 |
| QUAL | | | | | |
| | SOMAT | 0.82** | - | - | 0.67 |
| | PSYCH | 0.94** | 0.06 | 17.15 | 0.88 |
| | PERCE | 0.93 | 0.07 | 16.94 | 0.68 |
| | ENVIR | 0.90** | 0.08 | 11.74 | 0.81 |
| $\chi^2 = 15.188$, $df = 23$, $P = 0.888$, $\chi^2/df = 0.660$, $RMSEA = 0.000$, $RMR = 0.014$, $GFI = 0.985$, $AGFI = 0.964$, $CFI = 1.000$, $IFI = 1.005$ | | | | | |

Note: * means a statistical significance level of 0.05 ($1.96 < t\text{-value} \leq 2.58$),

** means a statistical significance level of 0.01 ($t\text{-value} > 2.58$).

Based on the Table 4.19, the social inequality issues factor indicated that all factor loading values met the determined criteria which was expected to be greater than 0.5. Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) was the variable with the greatest factor loading value = 0.88, followed by inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRES) whose factor loading value = 0.86. Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO) was the variable with the lowest factor loading value = 0.67. Considered the standard error and t-value, it was found that the factor loading values differed from zero with a statistical significance level of 0.01. With regards to reliability (R2), the degree describing the variance between observed variables and communalities, indicated that inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) had the highest reliability (R2) = 0.77, followed by that of inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRES) = 0.75 and inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO) had the lowest reliability= 0.45.

Quality of life factor indicated that all factor loading values met the determined criteria which was higher than 0.5. Psychology aspects (PSYCH) and perception of relationship (PERCE) were the variables with the greatest factor loading value = 0.94, 0.93 followed by that of environment aspect (ENVIR) = 0.90 and was the variables physical evidence (SOMAT) with the lowest factor loading value = 0.82. Considered the standard error and t-value, it was found that each factor loading value differed from zero with a statistical significance level of 0.01. The reliability (R2), the degree describing the variance between the observed variables and communalities, indicated that Psychology aspects (PSYCH) and environment aspect (ENVIR) had the greatest reliability (R2) = 0.88, 0.81 followed by that of perception of relationship (PERCE) = 0.68 and had the lowest reliability physical evidence (SOMAT) = 0.67.

From the result analysis on the relationships between the variables, it shows that; social inequality issues is related with quality of life, the component weight is as 0.83. Therefore, relationship factor between both of them is very high.

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

4.4.5 Examining Convergent Validity

Examining convergent validity is an indicator having covariance to verify that the explanation or indicator measures the same variables. There are 3 regulations to examine the convergent validity as follow (Hair et al., 2014),:

- 1) The standardized factor loading value should be greater than 0.5.
- 2) The average variance extracted: AVE is the average variance of latent variables described by observed variables. The acceptable values should be 0.5 or above.
- 3) Composite reliability: CR is the reliability of latent variables. The acceptable values should be 0.6 or above.

Therefore, examining convergent validity should meet the determined criteria regarding the standardized factor loading value.

The standardized factor loading value should be 0.5 or above. The average variance extracted: AVE should be 0.5 or above and the composite reliability: CR should be 0.6 or above (Hair et al., 2014).

The analysis results indicated that all latent variables had the value of average variance extracted ranging from 0.5 onwards and the composite reliability value was 0.6 or above. All the observed variables had the standardized factor loading 0.5 or above. The details of the standardized factor loading value, average variance extracted (AVE) and composite reliability (CR) are shown in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 The Analysis Results of Convergent Validity

| Latent variable | Observed variable | Factor Loading | Error Variance | Average variance extracted (AVE) | Composite Reliability (CR) |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| INEQU | SCHOO | 0.67** | 0.07 | 0.629 | 0.910 |
| | PHYSIC | 0.76** | 0.05 | | |
| | POVER | 0.88** | - | | |
| | UNFAI | 0.80 | 0.07 | | |
| | PUBLI | 0.77** | 0.06 | | |
| | EXPRE | 0.86** | 0.06 | | |
| QOL | SOMAT | 0.82** | - | 0.812 | 0.945 |
| | PSYCH | 0.94** | 0.06 | | |
| | PERCE | 0.93 | 0.07 | | |
| | ENVIR | 0.90** | 0.08 | | |
| | | | | | |

4.4.6 Analysis Results of Reliability Value of the Observed Variables (Internal Consistency Reliability)

The reliability value of the quality of questionnaires from a sample of 30 persons is shown in Table 4.21 the quality of the tools is analyzed by Cronbach Coefficient Alpha Values that are used to measure internal consistency of the measurement tool response and occurred from the average of correlation coefficients of each question items. The approach used to assess reliability is not lower than 0.70 (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011).

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

Table 4.21 The Reliability Values of the Observed Variables

| Factor | Symbol | Coefficient alpha |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| Economic Capital and trade liberalization | ECON | .879 |
| The processing of justice, Law and regulation | REG | .937 |
| The structure of public administration | GOV | .942 |
| System of land ownership | LAND | .780 |
| Technology | TECH | .944 |
| External Actors | EXTER | .909 |
| Social inequality | INEQU | .977 |
| Inequalities of education and youth development | SCHOO | .919 |
| Inequalities of ability development in community | PHYSIC | .921 |
| Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community | POVER | .925 |
| Inequalities of improper practices by the government | UNFAI | .954 |
| Inequalities of access in public resources | PUBLI | .935 |
| Inequalities of expressing opinion | EXPRE | .948 |
| Quality of Life | QOL | .980 |
| Physical evidence | SOMAT | .944 |
| Psychology aspects | PSYCH | .950 |
| Perception of relationship | PERCE | .968 |
| Environment aspect | ENVIR | .966 |

From the Table 4.21 implied that the reliability analysis of the observed variables (Internal Consistency Reliability) of the research tools is suitable. Considered the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient Values of all observed variables, the values ranged from 0.792 to 0.983 and not lower than 0.70 in every single variable which is suitable for analysis to respond to the research questions accordingly.

4.4.7 Analysis Results of Reliability Value of the Latent Variables (Composite Reliability: CR)

The analysis of a structural equation model is not only examining the reliability of each observed variable, but also the reliability of each latent variable (Composite Reliability) which can be assessed by using standardized factor loading values of all observed variables and error variance. The reliability of latent variables can be analyzed from all reliability values of latent variables (Composite Reliability: CR) which should be higher than 0.60 (Hair et al., 2014). In addition, a measure used to support the reliability of latent variables is Average Variance Extracted: AVE which an average of latent variables that described by observed variables should be higher than 0.50 (Hair et al., 2014). Then, it can be concluded that variation in indicators more likely occurs from created variables rather than measurement error models. The composite reliability (CR) and average variance extracted (AVE) of latent variables are shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 The Composite Reliability (CR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) of Latent Variables

| Latent Variable | Reliability | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| | AVE | CR |
| SCHOO | 0.58 | 0.92 |
| PHYSIC | 0.74 | 0.94 |
| POVER | 0.57 | 0.91 |
| UNFAI | 0.74 | 0.96 |
| PUBLI | 0.60 | 0.93 |
| EXPRE | 0.75 | 0.95 |
| SOMAT | 0.642 | 0.934 |
| PSYCH | 0.746 | 0.959 |
| PERCE | 0.892 | 0.976 |
| ENVIR | 0.695 | 0.969 |

Table 4.22 revealed that with regards to the composite reliability of latent variables (CR), Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO), Inequalities of ability development in community (PHYSIC), Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), Inequalities of improper practices by the government (UNFAI), Inequalities of access in public resources (PUBLI), Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRE), Physical evidence (SOMAT), Psychology aspects (PSYCH), Perception of relationship (PERCE) and Environment aspect (ENVIR) had the composite reliability (CR) ranging from 0.912 to 0.976 which considered quite high as it was greater than 0.70.

Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO), Inequalities of ability development in community (PHYSIC), Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), Inequalities of improper practices by the government (UNFAI), Inequalities of access in public resources (PUBLI), Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRE), Physical evidence (SOMAT), Psychology aspects (PSYCH), Perception of relationship (PERCE) and Environment aspect (ENVIR) had the average variance extracted (AVE) of factors and latent

variables ranging from 0.571 to 0.892. It implied that all observed variables can describe quite significantly the variance of factors and latent variables which is greater than 0.70 in each factor.

With reference to the mentioned statement, it can be summarized that the composite reliability (CR) is quite high meaning greater than 0.50 and the observed variables can describe quite significantly the variance of latent variables (AVE) in each factor which is greater than 0.70. Regarding analysis result of the reliability of observed variables (Internal consistency reliability), it can be seen that the observed variables had high level of reliability to measure each factor. It indicates that from the assessment of the measurement model, there is an outstanding evidence showing that defining all factors and latent variables are all correct and reliable.

4.5 Validity Analysis of Structural Equation Model

The presentation of the research result in this part aims to respond to the hypothesis research on Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) had a direct effect on social inequality (INEQU) and Quality of life (QOL) which social inequality (INEQU) had a direct effect on Quality of life (QOL) and Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) had an indirect effect on QOL through INEQU. The congruence of the causal model justified by the empirical data is measured by structure equation modeling (SEM) with AMOS22. Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor are an exogenous variable while Inequality (INEQU) and Quality of Life (QOL) are endogenous variables as shown in Figure 4.10.

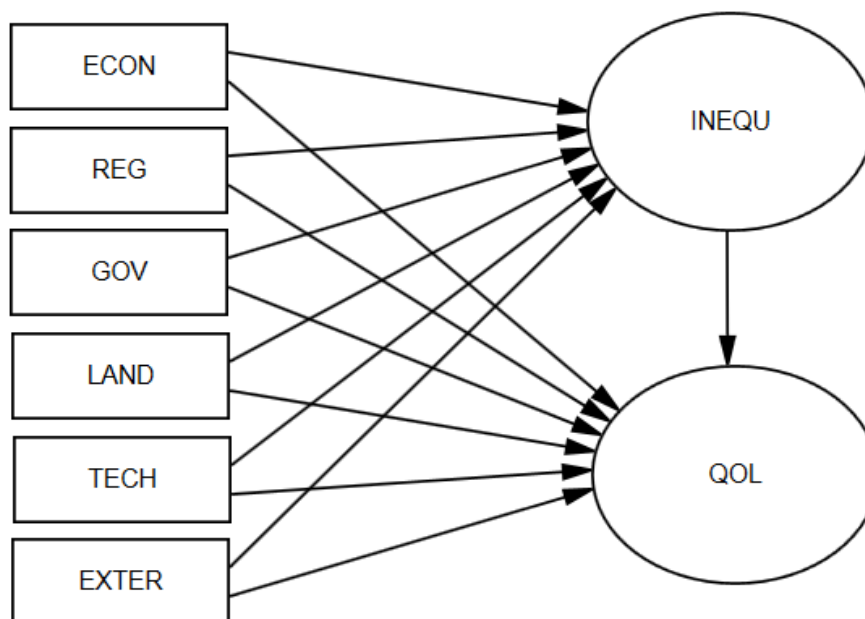


Figure 4.9 The Structural Equation Model of Research Hypothesis

4.5.1 Examining the Congruence of a Causal Relationship Model Based on Research Hypothesis with Empirical Data (Before Adjusting the Model)

The results of the congruence of the causal relationship model based on the research hypothesis with the empirical data before adjusting the model is conducted to examine the validity of the model created from related framework, theories and researches as shown in Table 4.23 and Figure 4.11.

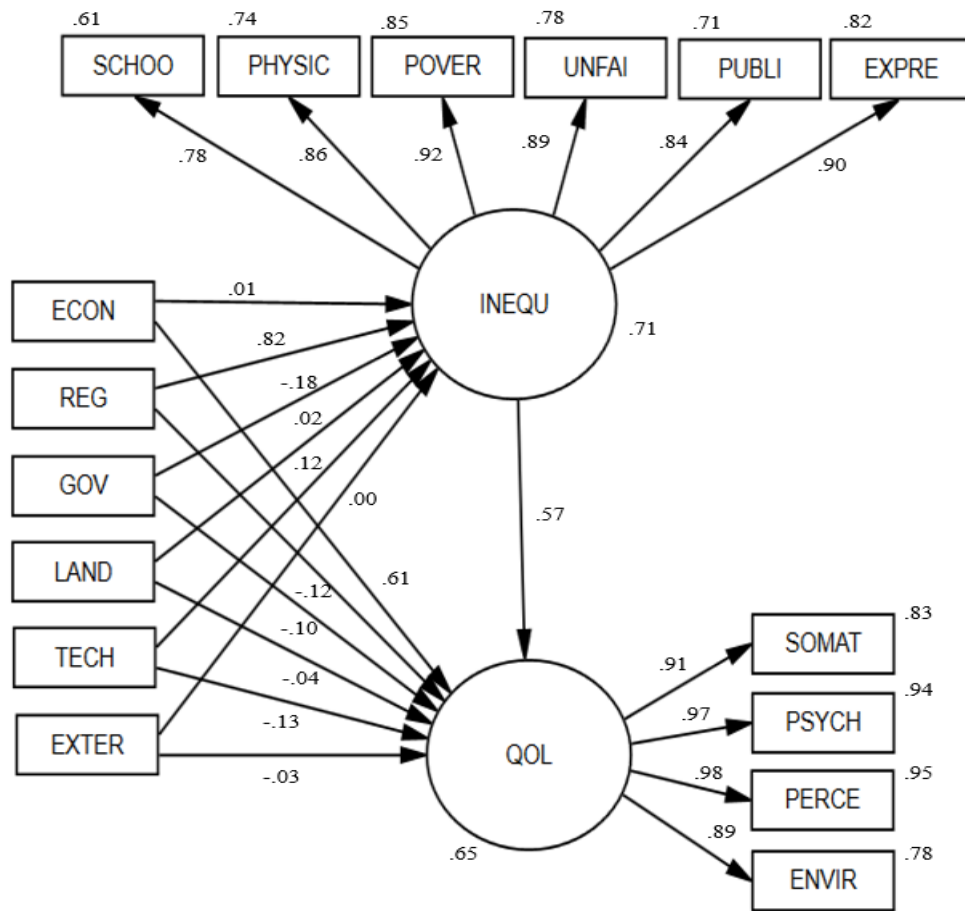
Table 4.23 Indices Used to Justify The Congruence of The Model And The Empirical Data (Before Adjusting The Model)

| Index of Item Objective Congruence/Goodness of Fit Index | Criteria Index | Analysis Results | Results |
|---|----------------|--|---------|
| 1. Absolute Fit Index | | | |
| 1.1 Relative χ^2 , χ^2/df or CMIN/DF | < 2.00 | $\chi^2 = 864.174$ df =99 CMIN/DF = 8.729 | Fail |

| Index of Item Objective | Criteria Index | Analysis | Results |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------|
| Congruence/Goodness of Fit Index | | Results | |
| 1.2 P value of χ^2 or P of CMIN | $P > 0.05$ | 0.000 | Fail |
| 1.3 GFI (Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 | 0.653 | Fail |
| 1.4 AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 | 0.524 | Fail |
| 1.5 RMR (Root Mean Square Residual) | ≤ 0.05 | 0.458 | Fail |
| 1.6 RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) | ≤ 0.05 | 0.197 | Fail |
| 2. Relative Fit Index | | | |
| 2.1 NFI (Normed Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 0.649 | Fail |
| 2.2 RFI (Relative Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 0.574 | Fail |
| 2.3 IFI (Incremental Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 0.676 | Fail |
| 2.4 TLI (Tucker-Lewis Index) | > 0.80 | 0.604 | Fail |
| 2.5 CFI (Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 0.673 | Fail |
| 3. Parsimony Fit Index | | | |
| 3.1 PRATIO (Parsimonious Ratio) | > 0.50 | 0.825 | Pass |
| 3.2 PNFI (Parsimony Normed Fit Index) | > 0.50 | 0.535 | Pass |
| 3.3 PCFI (Parsimony Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.50 | 0.555 | Pass |
| 4. Sample Size Determination Index | | | |
| 4.1 Hoelter | > 200 | 32 | Fail |

Table 4.23 revealed that Chi-square statistic (χ^2) of the relationship structural equation model before adjusting the model = 864.174, degrees of freedom (df) = 99 with a statistical significance level of 0.000. It indicated that the causal relationship model was not congruent with the empirical data. However, since the chi-square value was

sensitive to the sample size, the bigger the sample size was, the more the chi-square value became statistically significant. Consequently, the ratio between the chi-square value and number of degrees of freedom (χ^2/df) should be altogether considered. Based on the analysis, it was found that the ratio between the chi-square value and number of degrees of freedom = 8.729 which was higher than the determined criteria that was equal to 2. Furthermore, considered the goodness of fit index of other aspects, it could be noticed that those indices did not meet the determined criteria according to the following details: GFI = 0.653 could not meet the determined criteria (≥ 0.90) and AGFI = 0.524 which could not meet the determined criteria (≥ 0.90). RMSEA = 0.197 could not meet the determined criteria (< 0.05) and RMR = 0.458 could not meet the determined criteria (< 0.05). Considered a comparison of goodness of fit test, it was found that NFI = 0.649, Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.604, CFI = 0.673 which could not meet the determined criteria (> 0.90). PCFI = 0.555 which could not meet the determined criteria (≥ 0.50), PNFI = 0.535 which could not meet the determined criteria (> 0.50) and Hoelter value = 32 which could not meet the determined criteria (> 200). Regarding the statistics and all indicators, the researcher was not sure whether the model based on the hypothesis is congruent with the empirical data or not. Then, it was necessary to adjust the relationship model to be more congruent and better fit. The researcher adjusted the error variance of the observed variables to be correlated so as to obtain the data that are consistent with the actual situation that variables are related to each other. The adjustment of the relationship model was considered from suggested values from model modification indices (MI) and standardized expected parameter change (SEPC) to obtain the causal relationship model that was congruent and good fit with the empirical data accordingly.



Chi-Square = 864.174, df = 99, P = 0.000, Chi-Square/df = 8.729, RMSEA = 0.197, RMR = 0.458, GFI = 0.653, AGFI = 0.524, NFI = 0.649, CFI = 0.673

Figure 4.10 The Analysis Results of The Structural Equation Model Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand (Before Adjusting The Model)

4.5.2 Examining the Congruence of a Causal Relationship Model Based on Research Hypothesis with Empirical Data

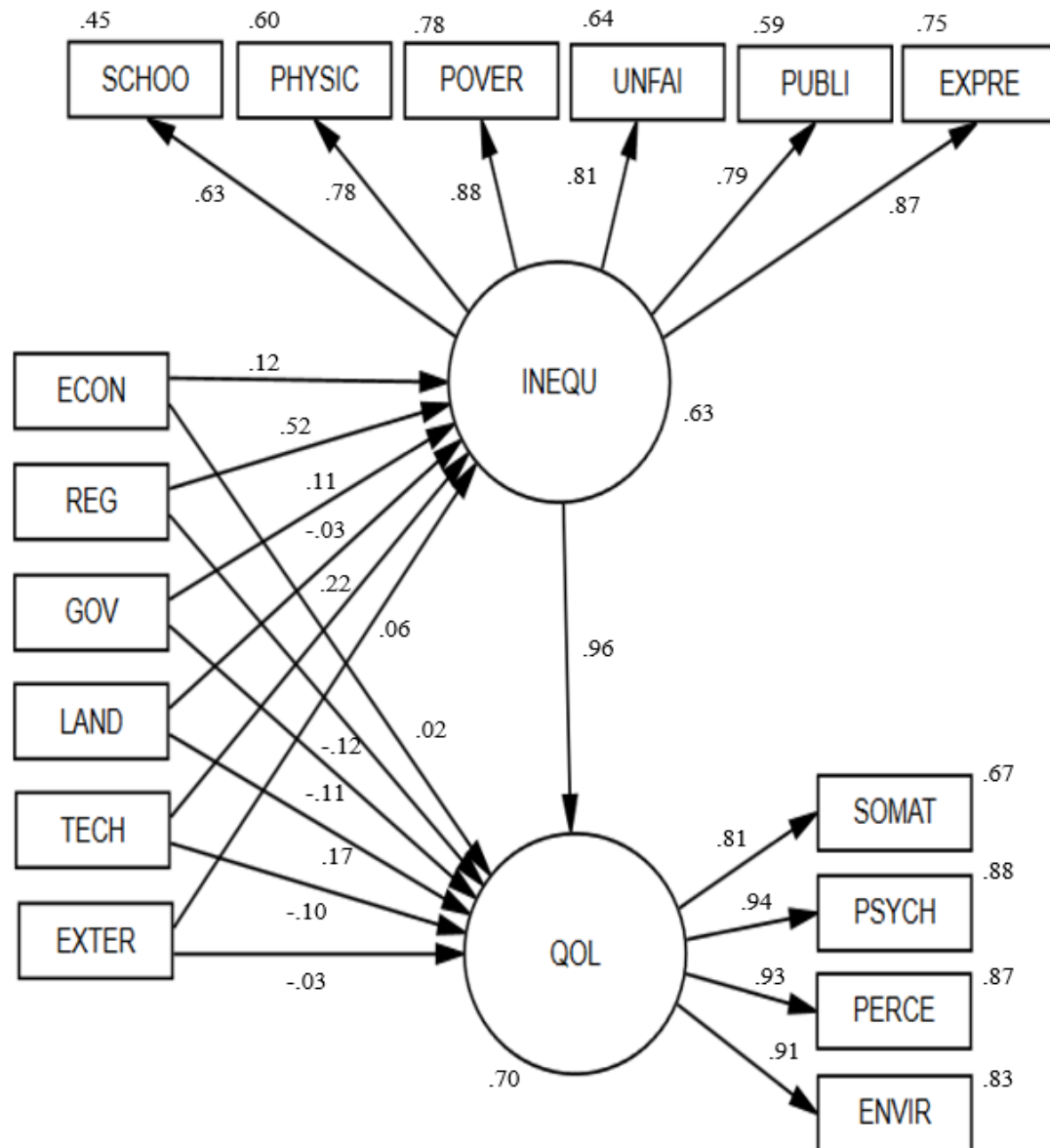
After adjusting the model by redrawing the relationship lines of the model after the final adjustment according to a suggestion, the model was more congruent with the empirical data and the statistics followed the determined criteria. The analysis results are shown in Table 24 and Figure 4.12.

Table 4.24 Indices Used to Consider the Congruence And Goodness of Fit of the Model and Empirical Data

| Index of Item Objective Congruence/Goodness of Fit Index | Criteria Index | Analysis results | Results |
|---|----------------|---|---------|
| 1. Absolute Fit Index | | | |
| 1.1 Relative χ^2 , χ^2/df or CMIN/DF | < 2.00 | $\chi^2 = 55.576$ df =62 CMIN/DF = 0.896 | Pass |
| 1.2 P value of χ^2 or P of CMIN | P > 0.05 | 0.705 | Pass |
| 1.3 GFI (Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 | 0.967 | Pass |
| 1.4 AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 | 0.928 | Pass |
| 1.5 RMR (Root Mean Square Residual) | ≤ 0.05 | 0.034 | Pass |
| 1.6 RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) | ≤ 0.05 | 0.00 | Pass |
| 2. Relative Fit Index | | | |
| 2.1 NFI (Normed Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 0.977 | Pass |
| 2.2 RFI (Relative Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 0.956 | Pass |
| 2.3 IFI (Incremental Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 1.003 | Pass |
| 2.4 TLI (Tucker-Lewis Index) | > 0.80 | 1.005 | Pass |
| 2.5 CFI (Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.80 | 1.00 | Pass |
| 3. Parsimony Fit Index | | | |
| 3.1 PRATIO (Parsimonious Ratio) | > 0.50 | 0.517 | Pass |
| 3.2 PNFI (Parsimony Normed Fit Index) | > 0.50 | 0.505 | Pass |
| 3.3 PCFI (Parsimony Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.50 | 0.517 | Pass |

| Index of Item Objective Congruence/Goodness of Fit Index | Criteria Index | Analysis results | Results |
|---|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| 4. Sample Size Determination Index | | | |
| 4.1 Hoelter | >200 | 326 | Pass |

Based on Table 4.24, the analysis results found that the structural equation model (Modified Model) was congruent with the empirical data after the adjustment. It implied that it could accept the main hypothesis that the theoretical model was congruent with the empirical data. Considered the chi-square statistic $\chi^2 = 55.576$, degrees of freedom (df) = 62, P value = 0.705 which could meet the criteria as it was greater than 0.05. The ratio between the chi-square statistic and number of degrees of freedom or the relative chi-square (χ^2/df) = 0.896 which could meet the criteria as it was less than 2 and lower than the determined criteria that was equal to 2. Therefore, the model was congruent with the empirical data. The congruence from the goodness of fit index (GFI) = 0.96, AGFI = 0.928 which could meet the criteria as it was higher or equal to 0.90, NFI = 0.977, RFI = 0.956, TLI = 1.005 and CFI = 1.000 which could meet the criteria as they were greater than 0.90, PNFI = 0.505 which could meet the criteria as it was greater than 0.50 and RMSEA = 0.000 and RMR = 0.034 which could meet the criteria as they were lower than 0.05 and Hoelter value = 326 which could meet the criteria as it was higher than 200. Overall, all indices were in the determined criteria, then the model was considered congruent with the empirical data as shown in Figure 4.12.



Chi-Square = 55.576, df = 62, P = 0.705, Chi-Square/df = 0.896, RMSEA = 0.000, RMR = 0.034, GFI = 0.967, AGFI = 0.928, NFI = 0.977, CFI = 1.000

Figure 4.11 The Analysis Results of The Structural Equation Model Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand (After Adjusting The Model)

4.5.3 Results of The Research Hypothesis Testing

The researcher presents values in relationship among causal variables in each route and summarizes to be the following hypotheses.

Table 4.25 Summary of Results of the Research Hypothesis Testing

| Hypothesis | Description | Result |
|------------|--|------------------------|
| H1 | The economic that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H2 | The economic that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H3 | The regulation that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H4 | The poor regulation that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H5 | The government administration that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H6 | The poor government administration that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |

| Hypothesis | Description | Result |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| H7 | The poor land owner system that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H8 | The land owner system that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H9 | The technology that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H10 | The poor technology system that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H11 | The external actor that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H12 | The over load external actor that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H13 | The social inequalities affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |

4.5.4 Analysis Results of Factor Loading Values of Each Latent Variable in the Causal Model of Quality of Life

Table 4.26 Analysis Results of Factor Loading Values of the Observed Variables in the Causal Model of Quality of Life

| Latent Variable Observed Variable | Factor Loading | Standard Error | t-value or C.R. | Reliability (R ²) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| ECON → INEQU | 0.12 | 0.045 | 2.005 | - |
| REG → INEQU | 0.52** | 0.06 | 6.394 | - |
| GOV → INEQU | 0.11 | 0.06 | 1.442 | - |
| LAND → INEQU | -0.03 | 0.055 | -0.494 | - |
| TECH → INEQU | 0.22** | 0.045 | 3.542 | - |
| EXTER → INEQU | 0.06 | 0.032 | 1.258 | - |
| ECON → QOL | 0.02 | 0.043 | 0.295 | - |
| REG → QOL | -0.12 | 0.065 | -1.462 | - |
| GOV → QOL | -0.11 | 0.057 | -1.458 | - |
| LAND → QOL | 0.17* | 0.052 | 3.069 | - |
| TECH → QOL | -0.10 | 0.048 | -1.567 | - |
| EXTER → QOL | -0.03 | 0.033 | -0.638 | - |
| INEQU | | | | |
| SCHOO | 0.63** | 0.072 | 10.309 | 44.7% |
| PHYSIC | 0.78** | 0.058 | 15.369 | 60.2% |
| POVER | 0.88 | - | - | 77.9% |
| UNFAI | 0.81** | 0.076 | 15.186 | 64% |
| PUBLI | 0.79** | 0.064 | 13.838 | 59.2% |
| EXPRE | 0.87** | 0.061 | 17.183 | 75.25 |
| QOL | | | | |
| SOMAT | 0.81 | - | - | 67% |
| PSYCH | 0.94** | 0.067 | 17.152 | 87.7% |
| PERCE | 0.93** | 0.071 | 17.02 | 86.6% |
| ENVIR | 0.91** | 0.087 | 11.954 | 82.8% |

| Latent Variable | Factor | Standard | t-value | Reliability |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Observed Variable | Loading | Error | or C.R. | (R²) |
| INEQU → QOL | 0.96** | 0.107 | 9.276 | - |

Note: * means a statistical significance level of 0.05 ($1.96 < t\text{-value} \leq 2.58$),

** means a statistical significance level of 0.01 ($t\text{-value} > 2.58$).

The factor loading values of the observed variables are positive and negative. The factor loading values of all variables differ between $-1 \leq \text{loading} \leq +1$ with a statistical significance level of 0.01. The observed variable of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor which direct to social inequality (INEQU) having the highest factor loading value that equals to 0.52 is The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), followed by that of Technology (TECH) which equals to 0.22. The observed variables having the lowest factor loading values that equal to - 0.03 is system of land ownership (LAND). Moreover, The observed variable of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor which direct to quality of life (QOL) having the highest factor loading value that equals to 0.17 is System of land ownership (LAND), followed by that of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON) which equals to 0.02. The observed variables having the lowest factor loading values that equal to - 0.12 is the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG).

The observed variable of social inequality (INEQU) having the highest factor loading value is Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) which its factor loading standard value is 0.88, followed by Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRE) which its factor loading standard value is 0.87. The observed variables having the lowest factor loading value that equals to 0.63 is Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO).

In addition, the observed variables of quality of life (QOL) having the highest factor loading value that equals to 0.94 is Psychology aspects (PSYCH) followed by Perception of relationship (PERCE) and Environment aspect that their factor loading values equal to 0.93 and 0.91 respectively.

Considered the reliability of observed variables or coefficient of prediction which is the value describing proportion of variance between observed variables and cofactors, it can be noticed that the reliability of observed variables ranges from 44.7 to 87.7 percent. The variable having the highest reliability, 0.877, is Psychology aspects (PSYCH). The variable shares covariance with the quality of life (QOL) factor at 87.7 percent. The variable having the lowest reliability, 0.447, is Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO). The variable shares covariance with the social inequality (INEQU) at 44.7 percent.

The analysis results of factor loading values of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) and social inequality (INEQU) resulting in quality of life (QOL) indicated that the factor loading of factors have positive values and negative in the same and differ of direction. When the Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), he structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor increases, there will be an increase of social inequality. When the social inequality factor increases, there will be an increase of quality of life. With regards to quality of life which is an output variable, it causal variables affect the quality of life factor. On the other hand, When the Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor reduce, there will be an increase of quality of life.

Remark: Based on the statistics that are presented, it will see that single value has been adjusted to a value, as a result is a random number instead of the parameter value of the desired variable estimate the value of 1 parameter, and then estimate all

of the parameters of the model as specified as the value of a single value, therefore that statistical or parameter values are significantly (Punpong Suksawang, 2014).

4.5.5 Conclusion

The congruence analysis of the hypothesis model and the empirical data of the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand indicated that statistics obtained from the analysis meet the standardized measurement model with congruence and goodness of fit. The results of the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand can be concluded that Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor have positive direct effect on inequality (INEQU) factors. On the other hand those factors have negative direct effect on Quality of Life (QOL) factors. Moreover, Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), the structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor have negative indirect effect on quality of life through social inequality issues. The factors concerning economic capital and trade liberalization, the processing of justice, law and regulation, the structure of public administration, system of land ownership, technology, and external actors factor, social inequality issues revealed that the most important variable is the causal variable is Law and regulation (REG), followed by technology (TECH), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The structure of public administration (GOV), External Actors (EXTER), and System of land ownership (LAND) respectively. While the factors concerning economic capital and trade liberalization, the processing of justice, law and regulation, the structure of public administration, system of land ownership, technology, and external actors factor, Quality of Life (QOL) revealed that the most important variable is the causal variable is Law and regulation (REG), followed by The structure of public administration (GOV), Technology (TECH), External Actors (EXTER), Economic

Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), System of land ownership (LAND) The most important variable of inequality (INEQU) factors that is the mediator variable is Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), followed by Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRE), Inequalities of improper practices by the government (UNFAI), Inequalities of access in public resources (PUBLI), Inequalities of ability development in community (PHYSIC) and Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO) respectively. The variable gaining the highest effect or being the most important of Quality of Life (QOL) factor is Psychology aspects (PSYCH), followed by Perception of relationship (PERCE), Environment aspect (ENVIR) and Physical evidence (SOMAT) respectively.

4.6 The Results of Qualitative Data Analysis Obtained from In-Depth Interview

The results from in-depth interview key informants who involve community based tourism in Thailand who involve with tourism are obtained so as to learn about related variables; Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) had a direct effect on social inequality (INEQU) and Quality of life (QOL). The qualitative data from the in-depth interview are:

4.6.1 Summary Results of Qualitative Data Analysis Obtained from Community Based Tourism in Thailand.

Base on result of qualitative data was analyst became key word for arrangement and conclusion and interpretation. The researcher conducts by interpreting the data derived from the analysis of document interview for explaining the situation. Moreover, the conclusion of the study is organized and interpreted data. Therefore, the results of analysis and synthesis are verified the validity that involve in several indicators completely for leading to the model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand as follow;



Table 4.27 Summary Results of Qualitative Data

| Issue | Key word |
|---|---|
| Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON) | Income Occupation (Career, work group) Funding (Cooperative, Debt, outside funding, capital) |
| The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG) | Regulation/ Law/ Norm/Justice (Each group in CBT) |
| The structure of public administration (GOV) | Transparency Solution for problem Policy Infrastructure Government administration Welfare |
| System of land ownership (LAND) | Land ownership Capitalist The title deed |
| Technology (TECH) | Technology development Information |
| External Actors (EXTER) | Impact of External actors Business/Land |
| Social inequality (INEQU) | Education Physical development Poverty Unfair Public resources |
| Quality of life (QOL) | Expressing opinion Physical condition Psychological aspect Perception of relationship Environment |

The table 4.27 the result of qualitative data was analysed became key word for conclusion each characteristic which included Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), External Actors (EXTER), Social inequality (INEQU), and quality of life (QOL) as follow;

4.6.1.1 Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON)

1) Income issue

Most community revenue comes from farming, fishing and trading which tourism can be considered as second job for groups of communities. The main income of each households is from its own main work. However; it is due to the income of main income not enough. For some households, it is necessary to earn more revenue, which most of the people in the community area are at the stage of sufficient cost for daily living, that the revenue in each community is considered moderate, which is based on the whole study on the area as per in depth-interview as follow;

The economy results in a career impact of local people, as most people do farmers careers. If you continue to do so, it cannot be lived. The economy is also one of the reasons for people in the community changed to another occupation.

The area provides feedback on the current economic and commercial system, although the revenue in each community and household is sufficient to spend on a daily basis, however, revenue can also fluctuate based on the current economy of the country. If the country has good management, it can make the economy better as follow;

The current economy has an impact on the business of villagers working in the community. If the economy is not good, it will cause less trade, which will cause a decrease in the income of the people in the area. In addition, it will affect daily spending, which will cause the consequences.

When considering the government's policy, found that it focuses on solving poverty by setting goals of a tangible operation through projects such as the Village Fund project. The project for the development of villages and communities, etc. The most widely used guidelines, is a popular policy. The economic development at the base level by increasing the revenue potential, decrease expenditure, create a career opportunity to increase access to funding sources and resources by push money into the community through a project to get tangible results and possibly it is not sustainable if the state-funded funds have been used to optimize production or investment, but are used for the final consumption. Distribution problems in Thai society may not be better resolved and may impact sustainability in the development of the issue, which will result in uncertain community revenues and will pose a risk to the community in the future, so revenue is an integral part of inequality, whether it is a distribution of non-equitable funds as a data from in-depth interview as follow;

An economy that has caused a lot of inequality from the structure of society, the political and administrative system, which has no stability of stable images in all countries, has a high inequality and quality of life in the present society is relatively low.

2) Occupation (Career, work group)

Tourism is an important to the economy because tourism will directly impact revenue, employment and revenue distribution of people in the area is also an opportunity to develop a community-level economy, because tourism allows the community to develop various products and services to meet the needs of tourists, such as the accommodation business, food and beverage business, tour guide business, souvenir shop and business of travel and transport which some area had inequality as follow;

Most of the tourism concentrated in cities which concern to the hotel, restaurants, tourism industry, and tourist attractions sector. That is the reason

of governments create policies to reduce inequality by designing campaigns on tourism on the second tier.

Those impacts cause economic multiplication, employment, occupation revenue turnover in the community, the economic impact contributes to the economic strength. In addition, the population in each community has different work, it can be seen that each community has its own tourism group, where the main group of these communities is the homestay group, environment preserve group, tour guild group, farmer groups, fisherman groups, and much more, which can be seen as one of the tourism that causes variety of work that affect the quality of life as follow;

Within the community is well managed, which makes everyone receive equal money. Everyone is a member of each group of villages such as guide groups, Massage group, Tea group, Transportation group and other group, where the community has a wide variety of careers, it represents the distribution of revenue within the area.

In the event that a high education person will be able to have a good work and can get a higher compensation. While people with low education, they make the opportunity to reach quite a few tasks. However, each community has a career distribution to everyone, based on the aptitude of individuals, which is considered to be fairly specific to each community.

3) Funding (Cooperative, Debt, outside funding, capital)

In most of the funds in each of the communities have managed similar. In addition, each community is managed in a village's cooperative form, which in this fund and cooperatives, people in the community can access everyone for the village members as in-depth interview as follow;

There are many ways to earn local people. Depending on the individual to be grabbed. Access to the funding source is not difficult because community have cooperative so that the community and people in the community can stay well in a certain level.

In addition, the economic some households may have a large amount of expense due to the borrowing made to do business, which contributes to the customer's debt. In addition, most tourism communities need to recover money from an external funding source, there is a problem and difficult to loans because it requires a lot of documents, and the villagers have no knowledge and understanding funding loans. Therefore, to access that funding for the community is quite difficult, but in each community have cooperative of the group by own village as;

Solution of problem cannot access budgets which have to providing information and knowledge for people in the community which based on certain areas, and help become a trainer to do so.

The capital system has everywhere, the majority of the villagers do not know. The funding source cannot be accessed. Perhaps access to capital requires a network. Some of the capital may be in small or large areas of the province. If the province is small, it may be difficult to reach. The big prefecture sometimes it has come, but it cannot be used effectively.

4.6.1.2 The Processing of Justice, Law and Regulation (REG)

1) Regulation/ Law/ Norm/Justice (Each group in CBT)

Each community has its own rules, in which each community has main rules are social rules, village regulations, and group regulation, which will be the rules of the group in which the tourism community needs to be managed. The rules are created to address the problem and to establish a norm for the people in the community. Some of the communities currently have laws and regulations that are accurate and appropriate to the area, but some regulatory areas must be applied at all times. It depends on the events that occur in each community.

Whichever view to see that the area is based on laws, regulations, and some areas hold a different law. Some areas are not conducive to such legislation. Some laws contributing to this home. But not conducive another village. However, it must adaptive used to the area the existing law may not be appropriate for all communities.

Community has a policy to help with regulations, laws in some areas, but in some areas, it is based on the law process, where access to the justice process must be an easy, fast and efficient process of being accessed by the public. Currently, some areas also reflect inequality because people have no access to the justice process equally, especially those who are difficult, because the Thai justice system has the basis that the process of processing of the Thai justice system has a lot of costs. From fees to courts, wages, lawyers, expenses, proof of evidence, such as fingerprint detection. DNA checks include other costs such as travel expenses, accommodation fee. These is an inequality between the poor and the rich people, which will result in the quality of life in all aspects of the people in the area.

The process is about the wild invasion of civil action, but it is a long time to reach their life. However, some justice retry will require the money. If you have money, it can make better life quality. If none of them have to act in case of law.

2) Transparency

The transparency of each community is agreed that the community itself is transparent, as the data is monitored at all times, such as checking the account information of the community expenditure. Monitoring information in community leaders, audit work of committee.

Transparency within certain areas some common, may inadvertently maybe it is because traditionally in the past. To develop the area but there may be regulatory rules applicable to the violation.

However, the transparency check requires inspection of all aspects, such as the structure of the system, the disclosure of the procurement work, the administration of the public services, the administration of the management, audit budget management, and assessment which forms and channels of corruption are the main issues in the community, namely, the appropriation of community members by some community directors for personal spending by the use of roles, including omission, not performing the duties of the community committees that must cause

transparency in the work. Moreover, government officials have also made fraud in procurement with the operator of the necessary supply to the community.

The law is an inequality, which can see whether the law is going to be an inequality or not, depend on who are used to whom that affect the quality of life in the community.

3) Solution for Problem

The guidelines for resolving problems with the justice, laws, and regulations in each community provide a similar opinion, the first if there is offense, the regulatory will use a pattern. First warning the second order in dealing stopped working for temporarily, and in the final sequence is to chase out, and if a serious offense may be used to resolve the problem by complying with the required legal action, which will be the last thing in each community management.

Villagers follow regulations to make rules that are created because they are involved in deciding on the rules. All villagers are aware of the rules for allocating benefits within the community of these groups has systemically.

4.6.1.3 The Structure of Public Administration (GOV)

1) Policy

The area seen that the public sector in each area has different policies defined. If the public sector in the community is very important to develop, there will be a policy to get into the community and develop very well, in some communities, there is no policy to develop a tourism community.

The development of most communities is developed by itself. In the public sector, there is a small portion to help in development. The community is primarily developed in which the majority of the public sector will develop in a part of the structure.

Thus it is very necessary to develop the government's procedures and management policies that are planned, some of community are the

policy planning provide benefits for a particular area or project. In addition, the policy planning must be planned and managed in a tangible manner and can also be applied to the operation and to address all sectors.

Government management has set policies to develop appropriate communities such as developing people and development area.

3) Infrastructure

Development in the majority of community areas will be supporting the development of major infrastructure is the power, road, and water supply for the comfort of both the community and tourists. Each community is supported by the development of infrastructure facilities as well, but some areas are also required with regard to other infrastructure, whether on parking, public toilet, and etc. These things can make the community and tourists more convenient.

If the government working as system which work through thinking about developed infrastructure as facilities to people in the community for achieve a better quality of life, such as transportation systems and transportation systems, water supply systems of communication waste management systems. This will help improve the quality of life of the local people.

4) Government Administration

Government social support has a huge impact on the quality of life of the community residents. Government administration needs to be managed to state power structures. The correct local government, which, if there is a good deal, will be able to improve the quality of life of the people in the area, and also reduce the inequality in access to public sector services as well. In addition, the main thing is the administration of the public sector. It is imperative that the distribution of power to mayor, headman, and those who have the authority to decide in the village to make people in the area are comfortable accessing even more services.

The management structure in the area of the public sector is managed in general form according to the government structure throughout the country,

which is one of the things that cause the delay of the development of the area, which is a problem that causes inequality and affects the quality of life in the community area.

4) Welfare

Every community has different benefits, but however, in the development of the community, all people must receive the same benefit that all members of the village are entitled to benefit from the welfare of health benefits, education, and access to public sector resources etc. which welfare is important to improve the quality of life of people in the community.

Government administration has developed a thorough development of infrastructure and social welfare, and everyone is gain about it.

4.6.1.4 System of Land Ownership (LAND)

1) Land ownership

The proprietary land system is one of the important things for people in the community. Some area have no title deed such as the area nearby the sea, mountain, and in the reserved forest area, this land system should be allocated to the correct manner, which is most proprietary system, the land, to reform of land to reduce the inequality in accessing holding the land.

If the land is sold in the community, it will cause more chaos. People outside the area do not recognize the community culture, and also affect other inequality processes. People outside of the area may be more privileged than people in their areas, which will reduce the quality of life in the area.

In addition to making the people who want a land, they can have their own land. It can also help to reduce the potential for revenue. The inequality in revenue is a result of a land-holding divergence, because it allows certain people to purchase the accumulated land. While many people may not buy their own land, even one single conversion to create a choice for living instead of moving into the urban area.

2) Capitalist

Most of the investors who come to the community area come to hope to do business, which can see what is important that the community should begin to do to preserve the land of community.

In the part of the land, there are people outside to buy a lot of land. When the land was sold at the same time, the people in community wanted to sell, but the outside people would not want to buy it because the rules do not do business because all the people who come to buy mostly think of looking at the business. When the community declares that the business is not for external people, the land cannot be sold.

Maybe the part of the state to add land taxes in the event of a person outside the purchase. However, while most community areas remain in place of their own proprietary land and in non-proprietary areas, it is also an area of possession. Most of the majority of our investors come to look for profits and only want to benefit from the community.

Proprietary land System overview if someone outside the purchase may change the area and the way of life people in area people who could benefit may be capitalists.

3) The Title Deed

The majority of the areas in the community do not have title deed of land, but the possession of the right.

The community has managed land systems is a land of no title deed village, unlike other villages. Although the area allows it not be a deed.

However, in order not to make the inequality and to make the accuracy and compliance with the law, which is necessary to issue a written document in order for the community to be justified.

4.6.1.5 Technology (TECH)

1) Technology development

Each community should provide a mobile signal and high-speed Internet service and provide mobile phone service in the target area in a very remote area where the hotspot is installed by providing high-speed internet access. (Fiber Optic Cable) to the target village, as well as providing high-speed Internet access, free Wi-Fi public network is available in all villages and is built to create the public internet center.

If the technology increases, the more it produces inequality because some people cannot catch up with technology.

2) Information

Today, the Internet has become a part of everyday life in a variety of dimensions. The general public uses the Internet in terms of communication. News, Tracking, Entertainment even as a channel to become a self-media through social media. While mean looking at the public sector efforts to drive Thailand to the "Thailand 4.0 " to push the public to use electronic transaction service via Promptpay even to set the Ministry of Digital Economy and society. It represents the importance of the Internet as well. While the Internet has become part of the daily level in such a manner. A thorough access to the Internet, which is more essential to living. Because the offline world is inequality on the side of the online world, appearing in relation to the increasingly offline world. Nowadays, there is a divergence in the present.

Technology is regarded as communication and receiving information, because everything today is tied to a smartphone, such as champagne of government likes a gourmet shop which requires a smartphone. People do not have access to information as fundamental. If no emergency signal is available, it will make it a little blind.

The higher the technology, the more advanced it can be, the better the search, the more it allows everyone to access the technology. In addition to people who have access to relatively few technologies, it is a group of people aged from 60 years old.

4.6.1.6 External Actors (EXTER)

1) Impact of External actors

The impact of the external actors is that both positive and negative impacts on the positive side will be seen that can build a large business in the community and can attract many visitors into the community. At the same time many people in community will have the positive effect of employment. The increase in the income of the community, however, is also a part that may cause competition between external actors and local. In addition, if you look in negative impacts, it can be seen that most of the consequences are environmental impacts that occur within the community. Waste, water, pollution and much more.

That external actors are going to affect their lifestyle. The cost of living is higher, the price of other land is increased accordingly. An inequality in some communities may be given the opportunity. Some of them were left.

Current trends external actors must be aware of the environment, CSR, and economy, society, which must be taken into consideration may be able to help, but if it is useless, there may be no advantages to develop and may leave the consequences for the area.

External actors are one of the causes impact both positive and negative, which contributes to the work area. Moreover generate income for the local people as well. If you look at the negative side effects are observing the uneven distribution of income to local and the money is leaking out of the community.

External actors are one thing that could cause it to be in a hiring. Increasing productivity, increasing the chances social benefits.

2) Business/Land

Most of the business participants focus on acquiring profit from the area, and the use of the resources in area. The most of the business owners will come to take over the land in community, which, if a community is not strong, will cause business intervention from the outside. While if the community is strengthened, it can still maintain its own community area. Therefore, the business will also cause a lot of impact. In order to make the tourism, it must take into consequences as well as the quality of life of the people in the area, both present and in the future.

The majority of revenue distribution to who benefit from tourism is the external actors. Private tourism that is not a community in which their use resources and culture by the community does not benefit the contrary, the affected community is influenced by tourism.

External actors are working together with communities to develop tourism activities to suit the needs of quality tourists. To make tourism more valued and value added.

4.6.1.7 Social Inequality (INEQU)

1) Education

Education is one tool that reduces inequality in various areas, as it is indispensable for developing human capital, and the education system itself is in an inequality, because the state provides higher-education subsidies to higher and higher levels than other studies. The majority of those who would come to study at such levels were mostly students from high-income families and motivated to reach this education already, as they had higher yields than other levels. Expanding education opportunities into people in all groups, especially those who are poor. It is not possible to consider in the sole discretion of the study and reduce the inequality of revenue distribution. As students from the family are good, they have the opportunity to choose to study and graduate from high-quality and reputable educational institutions than students from the income family. At least the lack of educational opportunities is one of the major causes of revenue inequality between groups of people in society by making the opportunity to advance the population's career. In addition, even if there is a capital from various government projects, lack of

knowledge in management, such as knowledge of capital management, has been made to benefit technology knowledge to apply to their own careers or to develop products to make it more valued. The opportunity to achieve sustainable success is limited. It can be said that despite the capital, the lack of knowledge may be used incorrectly and not to benefit the economic system, as it should not help to solve the inequality of revenue distribution to be sustainable.

Education if people have higher education, more knowledge may cause less exploitation, and it can cause a lower inequality and result in increased quality of life in the community.

Focus on fundamental education extends educational opportunities thoroughly and accelerating the quality of education to a closer standard because the quality of education has a direct relationship to income. In addition, education is one of the most important tools to improve the quality of human resources. This reduces the inequality of revenue distribution.

2) Physical Development

All communities have developed communal areas of the community. The development of this area will focus on the issue of cleanliness and security within the Community. The development of public infrastructure for the community. Moreover; the development of activities to benefit others.

The physical development of the community has an impact on the likelihood of an opportunity to get inadequate, not only to the development. Insufficient budget, the development of remote areas may be the same cause.

3) Poverty

Nowadays, most people suffer poverty in a situation where there is no economic stability and debt, the cause of poverty is due to no work. Population increases. Low economic growth rate compared to population growth rate, low education, laziness, lack of opportunity, born poor exploited, no capital, and lack of appropriate revenue distribution. If the people are no employments, there is no

income to bring it to the cost. The quality of life is not equal to others, and poverty also contributes to economic instability issues, as well as social issues such as crime, and also covers the lack of education opportunities, medical care, without power and the mental health of a person, it causes a different discouragement to despair. It can be seen that poverty is a top-level problem that requires assistance, which needs to be addressed in the economic and social sections, such as providing education, because education will help people with knowledge that can be used to pursue a progressive career. Promote health care and provide useful information, as well as to create a career for the suburbs as these are fundamental factors.

4) Unfair

The unfair in community is relatively less due to the strong leader and fair handling of the process by enabling the representatives to each home is engaged in managing, transparency, evaluation in community. In addition every community has an agreement to work together to ensure fairness to the community and the people in the village.

Inequality notice that the tourism community key factors is to have a good leader who can make decisions and be able to take action to reduce the inequality.

The transparency of the community leaders in each area may be monitored in a systematic manner.

5) Public Resources

Each community is supported in infrastructure, which is important for the development of communities in various fields as a structure that supports the community or the prosperity of a residential community. Transportation systems, communication, telecommunication electrical. In addition, the infrastructure is not limited to construction in the community zone for other are flood protection system, irrigation system, Power generation, energy systems to meet community needs and enhance the quality of life for the community. Most of these development structures or resources are supported by the public sector. If a community lacks an opportunity and distant area, it can make it difficult to access the opportunity to access public resources.

The inequality in accessing state resources. There are inequality such as Mae Hong Son, a very remote area, some family areas are far from the prosperity. Only a few families must take into account the cost of the government to set up a hospital. Police stations in the area must be understood by the public sector as well. This affects the quality of life in the distance of access. The staff from hospital like a nursing to the area is difficult to organize, the motivation is not enough to enter into space.

There are also areas in countries that do not reach state resources, such as the ethnic group community on the high. These people are affected by inequality and quality of life.

6) Expressing Opinion

Expression opinion in the Community area are very important, in which each meeting has a comment. Expression opinion also have a result that can cause inequality, because some communities with a highly leadership community leader.

The leader is part of the cause of inequality

It has a power base an expression of more opinions, which can sometimes cause management errors, but in each community, it is important to issue a lot of opinions, each time a meeting everyone can leave an expression opinion freely.

Anyone can expression for comment to the group. Even if you are not a group of yourself or any group, you can leave feedback, criticism, and listening to the various information.

The opportunity to expression, but the villagers are rarely daring to speak. With the character of the Thai people, as well as the character of the selfish increase to survive the growing society. People communicate less which no understanding.

4.6.1.8 Quality of Life (QOL)

1) Physical condition

Health is an importance factor for the well-being of people in society and the health inequality with revenue inequality, it is often affected by each other. In other words, low-income people have the opportunity to die from diseases higher than those of high income, and those with poor health have the opportunity to earn less revenue than those who are healthy, but the choice to organize public services to people has many ways. However, all guidelines should consider the three main points: 1) efficiency, 2) coverage and 3) financial sustainability. At present, the right to medical care covers the entire Thai country through 3 mechanisms: 1) National Health program 2) Government welfare and State enterprises and 3) social security projects and replacement funds, but also in the coverage of the principle is inequality in group of people who are well able to reach and benefit from public health spending rather than other groups.

2) Psychological Aspect

Most communities have good mental conditions. Take pride in their own community, ready to present the story about their community to the tourists. In addition, the mental condition of the population in communities is the happiness of life that has learned to do new things, having a good quality of life from tourism, talking with tourists, which makes people in the community have good mental health. There is a good attitude to recognize the positive feelings.

Most of the minds in the community are accepted with the living of life. There are new careers that can serve tourists. There are new careers and local cultural initiatives, and promote tourism within the area.

The quality of life in most minds is good. The cultural exchange of the talk brings pride in the area to guest, and in the area you want to offer yourself a self-esteem.

3) Perception of Relationship

Each community has a good relationship in the community, but there are also little arguments that most people in the community will help each other because people in the area will be relatives which make the relationship within the community. This good relationship will result in the community in a happier life, and in addition to the relationship, it is important to encourage family associations to be a stronger family-level relationship and a warm family will lead to a quality of life.

The quality of life in some social relationships may have a relationship problem due to the race of tourists. Revenue distribution is not equally a non-profit distribution.

Relationship issues, the comments do not match, both groups and individuals need to be discussed. Mediation is discussed in a meeting or talk to the agreement is going to be great.

4) Environment

Environmental and community safety issues are one of the major issues. The community should have security, to be set equipped with a signal modern device to prevent crimes. Volunteer training is available in the community to have the knowledge and skills to observe, prevent, and resolve crimes that may arise, including public relations for people in the community to protect against crimes, it is a duty that everyone must help protect them first. Maintaining a system of utilities in a good and standard condition where these can improve the quality of life of people in the community.

Tourism allows villagers to develop themselves in a clean and safe way, just by doing the same thing they had done, and can also make them proud. Can improve self-development at a certain level of cleanliness and safety.

Management in the community tourism may cause negative impact. There are several problems which the community needs to be original intent for community development. It will lead to a better quality of life.

5) Conclusion

In conclusion, in-depth interview with key informants who involve community based tourism in Thailand revealed that Social inequality in terms of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) is majorly comprised of 6 factors. From in-depth interview, it was evident that the factor on quality of life. However, in terms of Social inequality (INEQU), it consists of six elements. Inequality of access in education system and youth development (SCHOO), Inequality of physical development in community (PHYSIC), Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), Inequality of unfair practices by the government (UNFAI), Inequality of access in public resources (PUBLI), Inequality of expressing opinion (EXPRE). It is a factor can effected to quality of life. However, the important factor to quality of life consists of four main components such as; Physical condition of the person (SOMAT), Psychological aspect (PSYCH), Perception of relationship between individuals and others (PERCE), and Environment aspect (ENVIR) as per result can created conceptual that influence to social inequality and quality of life in community as follow;

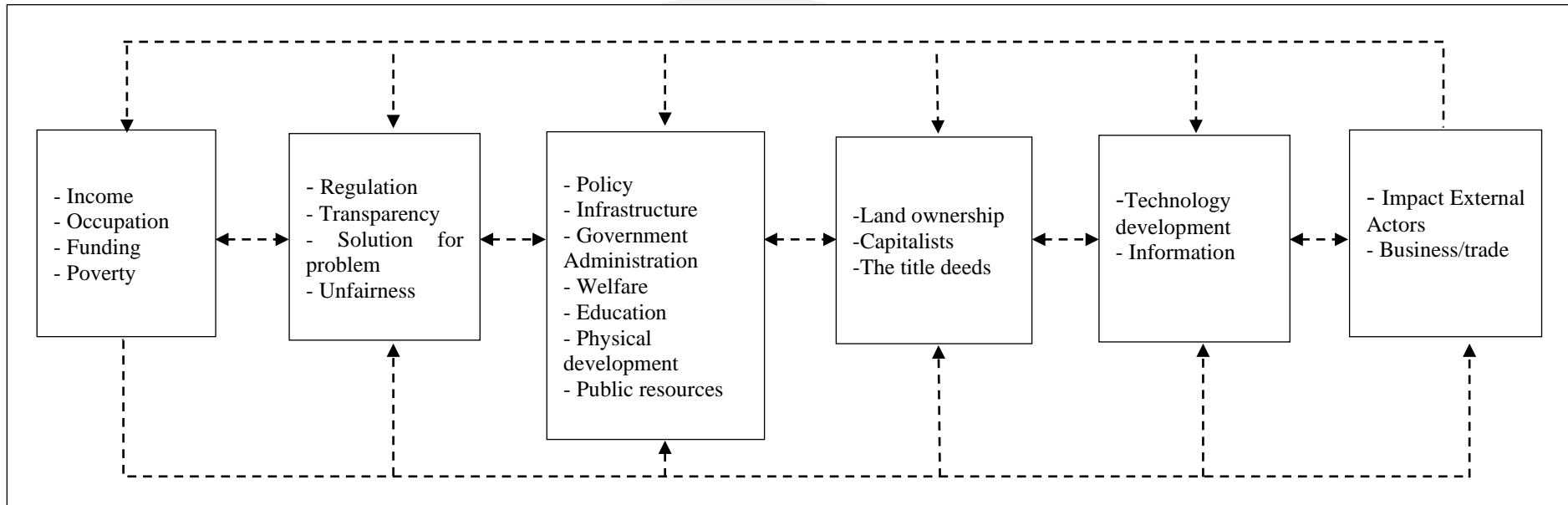


Figure 4.12 Model to Indicating the Results of the Assessment of Factor Affected to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand

4.7 The Results of Data Analysis According to the Objective 3, to Propose Model Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand

From the research, which study on quantitative led to research and qualitative research. The researcher employed in the main research, a quantitative research, in order to answer the research questions and later on used the qualitative research in order to explain the research results more profoundly and completely, the researcher has brought the discovered points from Objective 2 to be analyzed, synthesized, and used in drafting a model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.. Also, to be used in conducting in-depth interview with local resident in community-based tourism in order to obtain a model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand that can be implemented in reality and useful for community-based tourism and other sectors which concern with social inequality and quality of life in community-based tourism. The details are as follows:

4.7.1 According to the Data Analysis in Objective 1

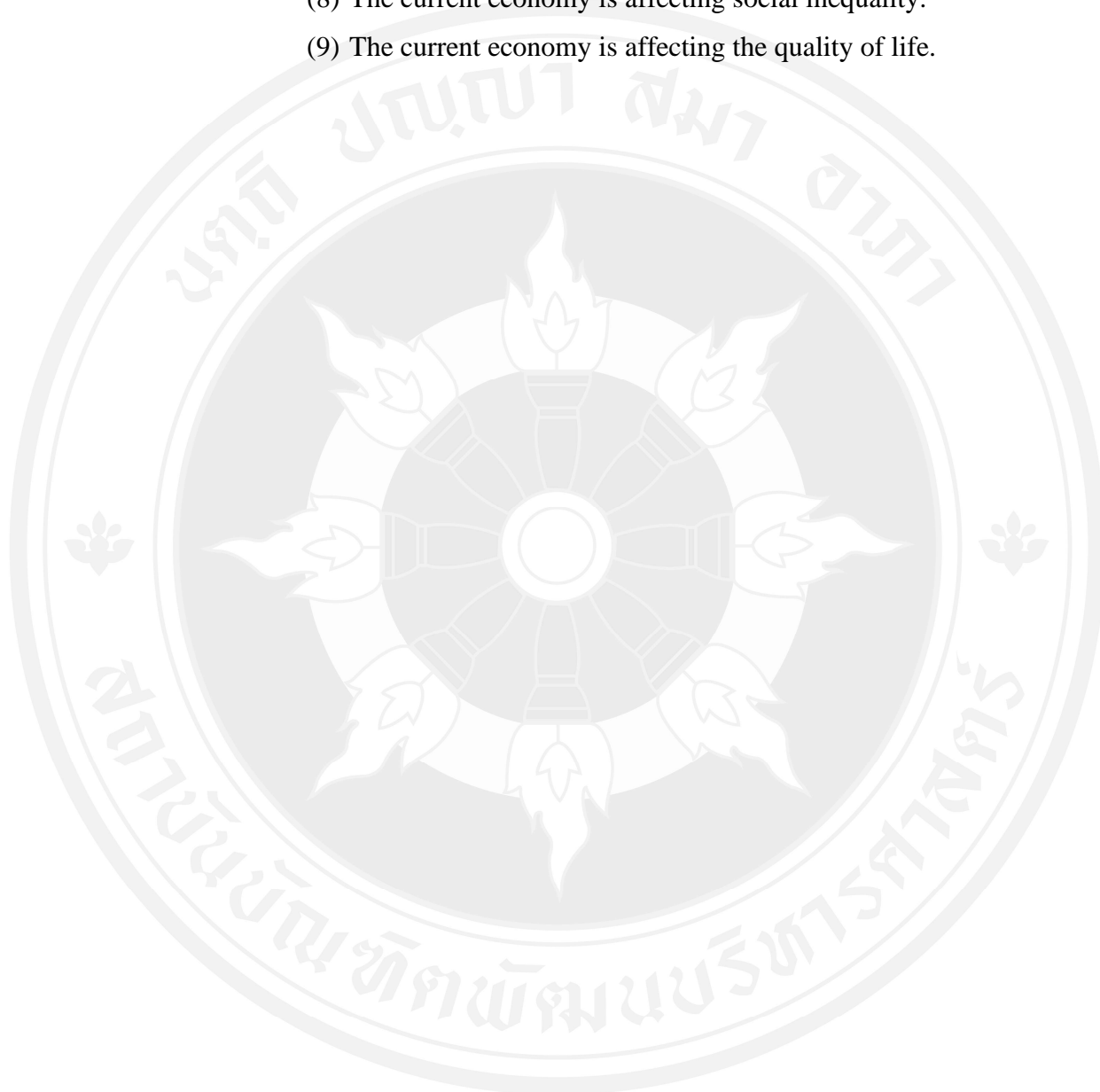
Regarding the assessment of the factors that effect to social inequality and quality of life in communities -based tourism, Thailand. , it is found that:

1) Economics, capital and trade (ECON), which is an income, employment, credit and capital investment, the economic structure that may affected to social inequality and quality of life in community-based tourism, includes 9 components as follows:

(1) Money to pay for some of your daily life.
 (2) The current economy is easier to make a living.
 (3) Current economic benefit of the owners of capital rather than labor.

(4) The current economy, easy access to loans.

- (5) The current economy has easy access to sources of investment.
- (6) The current economic easier to trade.
- (7) The current economy has affected the income of people in the community.
- (8) The current economy is affecting social inequality.
- (9) The current economy is affecting the quality of life.



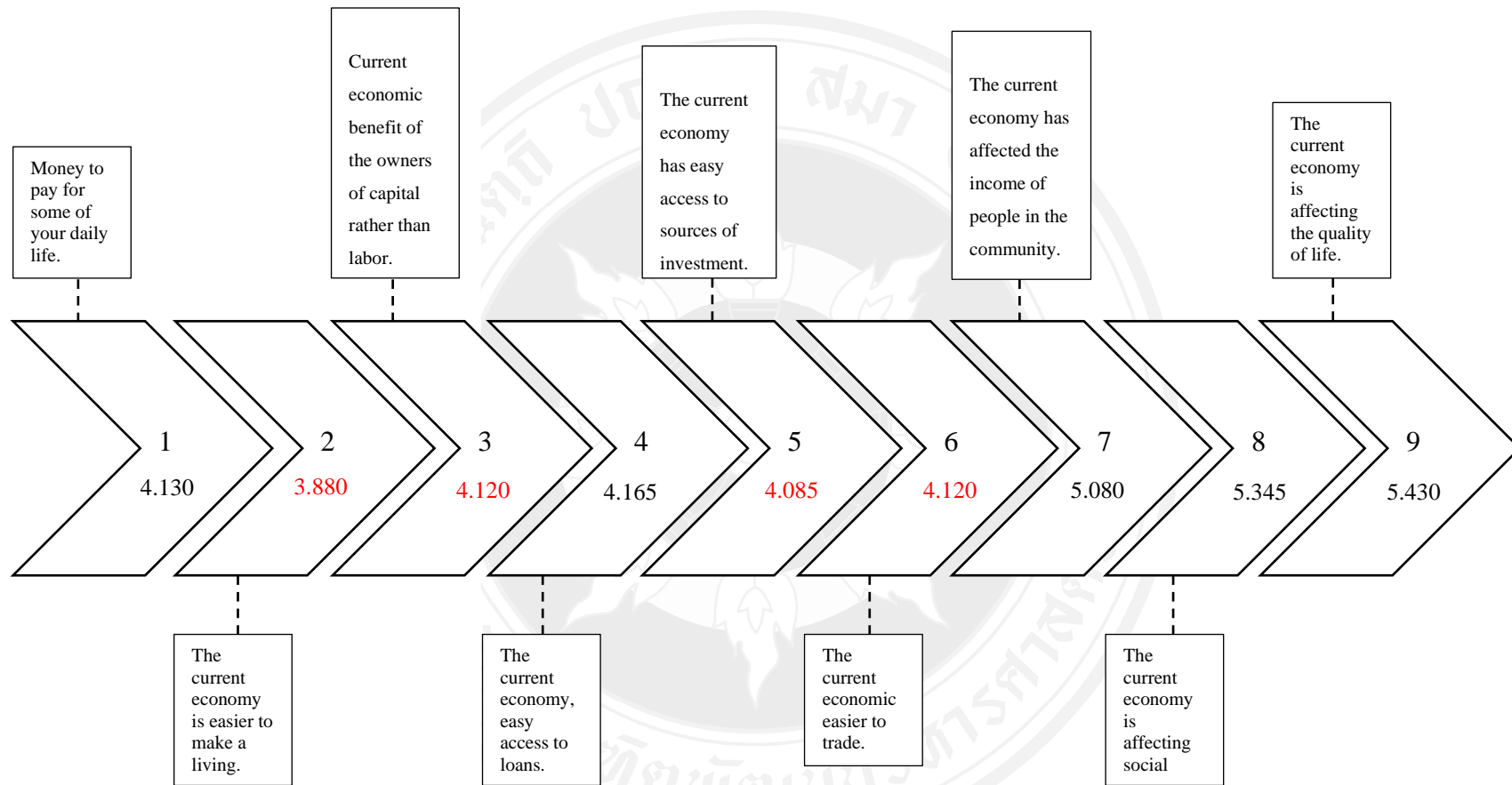


Figure 4.13 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Economics

According to Figure 4.13, it is found that the factors that effect to social inequality and quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of economic that should be developed include the current economy is easier to make a living, The current economy has easy access to sources of investment, Current economic benefit of the owners of capital rather than labor and The current economic easier to trade because the assessment results of 2 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other components are at a high level.

2) The processing of justice law and regulation (REG), which is the society contains discipline, custom, culture and fairness in law that can support the development of people and society, includes 6 components which are:

- (1) The community has the right laws and appropriate regulations.
- (2) The community has a right and appropriate justice process.
- (3) The community has a policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community.
- (4) Authority to serve you in a matter of justice.
- (5) The community has a process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness.
- (6) The Communities can examine work transparency in each sector.

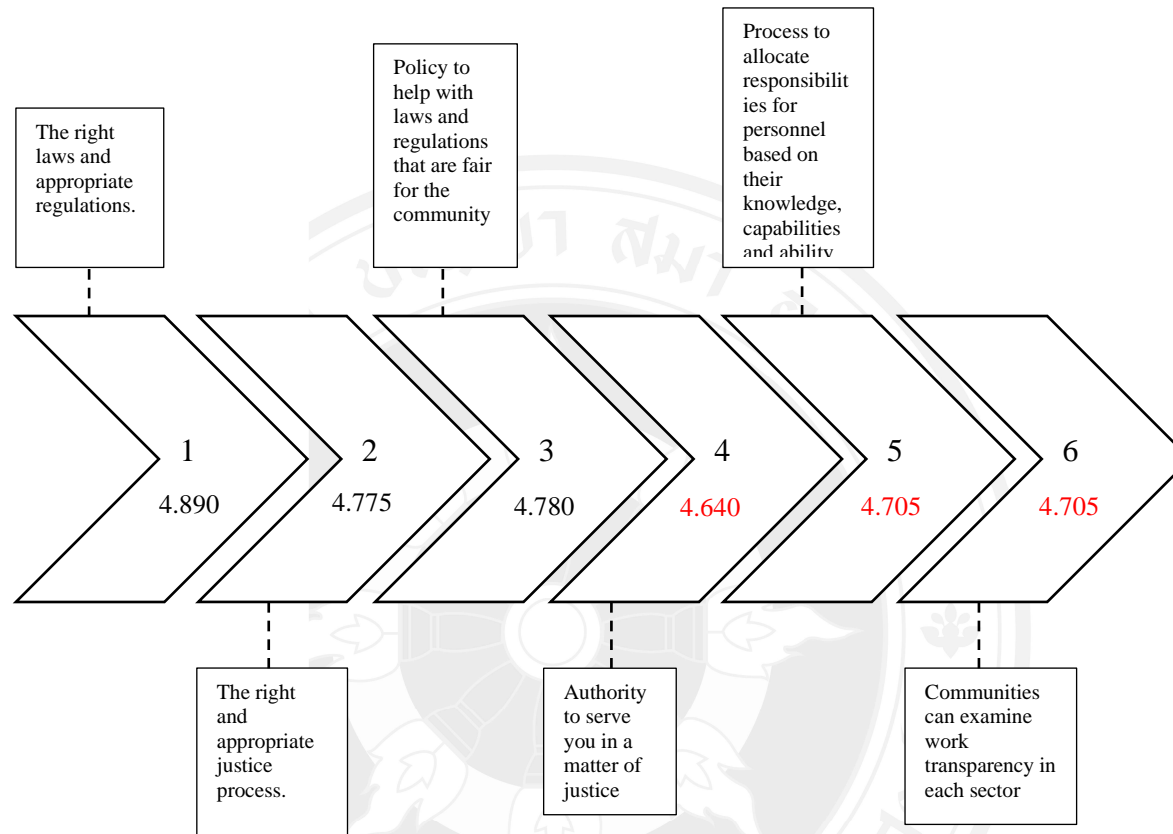


Figure 4.14 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand In Terms of Regulation

According to Figure 4.14, it is found that the factors that effect to social inequality and quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of regulation that should be developed include authority to serve you in a matter of justice, the community has a process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness, the communities can examine work transparency in each sector. because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

3) The structure of public administration (GOV), which is the foundation of public administration in terms of education, developing skills, public health and other basic structures, includes 6 components which are:

- (1) Public administration has set policies for communities appropriately.
- (2) There is a system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly and appropriately.
- (3) The power is distributed to various parts such as village headman, community leader including people
- (4) The community has developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people such as the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged.
- (5) The community has social welfare such as education and public health.
- (6) Public administration had various community database management.

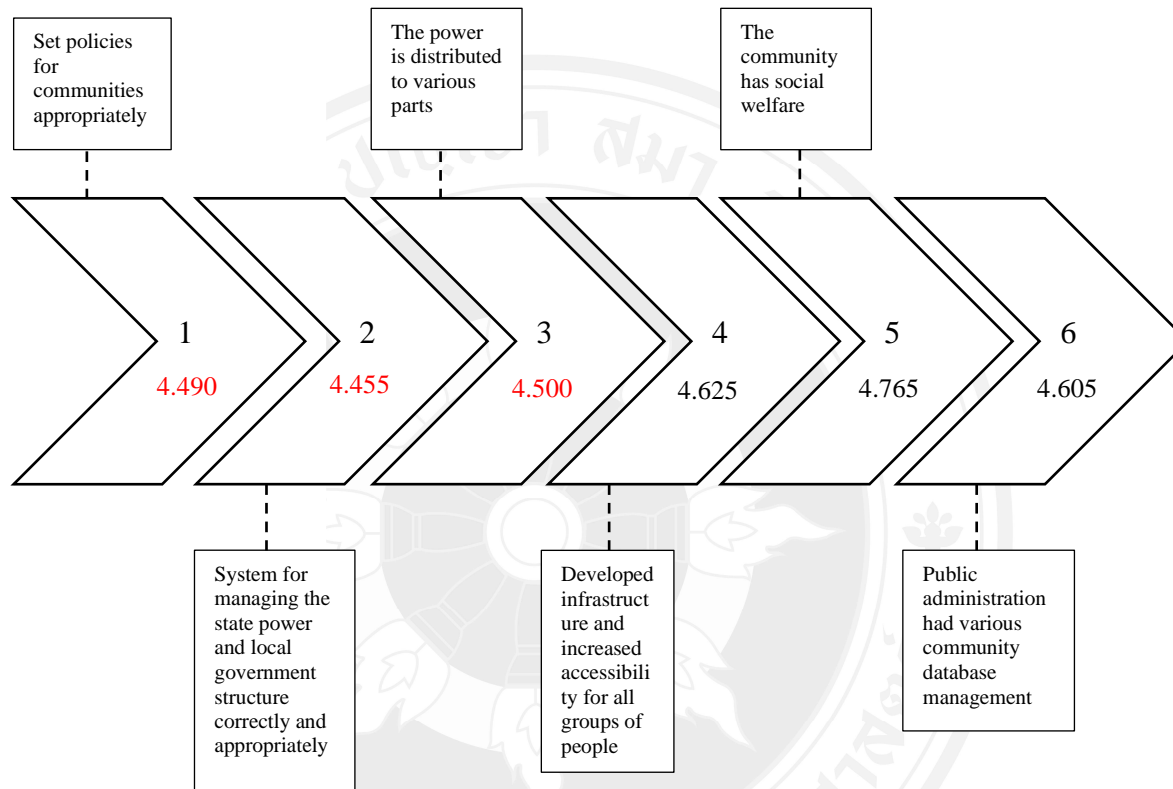


Figure 4.15 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Public Administration

According to Figure 4.15, it is found that the factors that effect to social inequality and quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of public administration that should be developed include system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly and appropriately, Set policies for communities appropriately, the power is distributed to various parts because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

4) System of land ownership (LAND), which is estate that is a basic factor for career and sustainable living. Then, the system of land ownership related to poverty problem, the inequality in economic opportunity, the problem of invasion in state land, the problem of empty land, includes 8 components which are:

- (1) The community has sufficient land ownership for the benefit of the community.
- (2) The community has a plan for land use and land use rights.
- (3) The community has rules for determining land ownership rights for residences.
- (4) The community is traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community.
- (5) The community has a problem of land encroachment.
- (6) The community has problems with land that is wasted or not fully utilized.
- (7) You are lacking a career place / do not have land.
- (8) You lacked land rights documents.

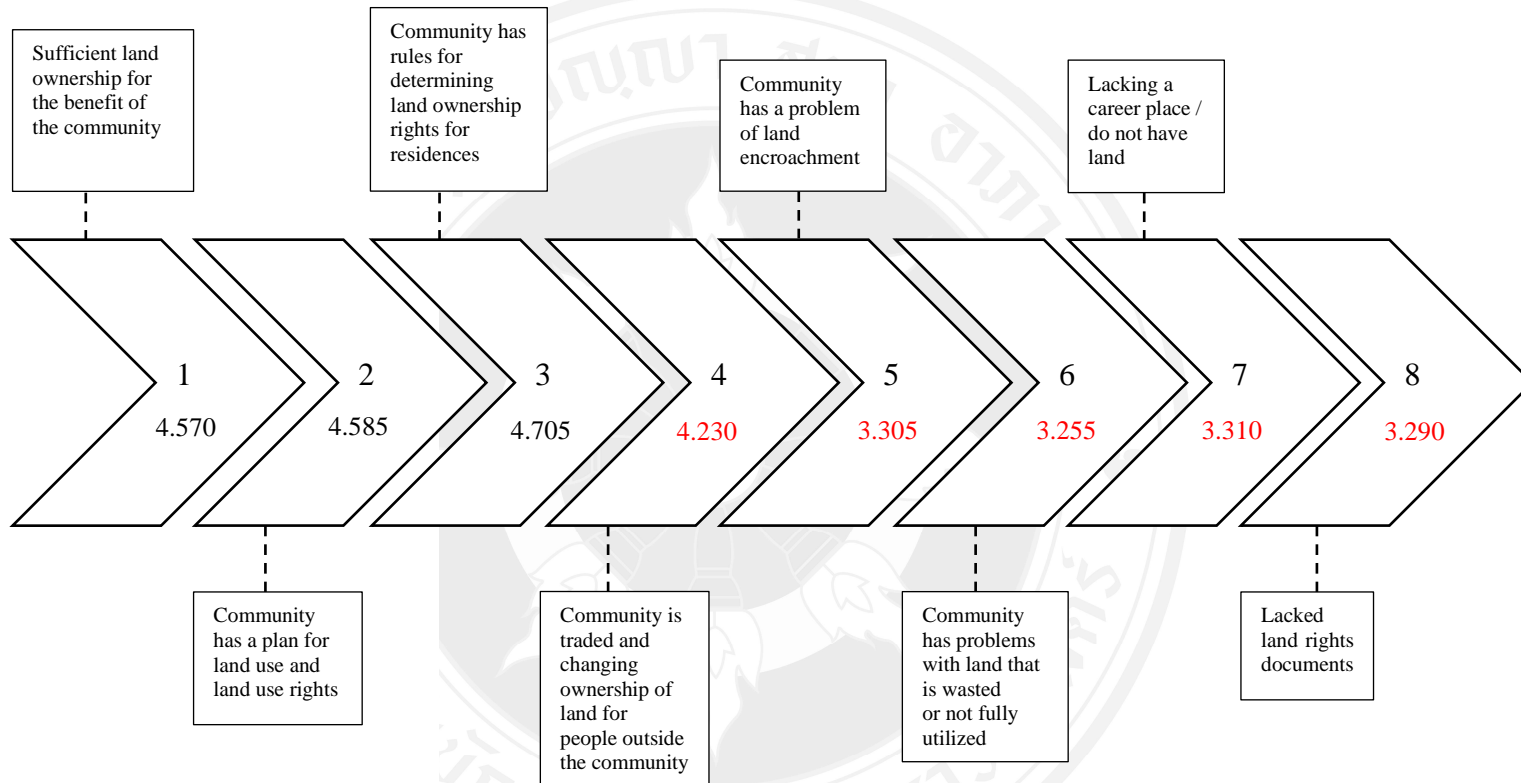


Figure 4.16 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Land Ownership System

According to Figure 4.16, it is found that the factors that effect to social inequality and quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of land ownership system that should be developed include community has problems with land that is wasted or not fully utilized, lacked land rights documents, community has a problem of land encroachment, lacking a career place / do not have land and community is traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community because the assessment results of 5 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

5) Technology (TECH), which is technology can take benefits for living in daily life and working in several fields. In addition, advanced technology can apply to daily life and develop information technology about access in information in order to generate the equality and decrease technological, includes 6 components which are:

- (1) You access to the perception of information, knowledge and information through Internet system
- (2) You can apply technology to manage tourism within the community.
- (3) You fully utilize the potential of technology in everyday life.
- (4) The community has a fully efficient technology database system.
- (5) Technology can help facilitate daily living for a better quality of life.
- (6) The community has a plan to support technological development.

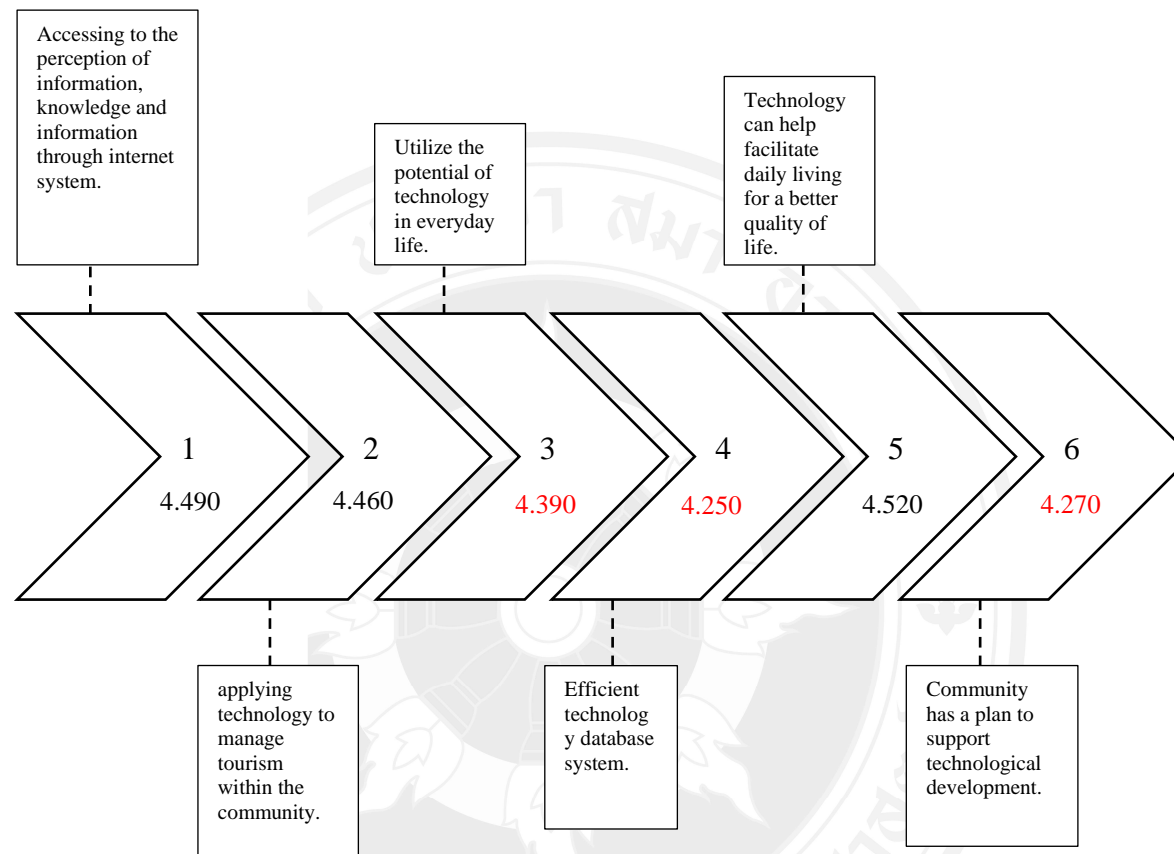


Figure 4.17 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Technology

According to Figure 4.17, it is found that the factors that effect to social inequality and quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of technology that should be developed include community has a fully efficient technology database system, community has a plan to support technological development, fully utilize the potential of technology in everyday life because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

6) External actors (EXTER), which is businessman from overseas invested in areas. Those investors can create the positive and negative impacts. Moreover, those investments can generate the inequalities in economics, society, culture and environment, includes 5 components which are:

(1) The community has business people from outside investing large businesses in the community.

(2) The community has business people from outside investing large industrial investments in the community.

(3) The community income is reduced due to the impact of external business investments.

(4) The community loses the opportunity to invest due to being affected by external business investment.

(5) The community has a business competition during local people and external actors.

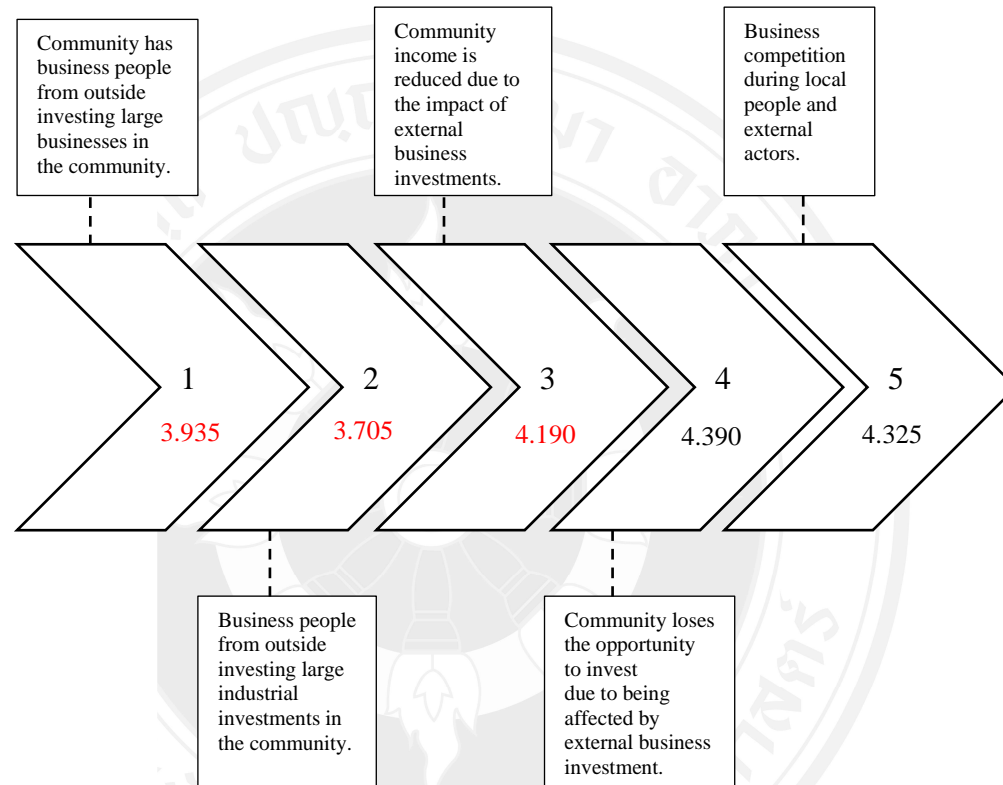


Figure 4.18 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of External Actors

According to Figure 4.18, it is found that the factors that effect to social inequality and quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of external actors that should be developed include community has business people from outside investing large businesses in the community, community has business people from outside investing large industrial investments in the community, community income is reduced due to the impact of external business investments because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

Regarding the assessment of social inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand., it is found that:

1) Inequality of access in education system and youth development (SCHOO), which is education opportunity and continuous learning for creating attitudes, gaining various skills, achieving in education standardization in order to prepare to be a good citizen and increasing the quality of life through learning procedure in school under the responsibilities of district office, school and community that are facilitated by policy, includes 8 components which are:

(1) The youth in your community have the opportunity to receive education in accordance with the basic education system policy.

(2) The community has a school whether an educational institution sufficient for youth in the community.

(3) The community has supported scholarships for well-educated youth and poor youth.

(4) The community has physical facilities that promote learning, such as community libraries. Learning center etc.

(5) The community has enough personnel to support learning for the youth in the community.

(6) Your community has training courses for learning whether self-development for youth.

(7) The community has learning media and modern training materials.

(8) The community has cooperation with external agencies such as the private sector, government agencies, educational institutions, etc. for youth development.

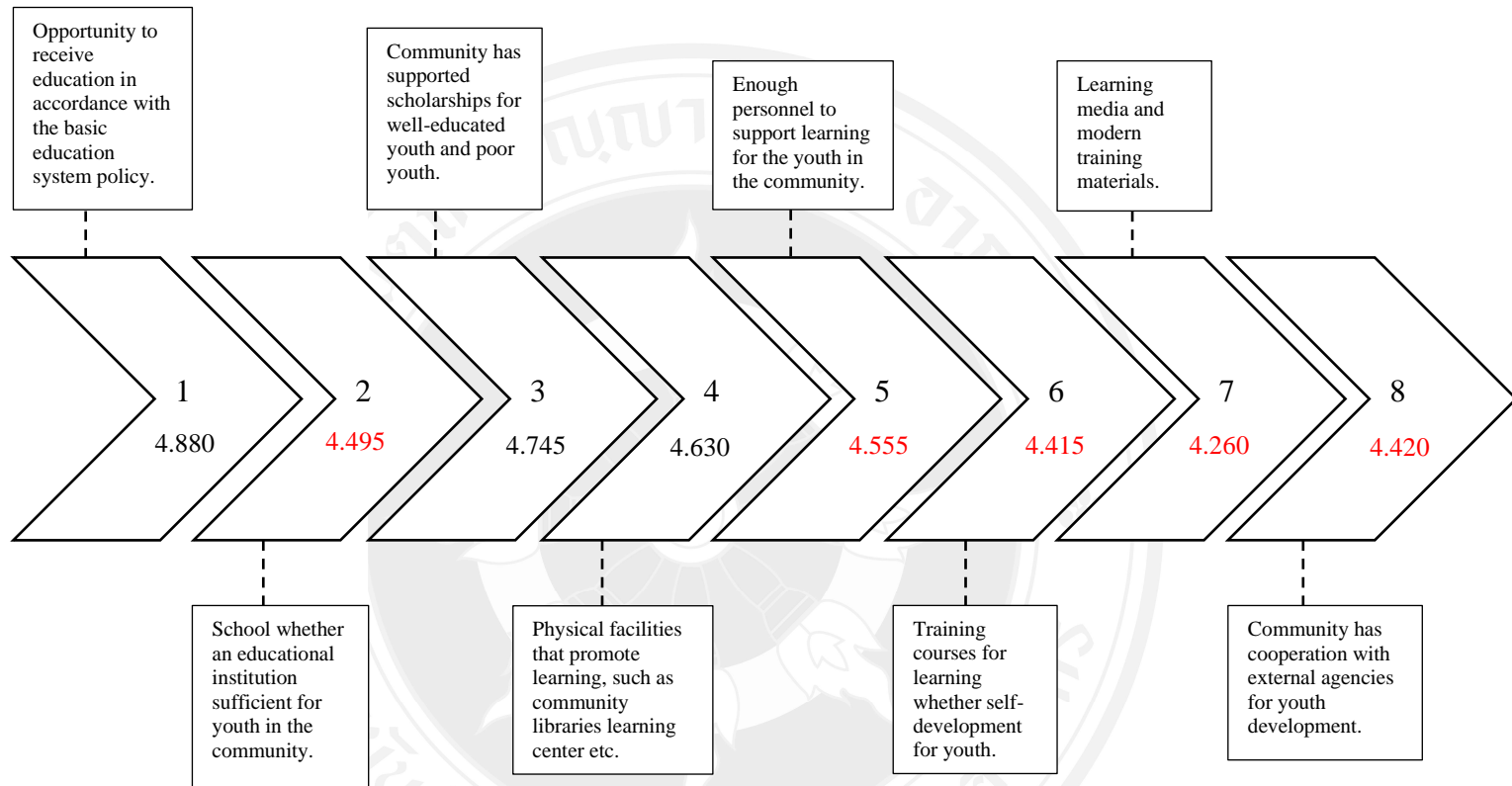


Figure 4.19 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms Of Inequality of Access in Education System and Youth Development

According to Figure 4.19, it is found that social inequality and in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of inequality of access in education system and youth development that should be developed include community has learning media and modern training materials, community has training courses for learning whether self-development for youth, community has cooperation with external agencies such as the private sector, government agencies, educational institutions, etc. for youth development, community has a school whether an educational institution sufficient for youth in the community, community has enough personnel to support learning for the youth in the community because the assessment results of 5 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

2) Inequality of ability development in community (PHYSIC), which is the development in public areas that must be a livable city and can facilitate in traffic, peace and cleanliness by conducting law, regulation and obligation that community has participated. Moreover, non-profit activities for youth and senior are created by using public areas such as product distribution, entertainment activity, includes 5 components which are:

(1) The community has developed a common public area for the community.

(2) The community has to manage cleanliness in the common public areas for the community.

(3) The community has security management in the public area for the community.

(4) The community has developed public structures for the community such as parking lots, resting places, exercise place.

(5) The community organizes religious activities benefits of youth, the elderly and the use of areas such as product distribution, entertainment activities.

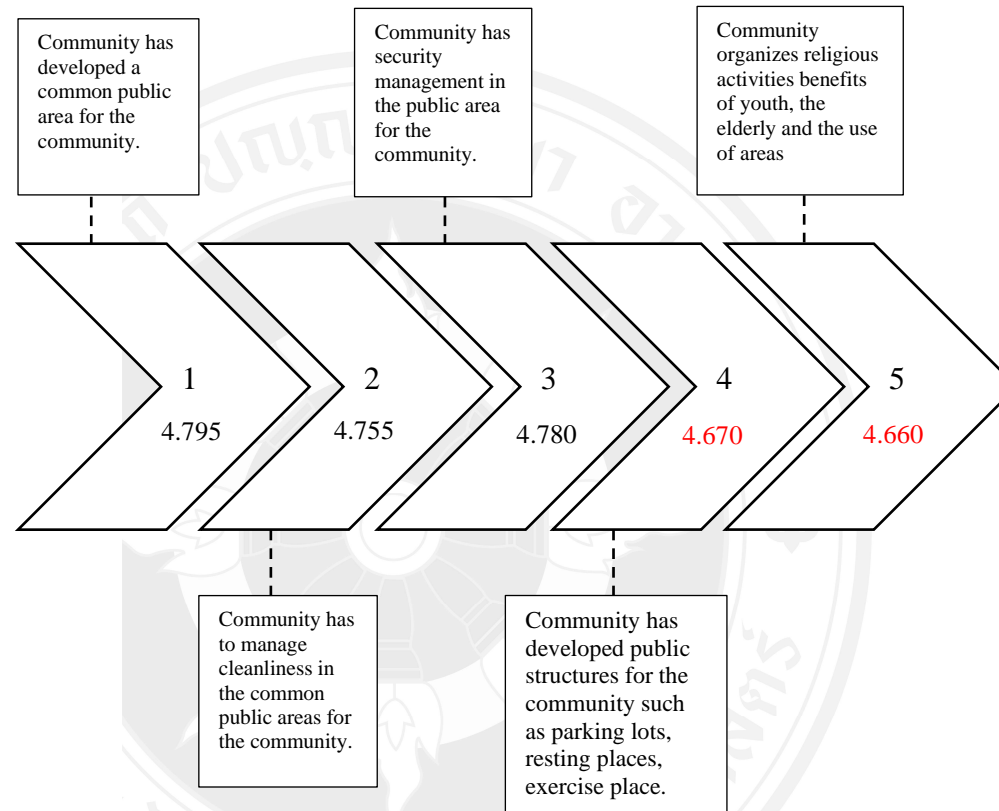


Figure 4.20 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Inequality of Ability Development In Community

According to Figure 4.20, it is found that social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of inequality of ability development in community that should be developed include community organizes religious activities benefits of youth, the elderly and the use of areas such as product distribution, entertainment activities, community has developed public structures for the community such as parking lots, resting places, exercise place because the assessment results of 2 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

3) Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), which is the employment, unemployment, revenue, property, debt, work opportunity, capital, people who get fewer opportunities including elder and children, strengths of community, self-reliance, harmony, sufficiency and community ability in developing the relationship among people in community, includes 8 components which are:

- (1) There are hiring in the community.
- (2) The community is easy to access work.
- (3) The community is convenient to access credit.
- (4) The community has set up a group to create income for the people in the community.
- (5) The community has managed to participate in solving community problems.
- (6) The community manages to develop relationships among people in the community.
- (7) There are unity in community
- (8) The community can be self-reliant.

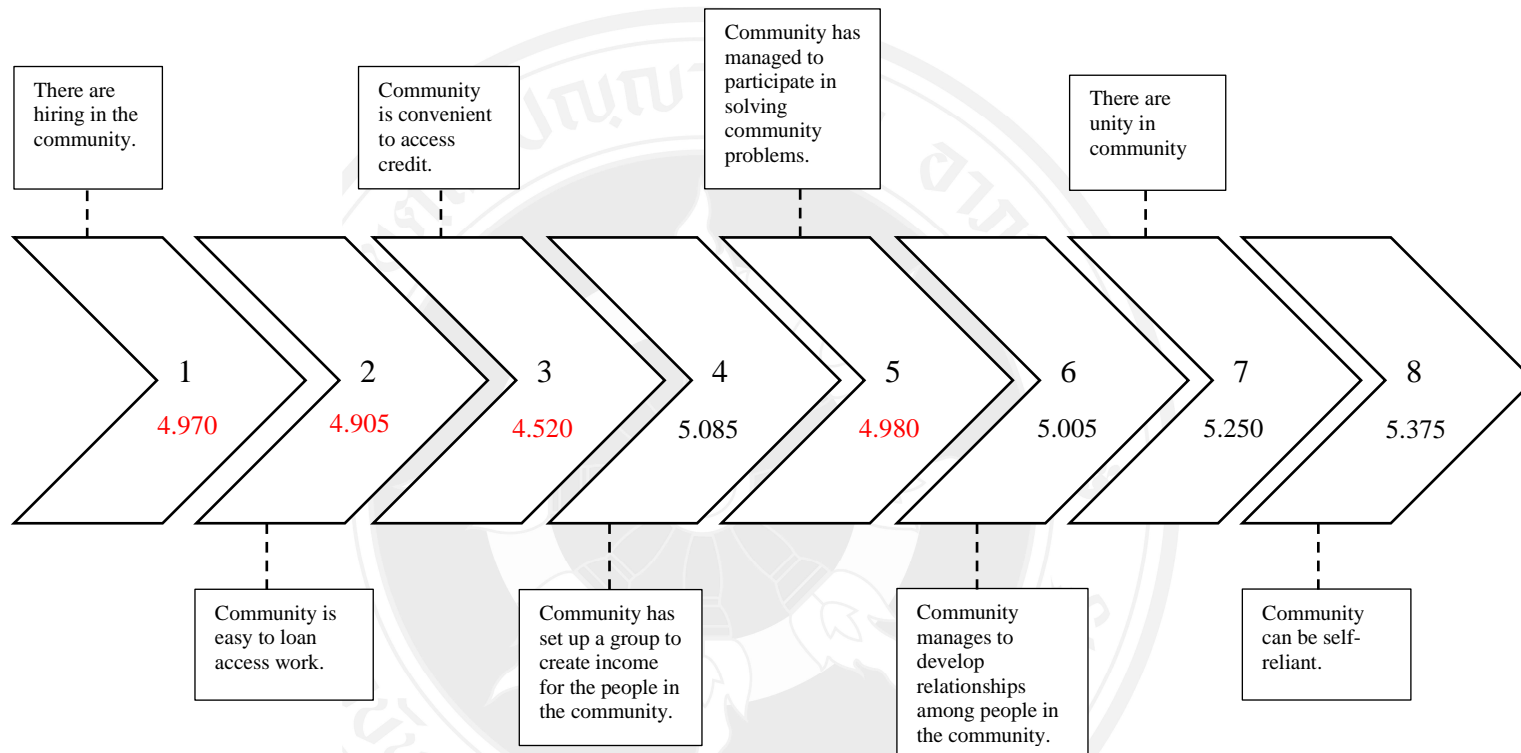


Figure 4.21 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Inequality of Solving-Problem Poverty and Strengthening In Community

According to Figure 4.21, it is found that social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community that should be developed include community is convenient to access credit, community is easy to access, there are hiring in the community, community has managed to participate in solving community problems because the assessment results of 2 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

4) Inequality of improper practices by the government (UNFAI), which is the relationship between the government and community, the use of power, unfairness in terms of services, legislation, judicial system by powerful group, includes 8 components which are:

(1) The community has the opportunity for representatives of each house to participate in the voting on budget allocation according to various projects in the community.

(2) The community has good relationships between the state and communities

(3) The community uses state power. (Service Legislative, judicial) fair.

(4) The community is transparent and fair to community committee and people.

(5) The community has an inspection process, transparent investigation in different work.

(6) The community has decentralized decision-making. in order to be clear the responsibilities of various levels.

(7) The community uses limited resources to maximize the benefits of the community.

(8) The community has an agreement to work together. For the highest quality work and efficiency.

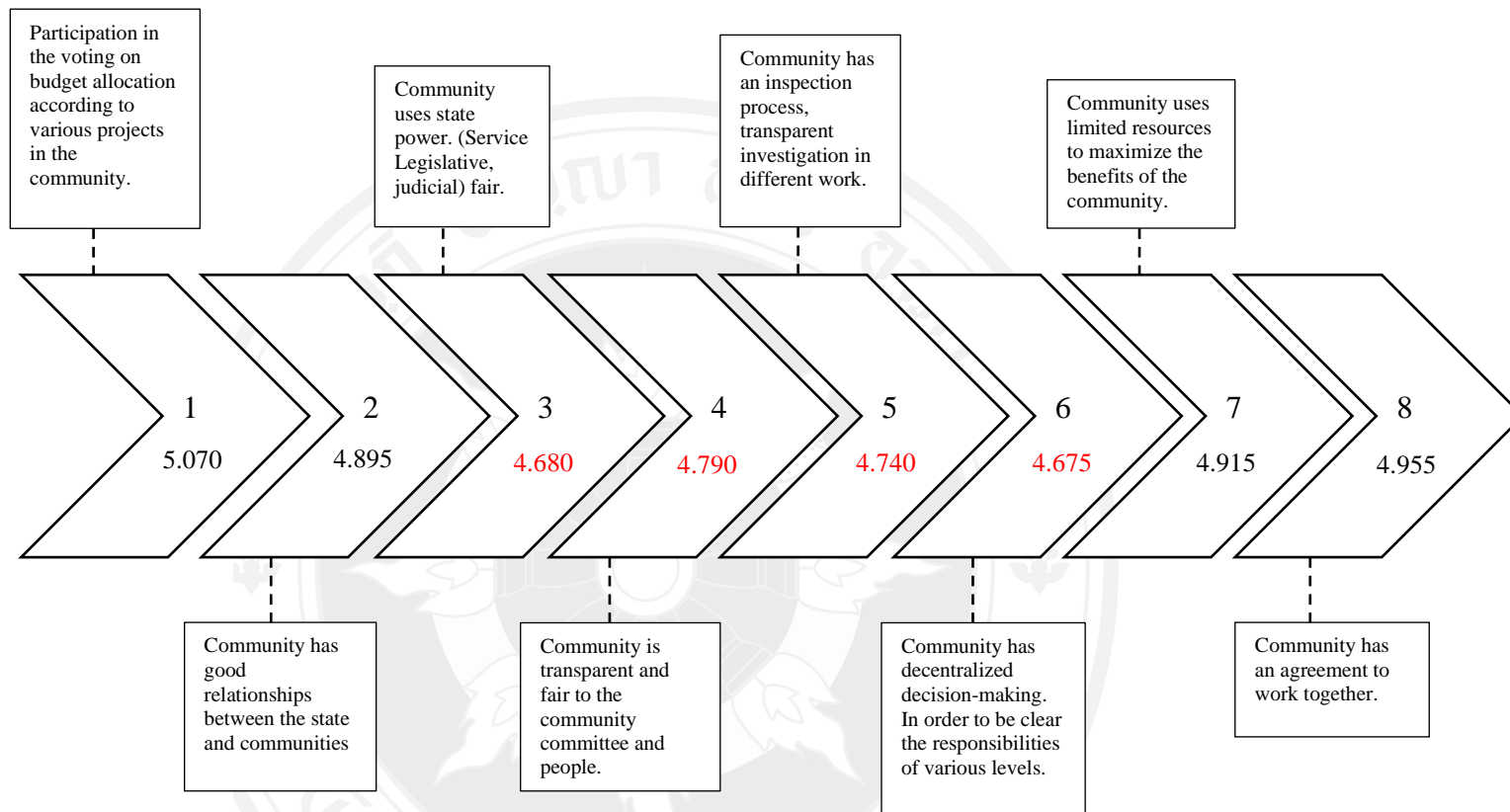


Figure 4.22 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality Of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Inequality of Improper Practices by the Government

According to Figure 4.22, it is found that social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of inequality of inequality of improper practices by the government that should be developed include community uses state power. (Service Legislative, judicial) fair, community is transparent and fair to community committee and people, community has an inspection process, transparent investigation in different work, community has decentralized decision-making. in order to be clear the responsibilities of various levels because the assessment results of 4 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

5) Inequality of access in public resources (PUBLI), which is the access in basic public services, the policy of government, the quality of service, the access in utilities, public service, accommodation, health and sanitation, education, career training, life and property safety, sports, entertainment, environment and social welfares for people, includes 9 components which are:

(1) The community has convenient services for accessing the service center, community information service center.

(2) The community has services that are convenient to access hospital services.

(3) The community has services that are convenient for accessing educational services.

(4) The community has services that are easy to access, police station, service center.

(5) The community has convenient services to access public transportation.

(6) The community has services that are convenient for accessing transportation services.

(7) The community has convenient services to access energy system services.

(8) The community has convenient services to access water management system services.

(9) The community has services that are convenient for accessing communication services.

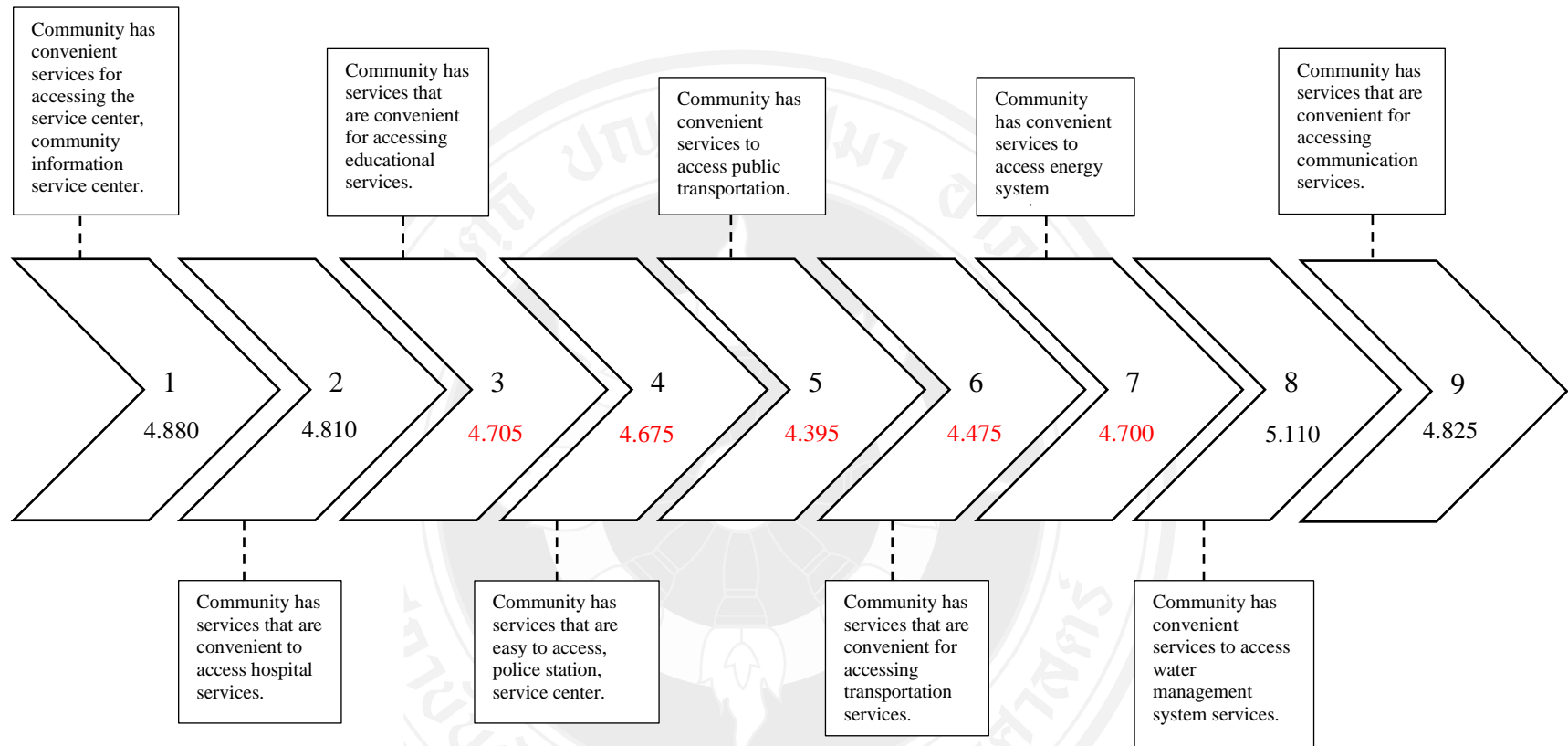


Figure 4.23 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Inequality of Access in Public Resources

According to Figure 4.23, it is found that social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of inequality of access in public resources that should be developed include community has services that are convenient for accessing educational services, community has services that are easy to access, police station, service center, community has convenient services to access public transportation, community has services that are convenient for accessing transportation services, community has convenient services to access energy system services because the assessment results of 5 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

6) Inequality of expressing opinion (EXPRES), which is perceiving information of people in different groups such as leader of community, committee and people, providing channels for expressing people's opinion, communicating with public officer and responding people's opinion by the government, includes 7 components which are:

(1) You are able to fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management.

(2) The community has spread information, news thoroughly for people in the community.

(3) The community has a quick response to the public opinion.

(4) The community have a channel to express opinions of people in various communities.

(5) The community has listened to public opinion in order to improve various problems.

(6) The community have accepted grievances to help and solve problems.

(7) There are a public hearing or a village community to know the true needs of the community.

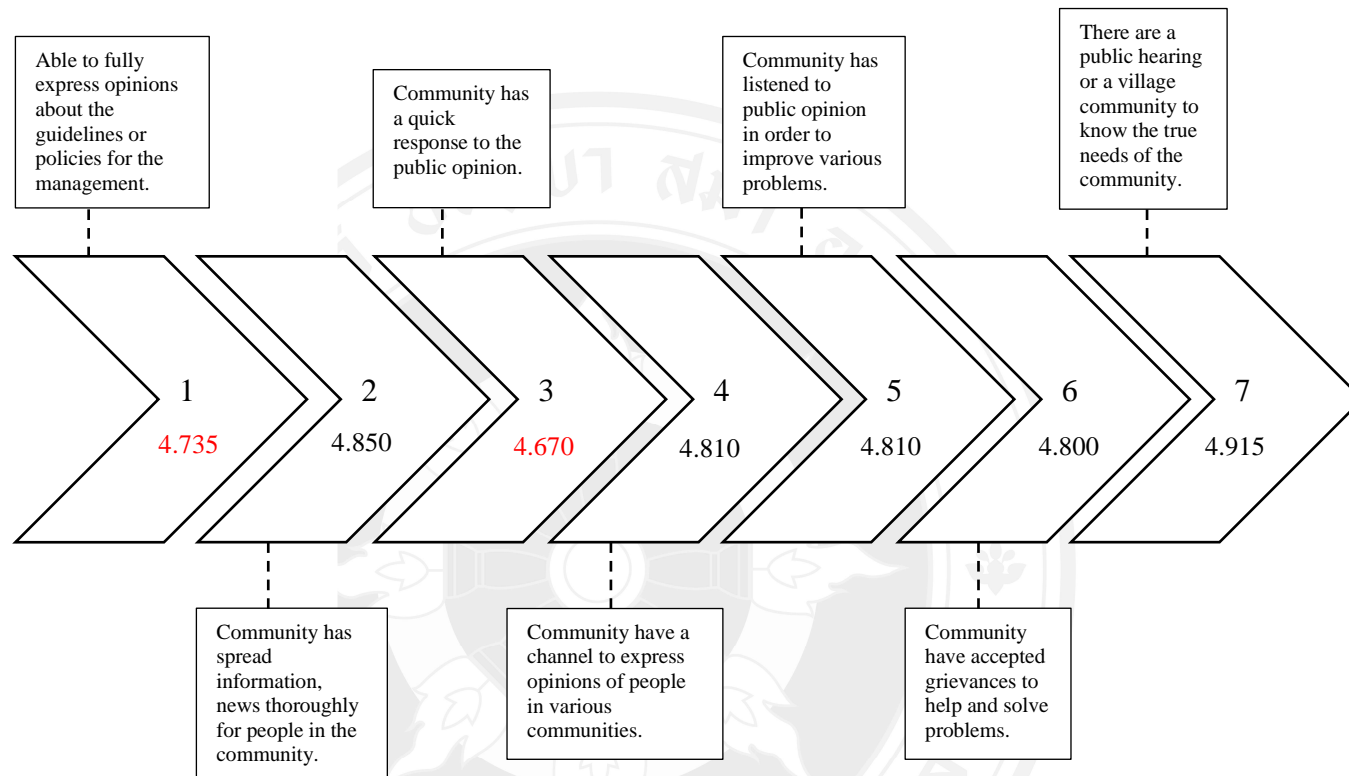


Figure 4.24 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Inequality of Expressing Opinion

According to Figure 4.24, it is found that social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of inequality of expressing opinion that should be developed include able to fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management, community has a quick response to the public opinion because the assessment results of 2 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

Considering the assessment the social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand. , it is found model as per below:

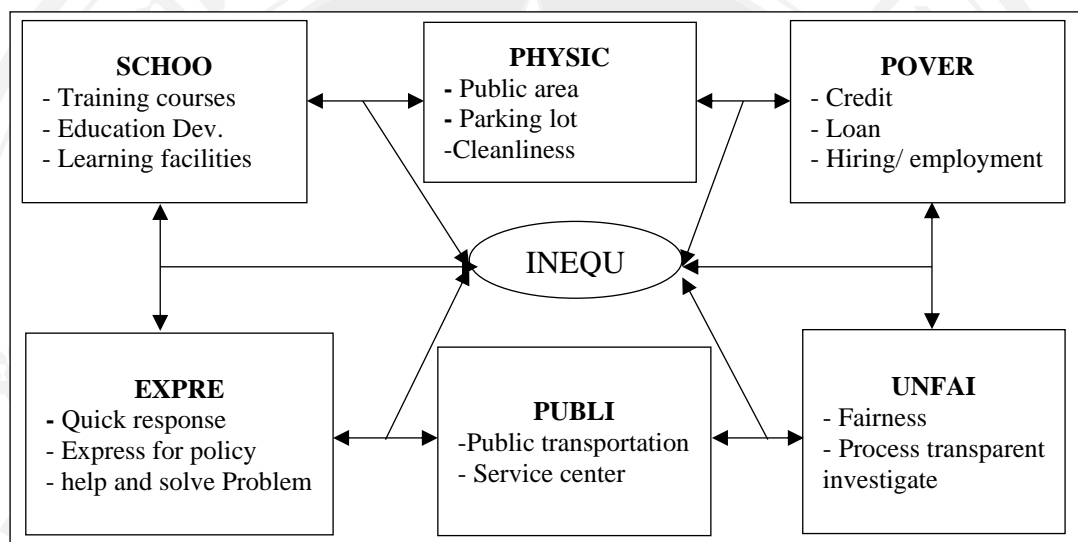


Figure 4.25 Model to Indicating the Results of The Assessment of Social Inequality in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand.

According to Figure 4.25, it is found that social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand that should be developed include all components such as inequality of access in education system and youth development should developed on training course in the school, education development and learning facilities in the school. Inequalities of ability development in community should considered on the public area, parking lot and cleanliness of the area in the community which take who it may concern with development in the community as public, private or community etc. Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community should reflected to credit/debit, loan and hiring or employment people in the

community and give them more information about credit/debit and loan for more information of people in the community. Inequalities of improper practices by the government should develop on fairness of the organization which relate to government and other to help people in community moreover should have more process transparency investigated to government and community group. Inequalities of access in public resources should be improve to helps people in community by have more transportation for whom may not have vehicle and to created more service center or arrangement the sufficient for people service in the community such as police station, health care for community etc. Finally of inequalities of expressing opinion should progress on quick respond when people in community have an expression for solving solution. In addition to help to solve solution for community immediately. Furthermore in all component are significance which had relationship to each other that have to consider all to improve social inequality.

Regarding the assessment of quality of life in communities -based tourism, Thailand. , it is found that:

1) Physical condition of the person aspect (SOMAT), which is to recognize the physical condition of the person, which affects your daily life. Recognition of the freedom not to rely on others. Awareness, the ability to work. The perception that the self is not to rely on any medication or other medical treatment, includes 8 components which are:

- (1) You are entitled to basic medical care according to the National Health Security.
- (2) You are able to perform daily activities.
- (3) You have an annual health check.
- (4) You can take care of yourself and receive services in times of illness.
- (5) You are treated when chronic illness and accidents occur.
- (6) You are resting, enough sleep.
- (7) You can work normally.
- (8) You can come and go by yourself.

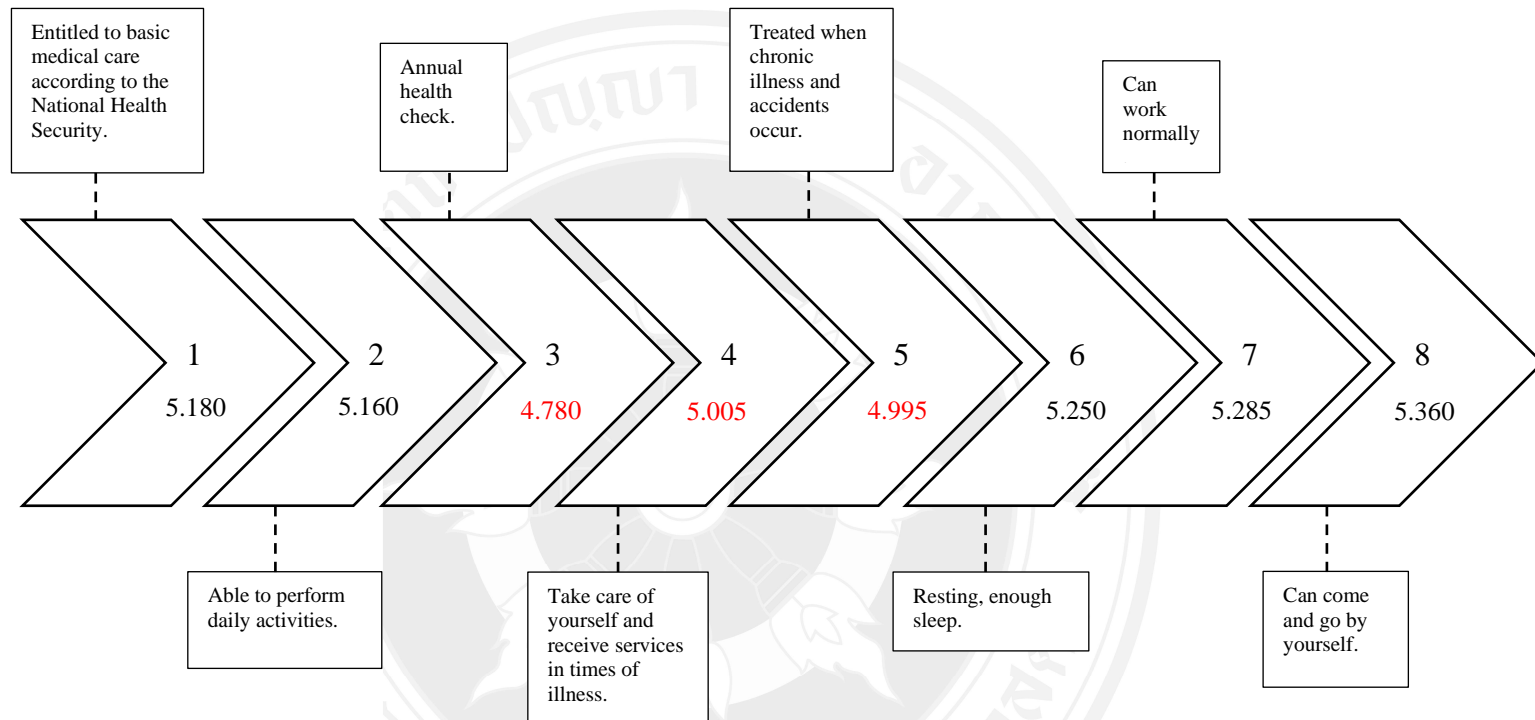


Figure 4.26 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Physical Condition of the Person

According to Figure 4.26, it is found that quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of physical condition of the person that should be developed include annual health check, treated when chronic illness and accidents occur, take care of yourself and receive services in times of illness because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

2) Psychology aspect (PSYCH), which is gaining good mental health, mental stability, good attitude, delighted mentality, optimistic life as a reality, perception of own positive feeling to others, perception of self-image, perception of self-esteem, perception of self-confidence, perception of thinking, memory, concentration and decision. In addition, the learning abilities that affect to living in daily life can lead to overcome obstacles, includes 8 components which are:

(1) You have good mental health, strong encouragement, have a stable mood, no stress, not giving up.

(2) You have confidence in yourself.

(3) You have learned something new.

(4) You are proud of yourself.

(5) You are satisfied with your ability.

(6) You are happy and had hope.

(7) You feel happiness in life.

(8) You felt that received attention from the community.

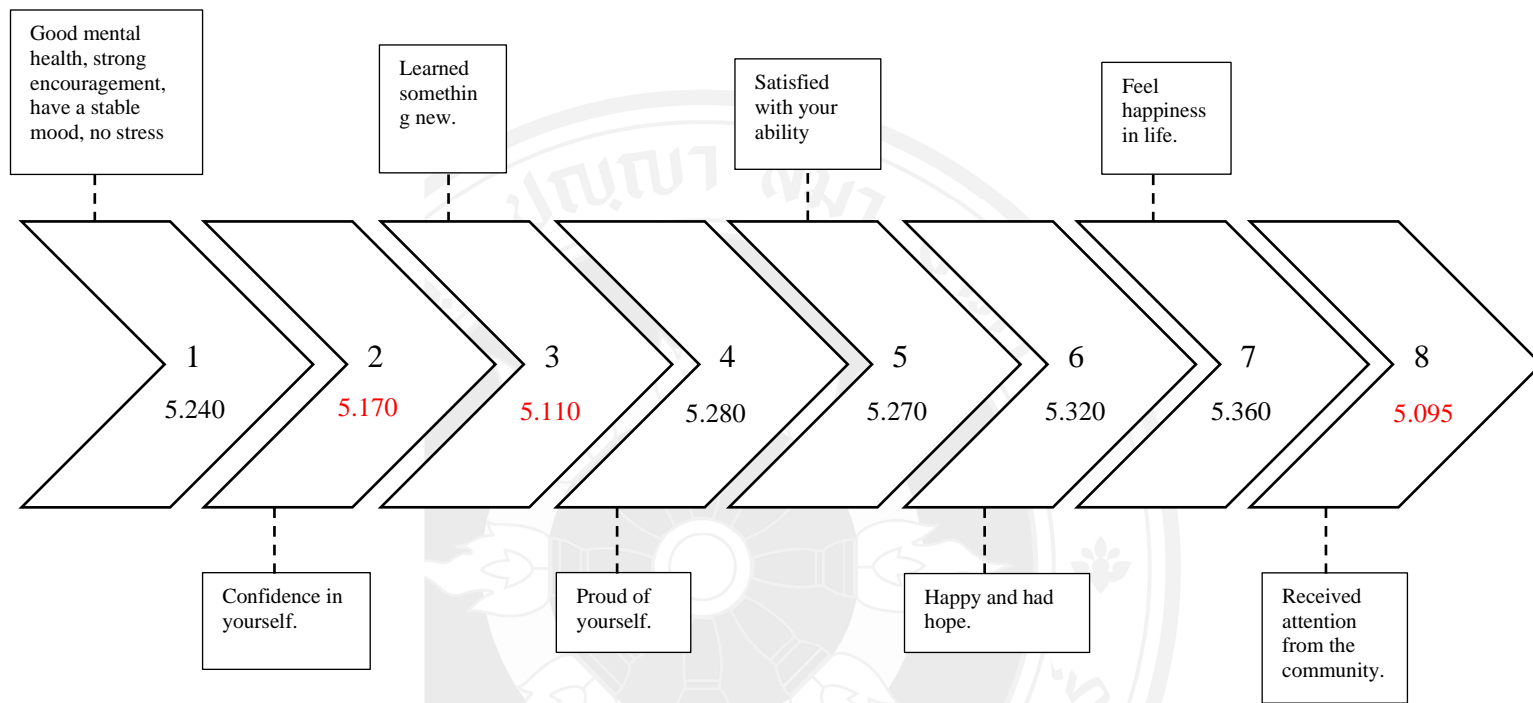


Figure 4.27 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Psychology Aspect

According to Figure 4.27, it is found that quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of psychology aspect should be developed include received attention from the community, learned something new, confidence in yourself. because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

3) Perception of relation between individuals and others (PERCE), which is perception of relationship between individuals and others, perception of gaining assistances from other people in society, perception of providing helps to other people in society, includes 5 components which are:

- (1) You are happily relates with family members.
- (2) You have friendly relations between people in the community.
- (3) You and your neighbors can help each other.
- (4) You can participate in community activities without problems.
- (5) Do you think you can live life happily in society?

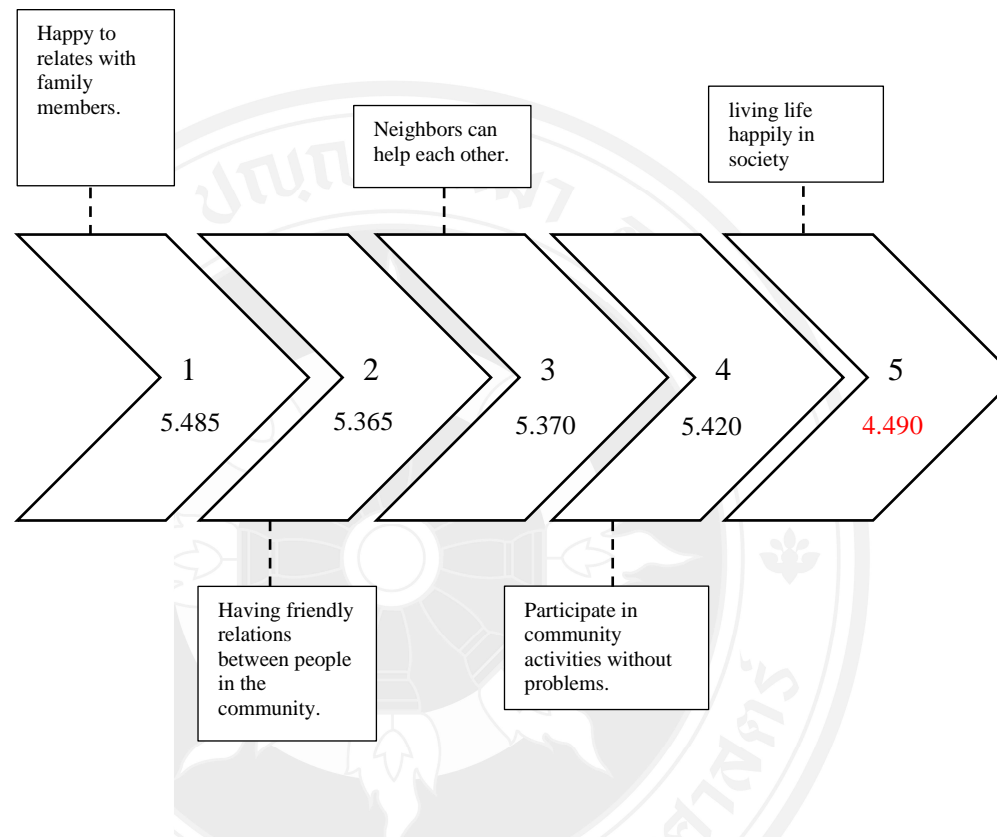


Figure 4.28 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Perception of Relation Between Individuals and Others

According to Figure 4.28, it is found that quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of perception of relation between individuals and others that should be developed include living life happily in society because the assessment results of 1 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

4) Environment aspect (ENVIR), which is perception about environment that affects to living in daily life, perception of living in good physical environments, perception of gaining recreational activities and hobbies in free time, includes 14 components which are:

- (1) You have security in life.
- (2) You are satisfied with the environment in which you live.
- (3) You have received good educational services.
- (4) You are satisfied with the current house conditions.
- (5) Your community has a good health care system and service.
- (6) You are satisfied with the public services of various departments in the community area where you live.
- (7) You have the opportunity to receive all the information you need.
- (8) You always have the opportunity to develop new skills.
- (9) You have received sufficient compensation for spending in the current economic conditions.
- (10) You are always involved in community activities.
- (11) You have the opportunity to relax and always have free time.
- (12) Having all the necessary facilities for living in today's life, such as homes, cars.
- (13) Your community gives you the opportunity to train, visit, and increase knowledge usually.
- (14) The overall environment within the community makes people in the community happy.

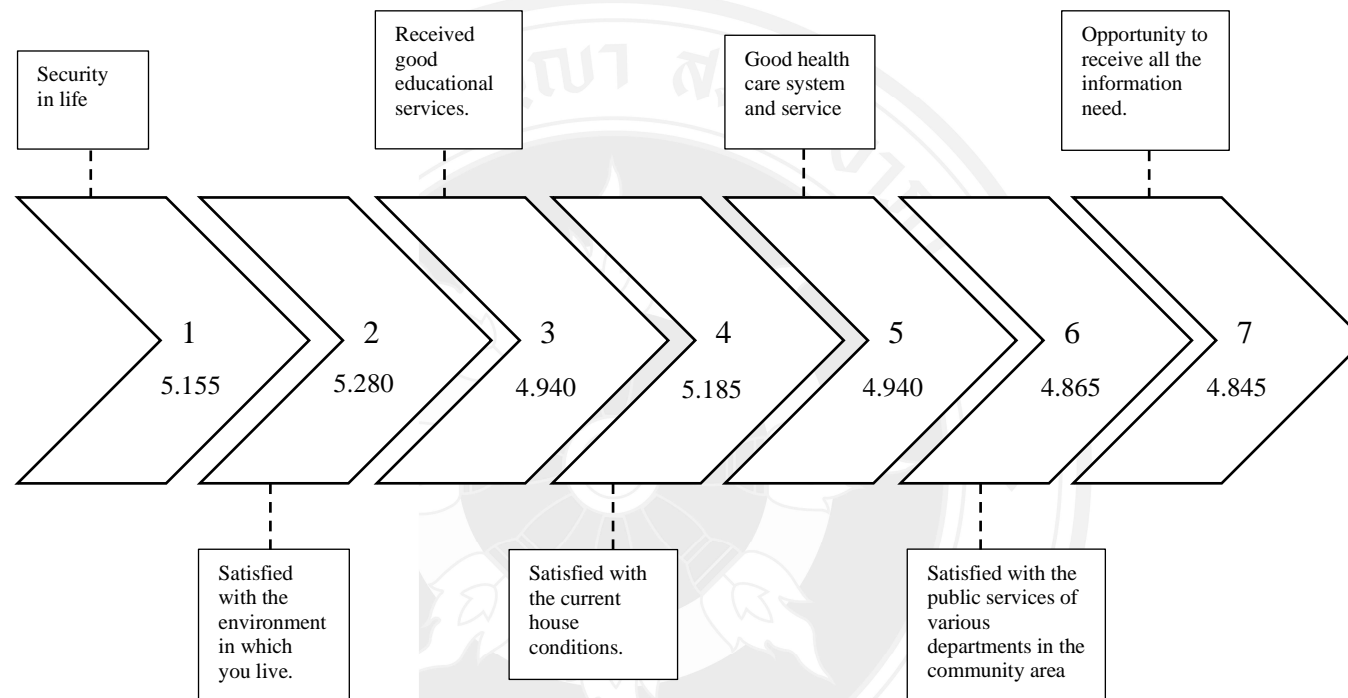


Figure 4.29 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Environment Aspect

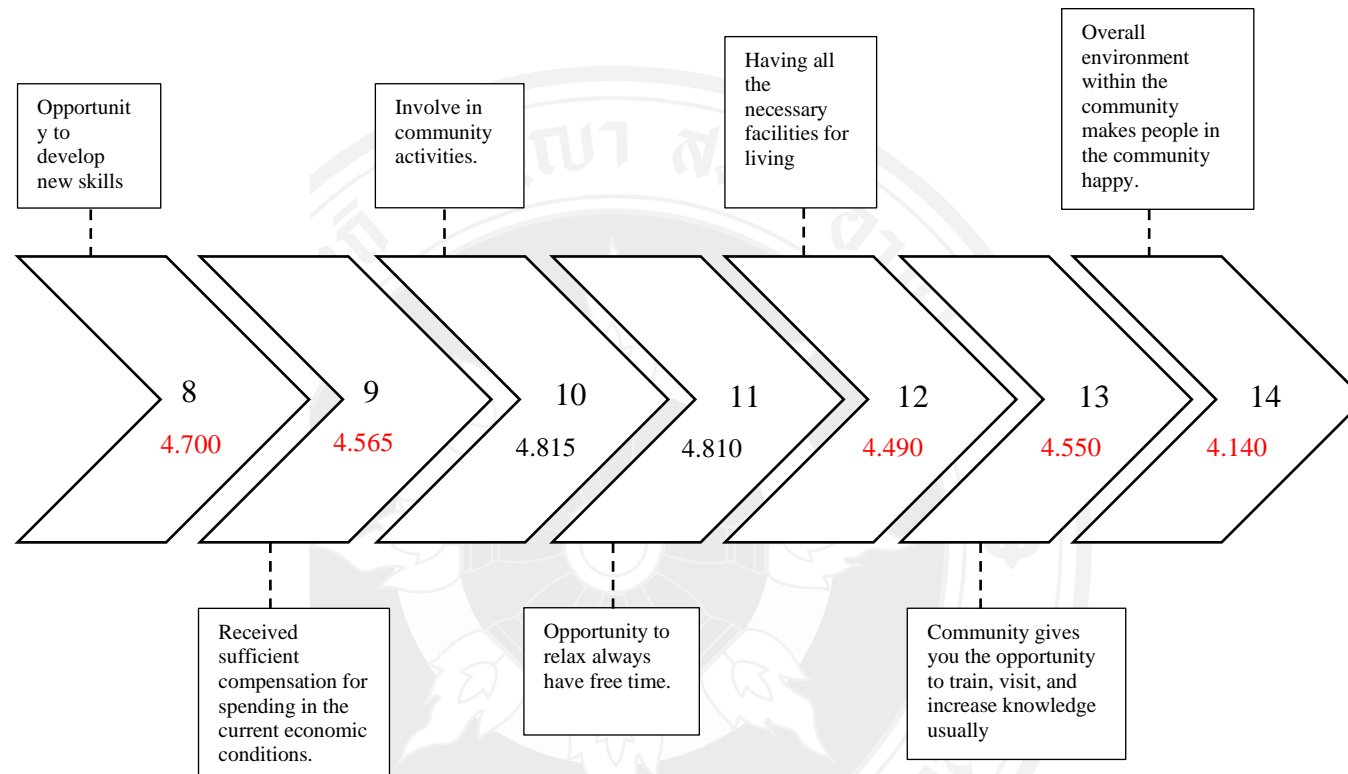


Figure 4.30 Indicating the Results of the Assessment of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand in Terms of Environment Aspect Cont.

According to Figure 4.29-4.30, it is found that quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand in terms of environment aspect that should be developed include opportunity to develop new skills, received sufficient compensation for spending in the current economic conditions, having all the necessary facilities for living, community gives you the opportunity to train, visit, and increase knowledge usually, and Overall environment within the community makes people in the community happy because the assessment results of 5 aforementioned components are still at a mediocre level while other component are at a high level.

Considering the assessment the quality of life in communities -based tourism, Thailand. , it is found model as per below:

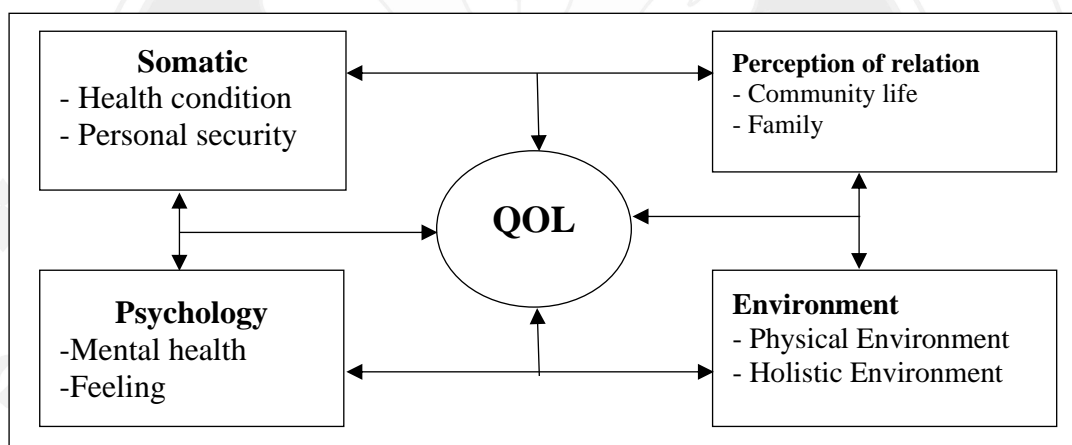


Figure 4.31 Model to Indicating the Results of the Assessment of Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand

According to Figure 4.31, it is found that quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand that should be developed include all components such as physical condition (somatic) particularly health condition and personal security in people daily life. In additional psychological should be developed mental health and feeling of people in the community. As a part of perception of relation should be intent to family and community life. Finally the environment which importance are physical environment and holistic environment of people in the community which all component had relationship to each other that have to considered all to quality of life.

Regarding the assessment factor loading as per factor affecting social inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand. , it is found that:

1) Factor affecting social inequality, which is reason factor affecting to social inequality, includes 6 components which are:

- (1) Economic
- (2) Regulation and law
- (3) Public administration
- (4) Land ownership system
- (5) Technology
- (6) External actors



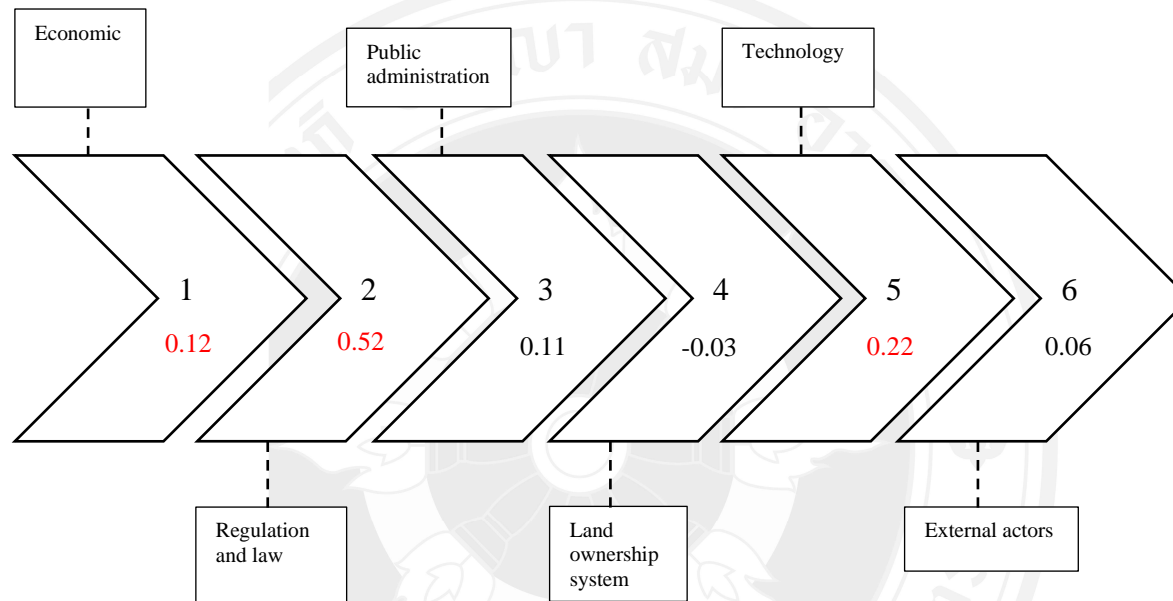
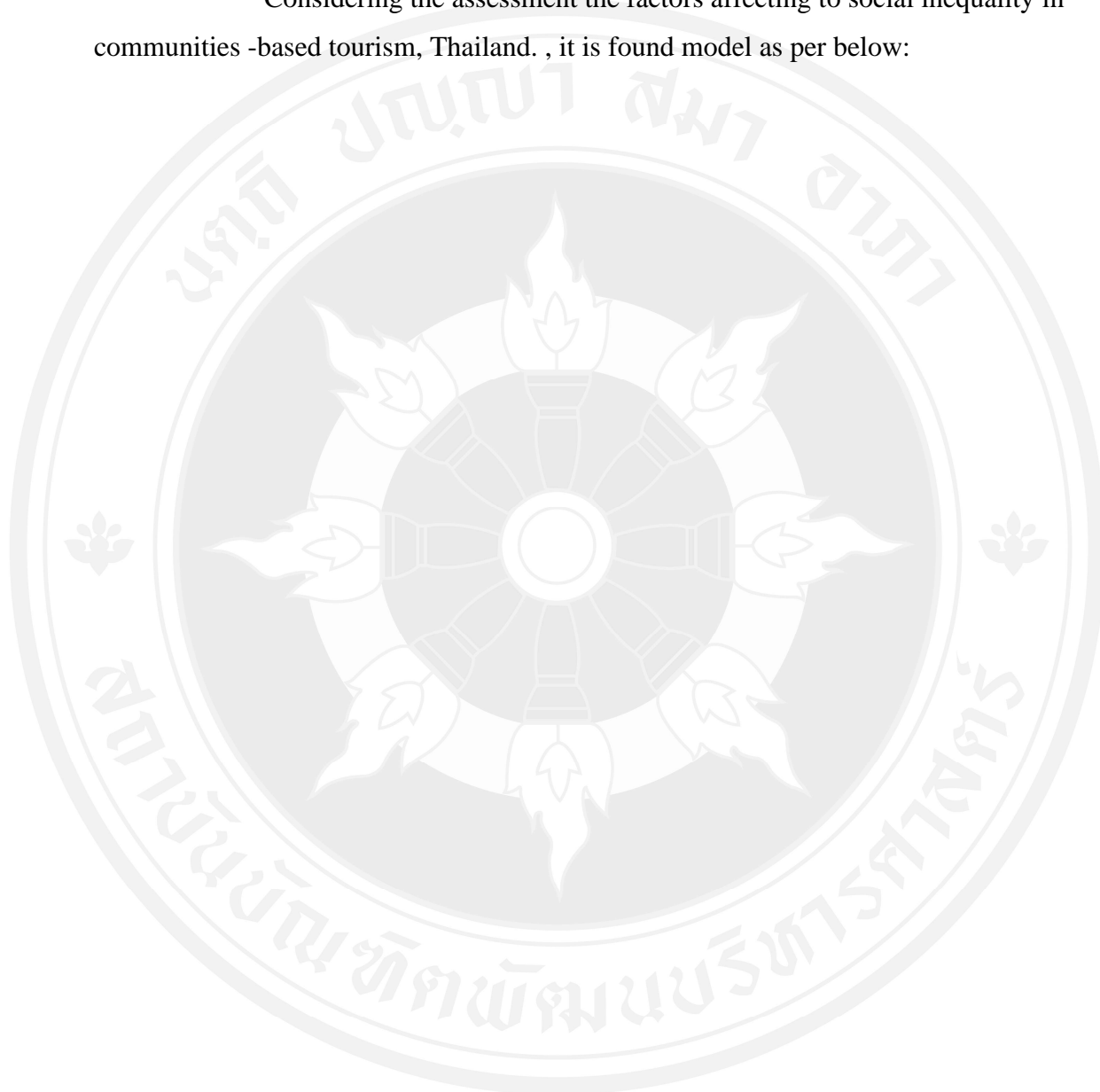


Figure 4.32 Indicating the Results of the Assessment Factor Loading of the Factors that Effect to Social Inequality in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand

According to Figure 4.32, it is found that factor affecting to social inequality in communities-based tourism, Thailand that should be developed include regulation and law, economic, technology because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are affected to social inequality highly.

Considering the assessment the factors affecting to social inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand. , it is found model as per below:



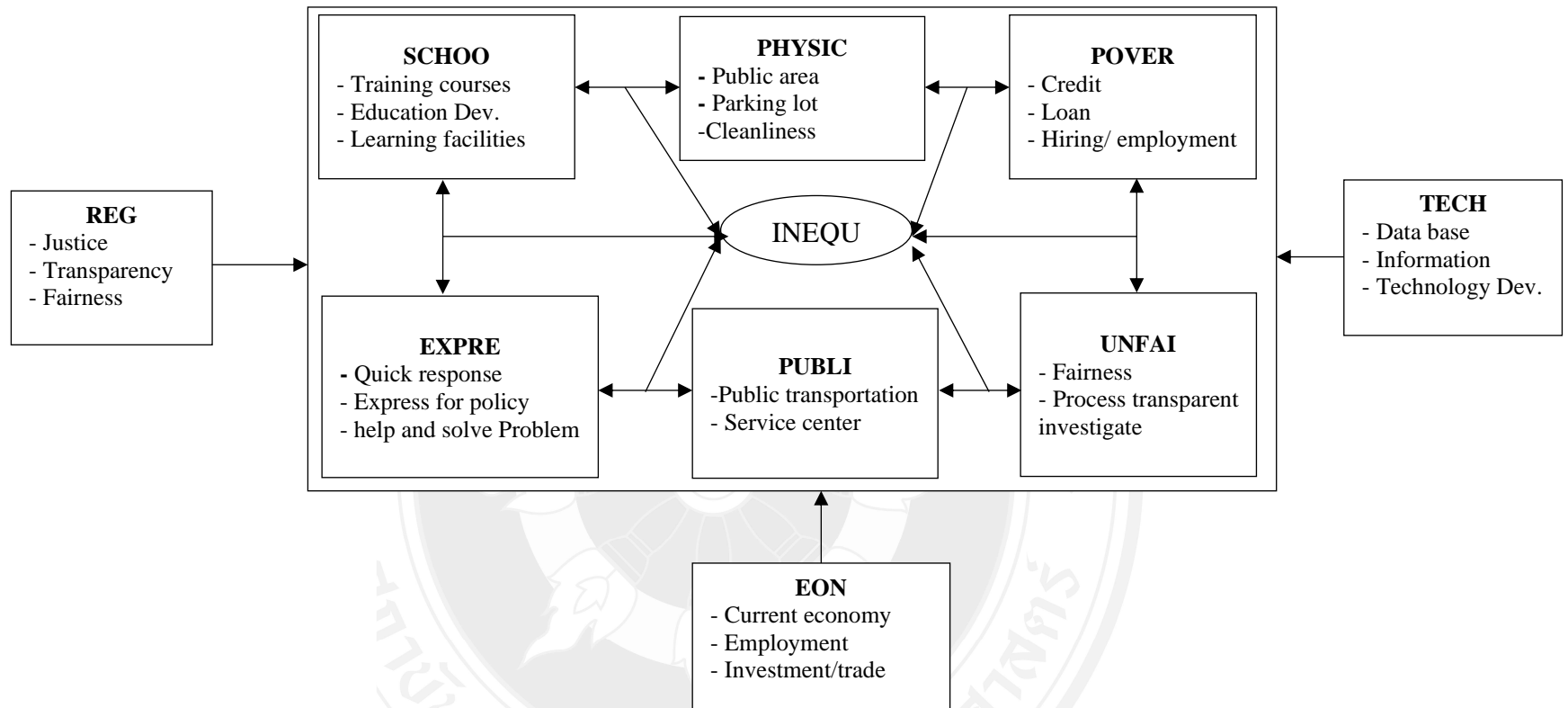


Figure 4.33 Model to Indicating the Results of the Assessment of Factor Affected to Social Inequality in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand

Regarding the assessment factor loading as per factor affecting quality of life in communities -based tourism, Thailand. , it is found that:

1) Factor affecting quality of life, which is reason factor affecting to quality of life, includes 6 components which are:

- (1) Economic
- (2) Regulation and law
- (3) Public administration
- (4) Land ownership system
- (5) Technology
- (6) External actors



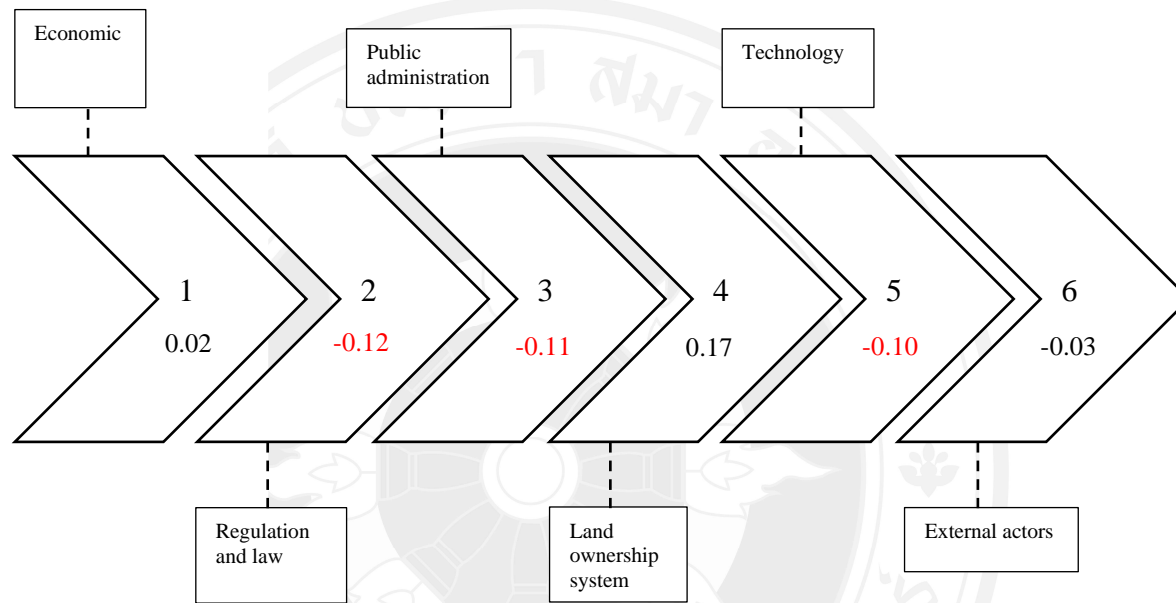
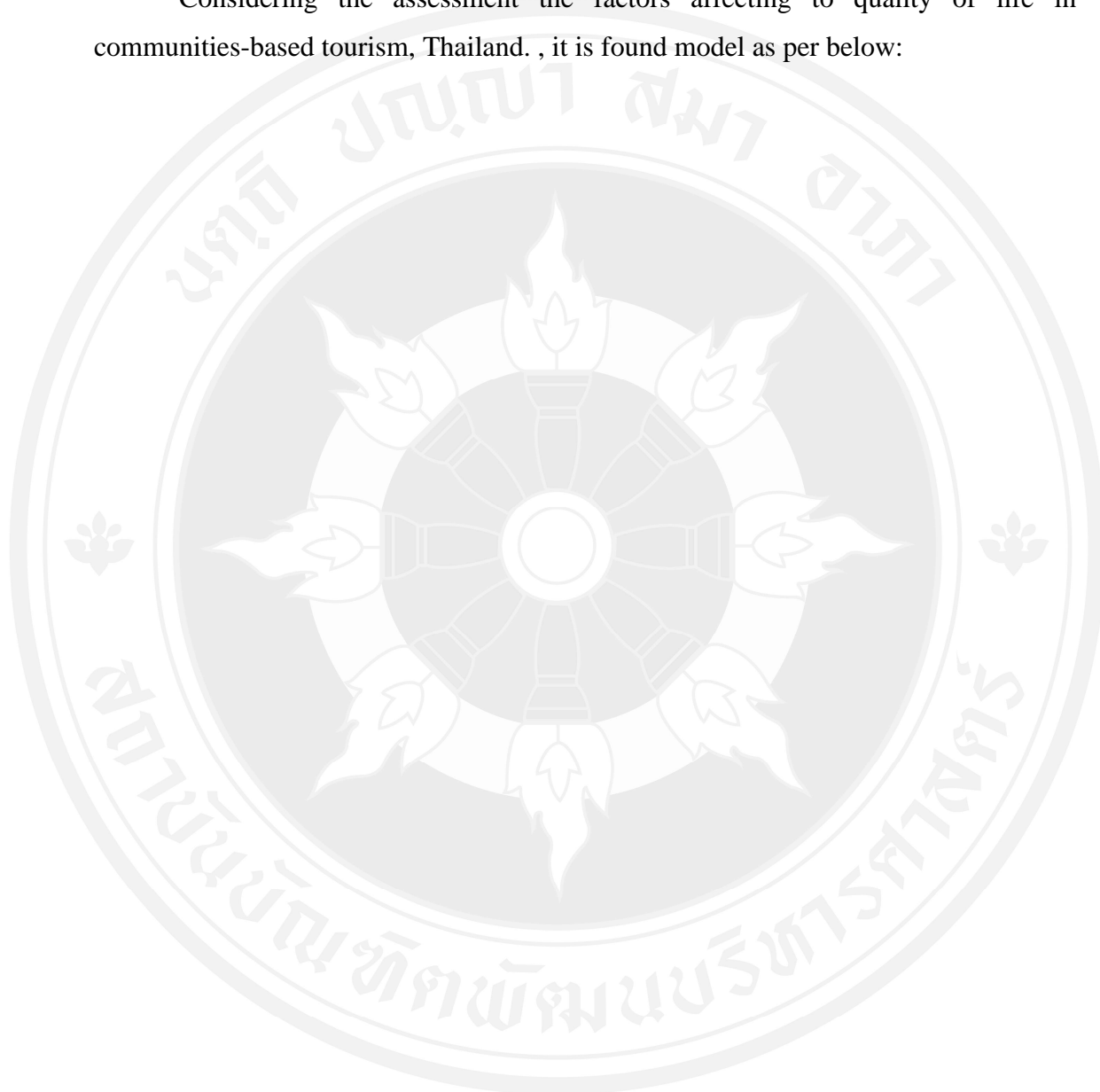


Figure 4.34 Indicating the Results of the Assessment Factor Loading of the Factors that Effect to Quality Of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand

According to Figure 4.34, it is found that factor affecting to quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand that should be developed include regulation and law, public administration, technology because the assessment results of 3 aforementioned components are affected to social inequality highly.

Considering the assessment the factors affecting to quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand. , it is found model as per below:



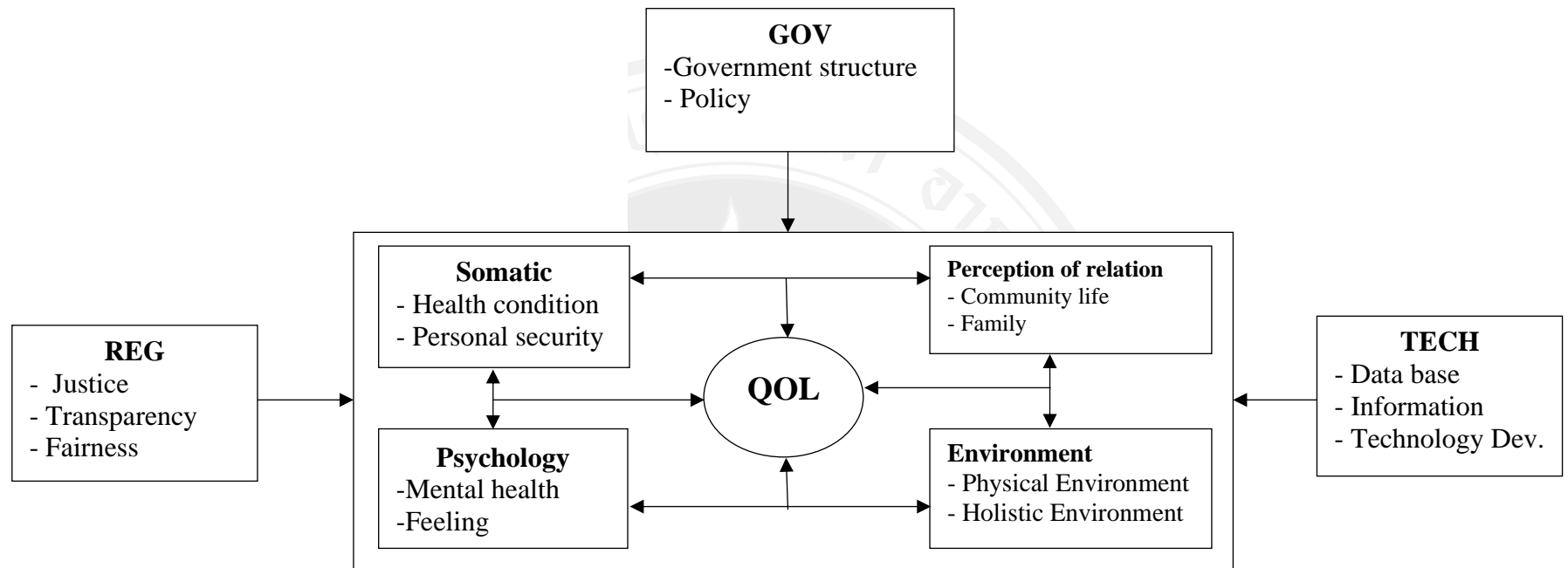


Figure 4.35 Model to Indicating the Results of the Assessment of Factor Affected to Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand

Considering the assessment the factors affecting to social inequality and quality of life in communities -based tourism, Thailand as per qualitative data. , it is found model as per below:

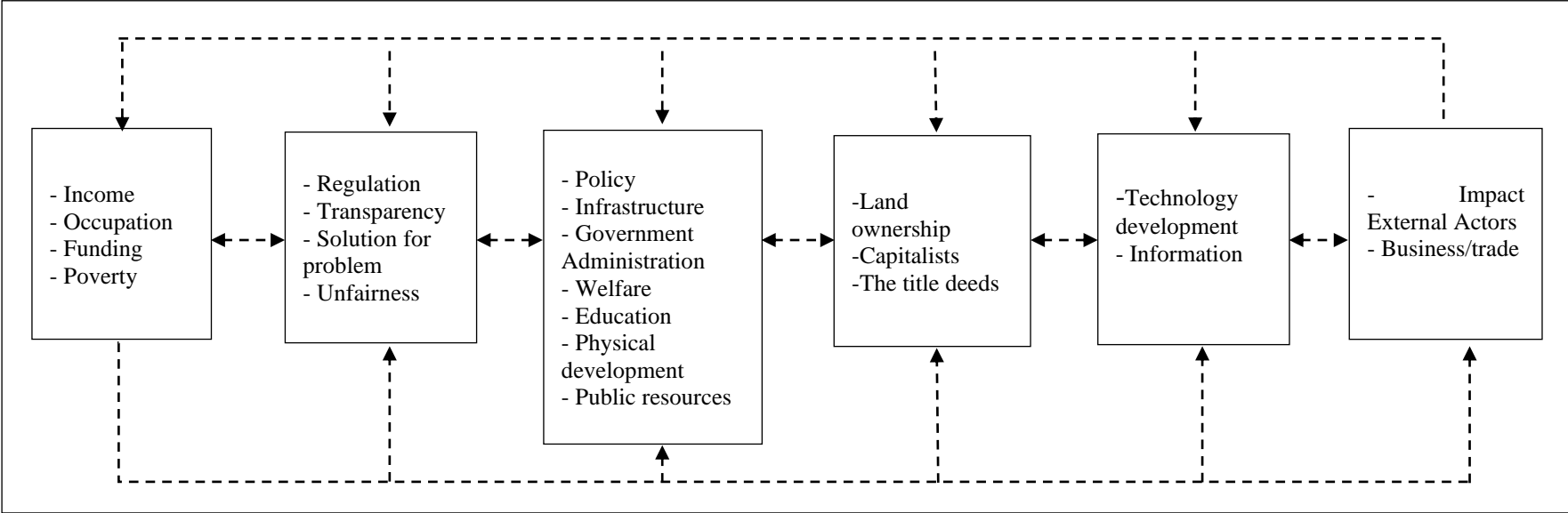


Figure 4.36 Model to Indicating the Results of the Assessment of Factor Affected to Social Inequality and Quality of Life in Communities-Based Tourism, Thailand

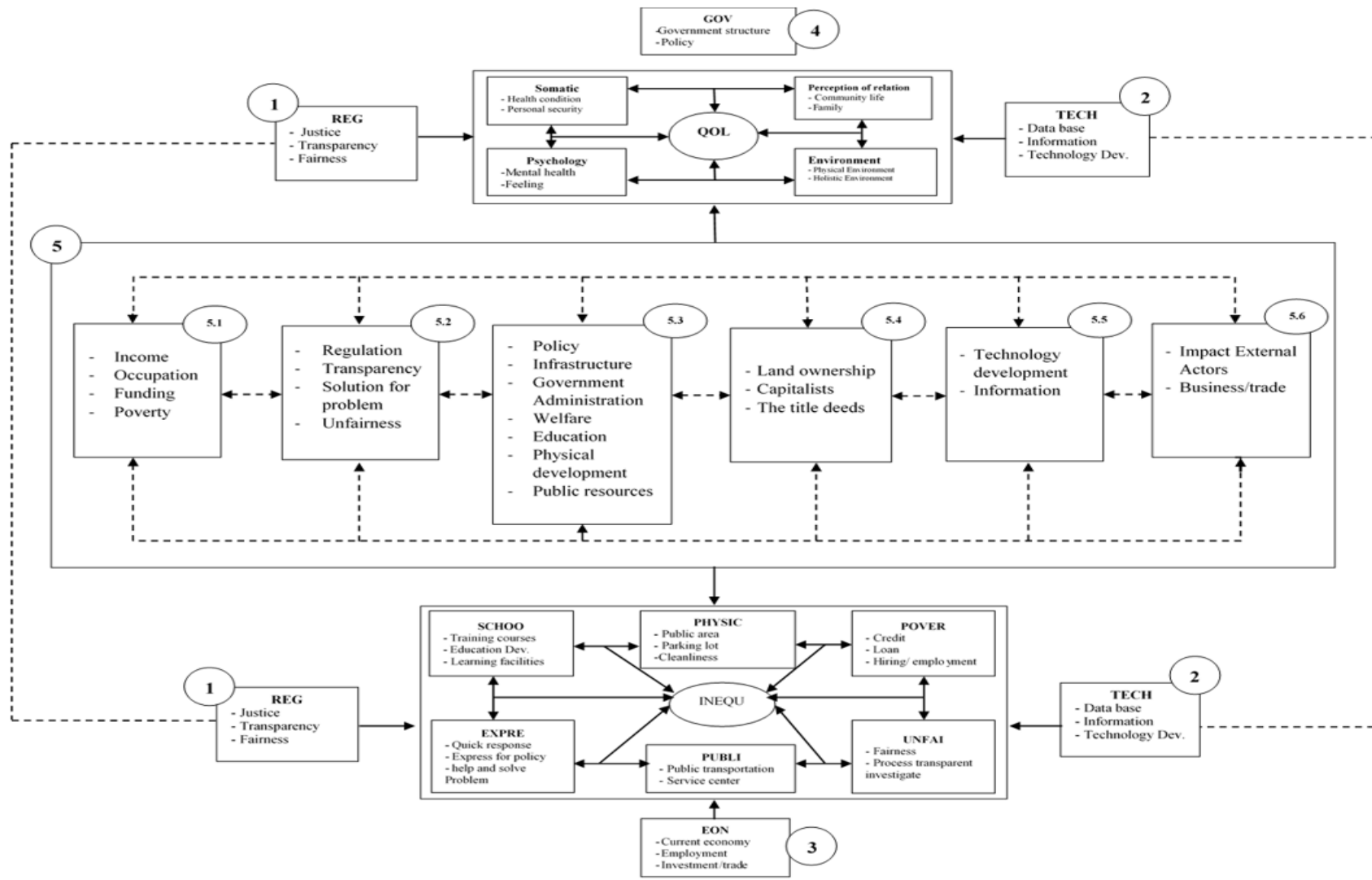


Figure 4.37 Model Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand

According to Figure 4.37 a model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand by separating sub processes under the significantly factors which are regulation and law, technology system, economic aspect, government or public administration, and other factors that from qualitative data. Those factors can create the process and model for decreasing social inequality and enhancement for quality of life people in the community as per model that shall be included, there are 5 processing and sub of 6 processing as follows:

- 1) Regulation and law management process are the significant processes that have to manage by the first step which are justice, transparency, and fairness in regulation and law. Those can provide a process for model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism and decreasing social inequalities, Thailand by management the system for public administration and local management structure in each area and region to construct structure and process in the organization correctly and appropriately justice for social and community. Moreover, people can access public administration and local management easy which in the past when the people access to public service going to spend a lot of time for public administration. In addition, another thing that important for process to any social will get equality and make quality of life better is the public administration should set policies for social and community appropriately and in the process of public administration should have an investigate the transparency of public administration process and community process in each of area which should set the committee in area or community to inspect those process. In the part of fairness, the power from the state should be distributed to various parts in the community particularly for all people in the social and community, village headman, community leader etc. The people gain power from public and leader to express an opinion. The overall of regulation and law have a correlation with social inequality and quality of life which in part of social inequality. The regulation and law were affected by social inequality as follows; an education which even the regulation and law not properly in the context, particularly in the urban and rural different of promoting education that is the one reason of social inequality. Although the government had regulation and policies about education as the same in the country. However, it is happening in the society particularly in the

budget part which can see the inequality mostly in the social. Hence government should attend to all part of social about education that would not happen in the future. The process to decrease of social inequality are create the training course for student and who need to study and learn particularly the knowledge which can create skill for student and who learn in that course. In addition to regulate the education development to appropriate for area and each context. Also, to support learning facilities to all area need in the community. The regulation and law affected physical development in the community. The government and private sector should collaborate to develop the area in community. Regulation is part of social in equality especially in the remote are or normal area which mostly the government and private sector will be interested to develop the community that had reputation and popular for tourist. That is the reason of social inequality for physical development in community. Therefore, good regulation will contribute to social equality. The process to decrease of social inequality are support about public area development in community by change scenario and make good atmosphere in the community and government should management about cleanliness in the area which make the rule and regulation for community for all help in community area. Process to solving problem poverty and strengthening in community which poor people difficult to access capital because only the people who have a good credit that can get to the capital. Also, community should have a co-operative to support local resident which convenient to access credit. Moreover, the community should create the regulation for community for easy to access work for whom no have occupation to get more income and take it in daily life. The community should have policy of community to reserve hiring only people in community which prevent external actors come to get job of local resident. For the solving problem poverty in community should manage participation of people in community to solving problem together. In the part of improper practices by the government or unfairness for the people which regulation should have decentralized decision-making. In order to be clear, the responsibilities of various levels. Also, to uses state power such as service legislative, judicial fair for all people which people in community have to get all same. Processing to be clear and have transparency to investigate in all process of justice. Public resource in community which all community have the different regulation that is the reason make the social inequality

easy. Therefore, setting the policies or regulation is the same as all will be better for community. The solving of public resource inequality is convenient for accessing education service in all area and set the same regulation in country, additionally to solve about transportation in community, which in community have different condition, henceforward government or private sector who concern with transportation in the community area should develop and support about transportation in the community. Besides the police station and service center is an important for local residents and tourist to have more regulation for support community. The regulation and law affected expressing opinion which are the community able to fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management that mostly the regulation and law will create by government which never hearing from social or community hence expressing opinion is an important to bring it to solving the regulation and policies to be a guideline to government. Likely community should have a quick response to the public opinion to quick resolve actual problem in community. Furthermore, the regulation and law affected to quality of life as follows; Physical condition even a good regulation of country will be affected to people in community which is regulation of social should have annual health check for all people in social and community of the year. However, the regulation that support for social health which can make personal security of people in social and community that can spend time in daily life with a good health and quality of life. In additional the government should be attending to have more health care service in the community which in some community insufficient staff in health care service such as doctor, medical technique etc. Hence all part should have participation to support and generate a good regulation which can generate quality of life else. Psychological aspect which part of regulation by public administration and all people in community generate regulation for live together, make community delight. All part combined and should be attend to community as unity which construct learning for people in community to get something new that will male people in community confidence in yourself. Environment aspect, in term of regulation that will make quality of life should be developed include opportunity to develop new skills for people in community which make people in community can work and regulation for received sufficient compensation for spending in the current economic conditions and support

to have all the necessary facilities for living. Likewise, community should have the regular to gives opportunity for people had training, visit, and increase knowledge and Overall environment within the community makes people in the community happiness by set the rule, goal and regulation to live together.

2) Technology system management process is the second step that should be develop and managing for reduction social inequality and improve quality of life in the community which are solving process on database of social and community, information which all people should perceive the information from public and private sector or another the information the same, technology development for social and community in each area that some area were remote area to access technology which altogether problem can provide by public administration and private sector which concern with technology in social and community. Additionally, technology affecting to social inequality some part as follows; The technology system affecting to education system, poverty, public resource particularly in community that were located remote area would see the inequality clearly. Technology is a part of education of youth people which learning process have to use technology such as internet, online training course, search information for student etc. Therefore, the government should be supporting the equipment otherwise what concern with technology internet signal. Besides, in the part of private sectors can be support by responsibility CSR especially telecoms network able to install the internet signal which can support not only student but also for people and tourist who come to visit the community. Moreover, for the technology affected quality of life in any part, particularly in environmental aspect which people should receive right information. Technology is a mandatory for people in daily life. Quality of life covers a host of characteristics, including physical and mental health, leisure and recreation, social interaction and the qualities of the surrounding environment. With coming on of certain new technologies, an abundance of innovations has sprung up that focus on improving and maintaining quality of life. Technology is there to make people's lives easier and improve their quality of life. Consider even the example of your smart-phone, and how it allows you to stay connected to your friends and family members at all times. Quality of life is a very vague term that use for the sake of simplicity the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual otherwise

group. Technology has certainly brought about improvements in physical health and comfort. Medical technology is always improving, leading to lower infant mortality, cures for diseases, and many more improvements in quality of life. Mental health and comfort, however, have not improved as technology has advanced. Suicide rates are higher than ever, especially in developed countries. Depression is on the rise, and is now one of the most common medical conditions.

3) Economic management process is the third step that should be developed and handled for decreasing social inequality and increasing quality of life which are the government has to control for current economy of the country should make it stability that will make holistic of macro and micro economic stable. Moreover, the employment is significant for social and community which employment will depend on economic especially in tourism sector or community-based tourism, even if country has well economic, it will make social, community and private business hiring the people in the area working. If the private market fails to provide enough jobs to achieve full employment, the government must become the employer. Some of the key government policies that provide support for the poor: the welfare, the earned income tax credit, and medical. If a reduction in inequality is desired, these could receive additional funding. Additionally, mostly social inequality are investment and trading which from external actor or who much more money. The money will leakage from social or community. Henceforth, community or public administration in the area should create the regulation and law to protect external actors or outside business to investment in community which community can participate between community and public administration make the community strengthen. The accessing of external actors who come to make the business in the community is competitive between local business and outside business. Therefore the best thing that can make better economic for community is to create the regulation and law by community and public administration. Moreover create the penalty who making a mistake in the community which can decline social inequality in community and so on.

4) Government administration process is mechanism to derive for the overalls which can decrease social inequality and rise quality of life for community and significant as step fourth that is policy management process, government should consider the policy of country and improve the policy appropriate and correctly to

social and community context. The policy is an important that even well policy in the country, the quality of life people in social and community would be better. Policy have to make benefit for people in social. Policy management process would from problem in social and government and social or community have participation to expressing opinion to propose policy to government for develop in the future. Moreover, government have to arrangement about the government structure which are the same all country, currently the government structure in the area rather dissimilar rely on the budget of government spread to area and policy top-down which some area does not have government staff for development in the area. As per problem government have got to attend to the government structure in each area. Rearrangement the government structure system for equally in social which can be less affecting to quality of life.

5) Factors affecting social inequality and quality of life as per qualitative research which are holistic process to resolving the social inequality and enhancement quality of life in community-based tourism as follows;

(1) Occupation, Income, Funding, and Poverty

Occupation and income management process which is significant of people in social which the direction to solve social inequality and enhancing quality of life for community, there are various sectors for instance community group, government, and private that concern with revenue of people in community. However, especially people in community have to attempt to find the right work for themselves. Community should set the group for generate income for people who have no work such as local tour guild group, massage group, fisherman group, environment group, transportation group, restaurant group, homestay group, activities group etc. Meanwhile those group can generate the income for people not only for community but also for the community neighboring which make social equality and better quality of life for people in community. Moreover, the government can support about income and revenue for community by launch campaign for tourism in seasonal for community-based tourism for generate income and make job for people in community. In additional private sector also can make career for community particularly restaurant, tour, activities transportation which hire people in community

to increase and generate income and revenue that is the way to make equality and quality of life in community-based tourism.

Accessing to fund from community and other sources. Funding is the one factors that significant for people community which take it to be capital for occupation or work in daily life. Process for development social inequality and enhancing quality of life for funding part is community and private sector that concern with community about funding to combined working as community to have co-operative that support people who need the subsidy for work and job. Additionally, funding institute give information about loan and fund which community understand and access to loaning and funding institute easily.

Poverty solving process which is responsibility of people, community and government in country. The government administration should provide vocational training, which is essential to help them out of poverty. The government must provide vocational training courses in all provinces. There are various organizations in attendance and same standard open year-round, the advantage is that people can practice any profession during the month. Training must be employed there is no continuity lazy which government must support such as equipment, loans, workplace, place for trade. What contribute to reducing poverty are distribution, policy, corruption eradication, and public awareness. Hence, the ways to solving poverty in community should done process on those which will make equality and better quality of life for people in community.

(2) Regulation, Transparency and unfairness, and solution for problem

Regulation management process which responsibility of community and public administration. In the community will have the regulation of the group that people in the each group be required participation to create own regulation and responsibility together which people in group must respect regulation of the group. Moreover in the social will have the role and regulation and law of social which public administration necessity to form appropriate and correctly for the social and community which make equality in social and well-being of people in community.

Transparency and unfairness management process. Social and community should give an important to transparency process and unfairness in the area which build the committee to investigate the transparency of process working in social and community which should carefully to examine in process of working in community and public administration. The transparency will make corruption eradication in social and community. Additionally, people in community be able participation to investigate the transparency and unfairness in community.

Solution for problem process to be responsible from both community and public administration which solution should begin to build values that honor each other in the family. To discuss with the financial, study life and psychology aspect. These will help make the family more encouraging. The community has a sustainable development and a collaboration with support organizations, such as the ministry of society and human security in the campaign and to take care of the problems. In addition, solution has begun to cultivate a good value, especially planting, to ensure that the total benefit is the most important, as well as to campaign people in the society of corruption. To be honest, proud of self-esteem. They would like to cultivate from childhood through the teaching of parents and studying both in the system and outside the system so that these values are absorbed in the minds of all people. A social consequence has to be strong from having a legal vulnerability to help them out of the wrong way. People will not be treacherous, and society must provide support by pointing the culprit to social and community, helping to reduce the problem.

(3) Policy, Government Administration, Infrastructure, Welfare, Education, Physical development, and Public resources

Policy and government administration are significant process which provide from the government. Policy should be appropriated for the social and community in the country. Hence the policy should generate from problem of socials which can solve the social inequality and increasing the quality of life of people in community. In additional country possibly form policy for reduction social inequality and improve quality of life directly. Conversely public administration should create the structural public administration to support the community such as create department for community development in the area, tourism planning department,

social equality department, quality of life department etc. which those department can support social and community make it equality in the area.

Infrastructure management process, it is the responsibility of the public administration in each area and region. Though, the government have to support about budget to generate for infrastructure in the social and community for example highway, road, electricity, water, and public service etc. The way to decrease social inequality and create quality of life in the part of infrastructure management process should be conducted by mainly government. Nevertheless, the community have a one part to protection infrastructure which government were established to social and community to keep it a longtime. The good infrastructure is what the all people can access to use together and protection also.

Welfare Management process is the responsibility of government that have to prepare good welfare for social and community for instance of health care system in which all residents of a particular country or region are assured access to health care. It is generally organized around providing either all residents or only those who cannot afford on their own with either health services or the means to acquire them, with the end goal of improving health outcomes. Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research. The system of social security in a welfare provides social services, such as unemployment insurance for workers, financial aid, free post-secondary education for students, subsidized public housing, and pensions (sickness, incapacity, and old-age), etc.

Education management process to enhance the education in community and for youth development. The education is significant for youth in community. The process to decrease social inequality and increase quality of life is have two way for development which are community and government process. The community process that can take responsibility in the part of who have knowledge in the community that can create short course for people skill such as interpretation people in the community, restaurant, local activities etc. That will make everyone to have skill for work in the future and another way is government process to create right law and all same regulation for school and support the budget, facilities, training

courses etc. that can make people and youth in community take skill for work and expansion the right for all people in community which be able to decrease social inequality and rise quality of life in social.

Physical development process for community is the responsibility of community and public administration which combined work together. The responsibility of community is protect the area and keep all remain and cleanliness for the place in the community. Moreover, public administration should take responsibility about the support the physical development process such as the project for community development, campaign in the area community, support by give their knowledge that concerning in the physical development that make people in community awareness to remain resources in community and it would be don for quality of life.

Public resources management process for decrease social inequality and increase quality of life. The government is a key factors that would help to solve problem in community. Particularly public resources have to take much budget to solve problem such as government come to investments the public area community, development for landscape of area for people in the community, managing the area for parking for resident and tourist in community, and organization the cleanliness system in the community and create the area in the community always clean, as well as ready to support tourism and resident which is the way to create good quality of life.

(4) Land ownership, capitalists, and the title deeds.

Processing of Land ownership and capitalists should take the law and regulation of community to control which land ownership in community mostly in the part of community-based tourism the land ownership is preserve forest and land of government which some area in the community are the just land for possessory right of the people who possess land in community. Besides, It have case of the capitalists from outside or external actors take land of people in the community for doing the business and make a another project. Hence, what we can do with land ownership system and capitalist is to generate the law and regulation of social and community strengthens to protect the capitalist and preserve the land in community

which increase quality of life in the community and make equality in social and community.

The title deeds management process is the government responsibility for issue the law and regulation for the right title deeds in the community. Mostly the land in community does not right in the regulation which someplace in the community have no title deeds. That is the reason for government to take care about title deeds management process in the community. The right title deeds can make the right social and community and increase quality of life on the right way to possessory land.

(5) Technology development, and information

Technology development management process in community should be conclude of government and private sectors to support the community develop in the part of technology. Government should be built database system in the country. Moreover, providing facilitate about technology in social and also community, especially fully utilize the potential of technology such as the internet connection in the remote area which ministry of information and communication technology that involve with technology come to develop in area, the public WIFI for social and community which can provide for resident and visitor in the community that anyone can access to those service. Besides in the part of private sector contain with the technology that can support the social and community. As well as to build the internet signal in community which can apply technology to manage tourism within the community.

Information management process is the role of people in community to find out the information. Conversely public and private sector have concern information management process which is access to the perception of information, knowledge and information through internet system. Some area cannot access information because have no internet in the area that is the reason to have technology development in social and community. In addition community should provide and announce information through word of mouth, billboard, public relation and other way that make people in community receive and understanding all information.

(6) Impact external actors, and business and trade

Impact external actor's management process which are positive and negative from those. The process to managing decrease external actors must to use the regulation of community to manage because if strengthen community, the external actors cannot come to do a business in the community. Nevertheless external actors have positive side for community, the way that can process to external actors should be regulation and create the collaborative between external actors and community to generate revenue by sign memorandum of understanding for decrease social inequality and create quality of life in community.

Business/trade management process in community which built a properly regulation between investor and community to understanding the goal and objective of business from outside and trading which prevent the impact from business and trading that affecting to community such as the community loses the opportunity to invest the business in community and there are competition between local people and outside investor that make leakage. The important should be done for outside investor to have a business in community is built strong regulation to prevent the outside investor that can make equality for people and make a quality of life in community.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The research on model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand aims to focus on 2 points 1) investigate the factors that effect to social inequality in communities -based tourism, Thailand 2) examine the structural equation model between factors that effect to social inequality, social inequality, quality of life in communities-based tourism, Thailand.

The study is conducted with quantitative and qualitative research (Mixed method) which people in community based- tourism of Thailand are considered to be analysis units to measure for developing the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand.

The research results can be presented in 5 parts as follow:

- 5.1 The summary of analysis results of the basic statistics from the sample groups responding to questionnaires
- 5.2 Summary of construct validity analysis of the measurement model
- 5.3 Summary of construct validity of the overall measurement model
- 5.4 Summary of analysis results of validity of the structural equation model
- 5.5 Discussion
- 5.6 Suggestions

5.1 The Summary of Analysis Results of the Basic Statistics from the Sample Groups Responding to Questionnaires General Information of Respondents

The personal information of sample groups who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand for 200 persons more female than male estimated to 65 percent and 35 percent respectively. Most people are between 30-39 years estimated to 23 percent followed by those who were between 50-59 years estimated to 21.50 percent. People aged between 40-49 years were 19.50 percent and those 20-29 years of age were estimated to 18.50 percent and who above 60 years were estimated to 14 percent and lastly who were 15-19 years estimated to 3.50 percent respectively. The educational level of the samples was most likely primary school level estimated to 27.5 percent, followed by senior high school level estimated to 27.00 percent. People education level of junior high school level estimated to 13.5 percent and bachelor degree were estimated to 13.5 percent, vocational level were estimated to 7 percent, never study were estimated to 6 percent, diploma were estimated to 5.5 percent and master degree and above were estimated to 1.50 percent respectively. The occupation of the samples was most likely employed estimated to 29.5 percent, followed by those who were private business estimated to 17.5 percent. The people were farmers who had own land and who were monthly private employees estimate to 12 percent, the number of who were housewife estimated to 8 percent, followed by daily private employees estimated to 6 percent, who were worked as government estimated to 5 percent, student estimated to 4 percent. The number of 3.5 percent were who had other occupation, for example fisherman etc. The least number were unemployed and labor estimated to 2 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. Most people had monthly income between 5,001-10,000 Baht estimated to 30 percent, followed by those having 10,001-15,000 Baht monthly income estimated to 22.50 percent. Those who had monthly income 3,001-5,000 Baht estimated to 17.00 percent, the numbers of those who had monthly income between 15,001 - 30,000 Baht estimated to 12 percent, who had monthly income 1,500-3,000 Baht estimated to 9 percent, the number of who no income estimated to 6 percent and lower than 1,500

Baht were estimated to 2.5 percent and who has monthly income 30,001-50,000 baht estimated to 1 percent respectively.

The opinions of the samples assessing current status was most likely as medium status estimated to 80 percent, followed by who were income lower than most people but not to the poor status estimated to 14 percent. The people who uncertain, having a better position than most people but not rich and poor estimated to 3 percent, 2 percent and 1 percent respectively. Mostly quality of living people today as compared to the past were better estimated to 50 percent, followed by same as the past estimated to 40 percent and the number who had opinions for quality of living worse estimated to 10 percent respectively. Moreover the point of view for quality of living people in the future as compared to the present will be better estimated to 68.50 percent, followed by same as present estimated to 28.50 percent and the people who had the view of quality of living in the future will be worse estimated to 3 percent respectively. The perspective of the samples think the most poor of the people in Thai society were because no cost for work estimated to 51 percent, follow by born poor estimated to 44 percent, lack of opportunities appraise to 37.50 percent. The number of view in learn little and lazy estimated to 26 percent and 24.50 percent respectively. Furthermore the reason of poor in Thai society were exploited and who not to be a good practice estimated to 14 percent and 11.50 percent, beside who there are no connections and who singles catch people were estimated to 6.50 percent and 6 percent. Additionally who had no luck, inaccessibility of resources and other were estimated to 4 percent, 3 percent and 1 percent respectively.

5.1.1 Level of Opinion Towards Economic Capital and Trade Liberalization (ECON), The Processing of Justice, Law and Regulation (REG), The Structure of Public Administration (GOV), System of Land Ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) Factor, Social Inequality (INEQU) and Quality of Life (QOL).

Regarding this part, the presentation is about the level of opinion of the sample groups towards the Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor, social inequality (INEQU) and quality of life (QOL). The primary data are examined whether they are normally distributed or not which considered from skewness and kurtosis values. Kline (2005) mentioned that if a skewness value was greater than 3 or a kurtosis was greater than 10, the data were not normally distributed and not suitable to analyze a structural equation model. The results can be concluded that Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor have a neither agree nor disagree level of opinion towards Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor (the mean = 4.361). In terms of each aspect, it was found that the level of opinion towards the processing of justice, law and regulation, the structure of public administration, economics, capital and trade liberalization and technology was at agree level which the mean were 4.749, 4.573, 4.483 and 4.397 respectively while towards external actors and system of land ownership was at neither agree nor disagree level which the mean were 4.109 and 3.906 respectively. The first three ranks fall in the agree level of opinion are detailed as follow:

In terms of the processing of justice, law and regulation aspect, it was found that who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand had a level of opinion at agree level which the most agree was the community had the right laws and appropriate regulations. The remaining 5 points fell in agree level of opinion, namely the community has a policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community, the community has a right and appropriate justice process, the community has a process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness and communities can examine work transparency in each sector

which the mean were equal, and authority to serve you in a matter of justice respectively.

Regarding the structure of public administration had agree level which in each point of structure of public administration had agree level of opinion towards all points. The point that they agreed with the most was community has social welfare such as education and public health, followed by community has developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people such as the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged, and the public administration there are various community database management. Beyond the power was distributed to various parts such as village headman, community leader including people, the public administration had set policies for communities appropriately. The final point was the system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly and appropriately respectively.

Considered economics, capital and trade liberalization aspect in each point, who participate with tourism in community-based tourism sector of Thailand had agree level of opinion towards overall. The point that they strongly agreed with the most was perception of current economy was affected the quality of life, followed by perception of strongly agree was current economy were affected social inequality, the way that agree level to current economy has affected the income of people in the community and the viewpoint which had neither agree nor disagree level of current economy, easy access to loans can increase social inequality and decrease quality of life, Moreover the opinion of participate was neither agree nor disagree level of money to pay for some of your daily life, which had neither agree nor disagree level of current economic benefit of the owners of capital rather than labor and current economic easier to trade, and neither agree nor disagree level of current economy has easy access to sources of investment and the final point was perception of neither agree nor disagree level to current economy is easier to make a living respectively.

Based on the standard deviation of variables of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor that effect social inequality corresponded to a range of 0.860 to 1.225, lower than 1, considered

suitable criteria, indicated that the data were appropriately distributed or no outstanding difference of data giving. The variable having the highest standard deviation, equals to 1.225, was external actors. It meant that the sample groups had large difference of point of view towards external actors. The variable having the lowest standard deviation was system of land ownership which equal to 0.860. It meant that the sample groups had a small degree of different point of view towards system of land ownership. With reference to the distribution of variables concerning factors that effect social inequality, it was found that most variables had a skewness and kurtosis near to 0. The skewness ranged between -0.710 to -0.150 and the kurtosis was between -0.325 to 0.631. The skewness value was 3.00 lower while the kurtosis was 10.00 lower. It indicated that the data of variables had a normal distribution curve and can be used to analyze a structural equation model (Hair et al., 2014; RB Kline, 2005).

While mean Social inequality (INEQU), it found that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had in general agree level of opinion. Judged in a certain aspect, it was found that the level of opinion towards the factors concerning quality of life in terms of inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community, inequalities of improper practices by the government, inequalities of expressing opinion, inequalities of ability development in community, inequalities of access in public resources and inequality of access in education system and youth development was at agree level which the mean levels ranged from 5.011, 4.840, 4.799, 4.732, 4.731 and 4.550 respectively. The first three ranks fall in the agree level of opinion are detailed as follow:

Considered to inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community in each point, it could noticed that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level of opinion. The remaining points fell in strongly agree level of opinion; community can be self-reliant. In addition towards all points and the points they mostly agreed with were availability of the community had unity, followed by community had set up a group to create income for the people in the community, availability to community managed to develop relationships among people in the community, the community had managed to participate in solving community problems, there were hiring in the community, the community was easy to

loan access. The final point that they all agreed with the community had convenient to access credit.

With regards to inequalities of improper practices by the government in each point, it was found that people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level. The remaining towards all point agree level of opinion; the community had the opportunity for representatives of each house to participate in the voting on budget allocation according to various projects in the community, the community had an agreement to work together. For the highest quality work and efficiency, the community uses limited resources to maximize the benefits of the community, community had relationships between the state and good communities, the community was transparent and fair to the community committee and the people, the community had an inspection process, transparent investigation in different work, and the community uses state power. (Service Legislative, judicial) fair and community had decentralized decision-making. In order to be clear the responsibilities of various levels.

Regarding to inequalities of expressing opinion in each point, people in community based- tourism of Thailand had agree level the remaining of opinion towards all points agree level, namely there are a public hearing or a village community to know the true needs of the community, the community had spread information, news thoroughly for people in the community, the community had a channel to express opinions of people in various communities and community had listened to public opinion in order to improve various problems, the community had accepted grievances to help and solve problems, people in community able to fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management, The final point they had agree level of opinion was community had a quick response to the public opinion respectively.

Based on the standard deviation of variables of variables concerning social inequality issues corresponded to a range of 0.866 to 1.090, lower than 1 which considered suitable criteria, indicated that the data were appropriately distributed or no outstanding difference of data giving. The variable having the highest standard deviation, equals to 1.090, was inequalities of improper practices by the government. It meant that the sample groups had large difference of point of view towards

inequalities of improper practices by the government. The variable having the lowest standard deviation was inequalities of access in public resources which equal to 0.866. It meant that the sample groups had a small degree of different point of view towards inequalities of access in public resources or the data were a bit distributed. With reference to the distribution of variables concerning social inequality issues, it was found that most variables had a skewness and kurtosis near to 0. The skewness ranged between -0.891 to -0.304 and the kurtosis was between -0.256 to 2.045. The skewness value was 3.00 lower while the kurtosis was 10.00 lower. It indicated that the data of variables had a normal distribution curve and can be used to analyze a structural equation model (Hair et al., 2014; RB Kline, 2005).

The people in community based- tourism of Thailand had overall agree level of opinion towards the factors concerning quality of life (the mean was 5.093). Considered each aspect, it was found that the level of opinion towards the factors concerning perception of relationship between individuals and others was at strongly agree level which the mean was 5.426. In terms of psychology aspects, the level of opinion was at agree level which the mean was equally 5.230 while in term of physical condition of the person (Somatic) was agree level which a level of mean was 5.126. The final of environment aspect was agree level (the mean was 4.877) respectively. The first three ranks fall in the agree level of opinion are detailed as follow:

Regarding to perception of relationship between individuals and others (PERCE), people in community based tourism in Thailand had strongly agree level. The opinion of people towards all points, namely the way that people can lived life happily in society, happily relates with family members, meanwhile people can participated in community activities without problems. The remaining final 2 points of opinion; they can support and help each other with neighbors, and the way that people had friendly relations between people in the community respectively.

Considering each point in terms of psychology aspects (PSYCH), people in community based tourism in Thailand had agree level of opinion. The remaining towards 2 points were strongly agree, namely the way that people felt happiness in life and the way that happy and had hope while 6 points fell in agree level of opinion; people had proud of themselves, satisfied with your ability and have good mental health, strong encouragement, have a stable mood, no stress, not giving up, had

confidence in themselves, learned something new and felt that received attention from the community respectively.

In terms of physical condition of the person (SOMAT) in each point, it could be noticeable that people in community based tourism in Thailand had agree level. The opinion of people towards 2 points strongly agree level the way that people can come and go by themselves and they can work normally. The remaining 6 points fell in agree level of opinion, namely the way that people were resting and enough sleep, the way that people can entitled to basic medical care according to the National Health Security and able to perform daily activities, and the way that people can took care of yourself and receive services in times of illness. The remaining 2 final points of agree level which people can treated when chronic illness and accidents occur and had an annual health check respectively.

Based on the result found that a standard deviation of the variable concerning quality of life corresponded to a range of 0.913 to 1.032, lower than 1, considered suitable criteria and indicated that the data were appropriately distributed or there was no outstanding difference of data giving. The variable having the highest standard deviation was perception of relationship between individuals and others which was equal to 1.032. It meant that the sample groups had large difference of point of view towards perception of relationship between individuals and others. The variable having the lowest standard deviation was environment aspect which were equal to 0.913. It meant that the sample groups had a small degree of different point of view towards environment aspect. With reference to the distribution of variables concerning quality of life, it was found that most variables had a skewness and kurtosis near to 0. The skewness ranged between -1.203 to -0.493 and the kurtosis was between 1.133 to 3.010. The skewness value was lower than 3.00 while the kurtosis was lower than 10.00. It indicated that the data of variables had a normal distribution curve and can be used to analyze a structural equation model (Hair et al., 2014; RB Kline, 2005).

5.1.2 Examining the Congruence of the Model

The examining a model congruence to analyze a structural equation model is to measure whether the model created by the researcher is congruent with the gathered empirical data or not. If it is congruent it is called a Model Fit. Criteria used to consider if the model is congruent with the empirical data are chi-square values (or CMIN in AMOS) by considering a probability value (P) with no statistical significance and must be greater than 0.05, relative chi-square which calculated from the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom (χ^2/df or CMIN/DF in AMOS) which the determined criterion is lower than 2.00 (Bollen, 1989; Gefen et al., 2000; Schumaker & Lomax, 2004). Indices of error for parameter estimation are RMSEA and RMR that must be lower or equal to 0.05 (Schumacker & Lomax, 2016; Schumaker & Lomax, 2004). Indices used to measure a goodness of fit are GFI and AGFI values must be 0.90 or above (Gefen et al., 2000; Schumacker & Lomax, 2016; Schumaker & Lomax, 2004). Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI) value should range from 0.05 onwards (Diamantopoulos et al., 2000). Indices used to measure comparative fit are CFI, NFI, IFI, RFI and TLI values must be 0.90 or above to conclude that the model has an acceptable fit (Lattin et al, 2003). The parsimony Fit Indices such as PRATIO, PNFI and PCFI values must be 0.50 or above and if Hoelter value is greater than 200, a sample size is considered to be adequate to accept a good fit of the model to the empirical data.

Table 5.1 The Summary of Indices Used to Measure a Goodness of Fit of The Model to the Empirical Data

| Index of Item Objective Congruence/ Goodness of Fit Index | Index Standard |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Absolute Fit Index | |
| 1.1 Relative χ^2 (χ^2/df) or CMIN/DF | <2.00 |
| 1.2 P value of χ^2 or P of CMIN | P>0.05 |
| 1.3 GFI (Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 |
| 1.4 AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index) | ≥ 0.90 |

| Index of Item Objective Congruence/ Goodness of Fit Index | Index Standard |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1.5 RMR (Root Mean Square Residual) | ≤ 0.05 |
| 1.6 RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) | ≤ 0.05 |
| 2. Relative Fit Index | |
| 2.1 NFI (Normed Fit Index) | > 0.90 |
| 2.2 RFI (Relative Fit Index) | > 0.90 |
| 2.3 IFI (Incremental Fit Index) | > 0.90 |
| 2.4 TLI (Tucker-Lewis Index) | > 0.90 |
| 2.5 CFI (Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.90 |
| 3. Parsimony Fit Index | |
| 3.1 PRATIO (Parsimonious Ratio) | > 0.50 |
| 3.2 PNFI (Parsimony Normed Fit Index) | > 0.50 |
| 3.3 PCFI (Parsimony Comparative Fit Index) | > 0.50 |
| 4. Sample size determination index | |
| Hoelter | > 200 |

5.2 Summary of Construct Validity Analysis of the Measurement Model

The structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand according to the research framework includes 2 measurement models: the measurement model of social inequality issues and the measurement model of quality of life. Before analyzing the structural equation model according to the research objectives and framework, the measurement models are examined to assess whether a set of the observed variables can measure the objects or latent variables or not by using confirmatory factor analysis. The analysis results can be summarized as follow:

5.2.1 Summary of Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results of Economic Capital and Trade Liberalization (ECON), The Processing of Justice, Law and Regulation (REG), The Structure of Public Administration (GOV), System of Land Ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) Model

Based on the considering of economic capital and trade liberalization (ECON). The analysis results of factor analysis of ECON model revealed that the Chi-Square = 9.205, $df = 9$, $P = 0.419$. It indicates that the model is not congruent with the empirical data but since the chi-square value is sensitive to the size of sample, the bigger the sample size is, the chi-square value become more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be considered. The relative chi-square (χ^2/df) is found equal to 1.023 lower than the determined criteria which expected to be 2. As a result the model is congruent with the empirical data. In addition, the RMSEA = 0.011 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the GFI = 0.990 and AGFI = 0.950 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.999 and the CFI = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (> 0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

Considered of processing of justice, law and regulation (REG). The analysis results of factor analysis of REG model revealed that the Chi-Square = 7.093, $df = 5$, $P = 0.214$. It indicates that the model is not congruent with the empirical data but since the chi-square value is sensitive to the size of sample, the bigger the sample size is, the chi-square value become more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be considered. The relative chi-square (χ^2/df) is found equal to 1.419 lower than the determined criteria which expected to be 2. As a result the model is congruent with the empirical data. In addition, the RMSEA = 0.046 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the GFI = 0.988 and AGFI = 0.951 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.995 and the

CFI = 0.998 which higher than the determined criteria (>0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

Reference to structure of public administration (GOV). The analysis results of factor analysis of GOV model revealed that the Chi-Square = 2.075, $df = 2$, $P = 0.354$. It indicates that the model is not congruent with the empirical data but since the chi-square value is sensitive to the size of sample, the bigger the sample size is, the chi-square value become more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be considered. The relative chi-square (χ^2/df) is found equal to 1.038 lower than the determined criteria which expected to be 2. As a result the model is congruent with the empirical data. In addition, the RMSEA = 0.014 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the GFI = 0.997 and AGFI = 0.964 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 1.000 and the CFI = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (>0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

The result presents system of land ownership (LAND). The analysis results of factor analysis of LAND model revealed that the Chi-Square = 10.168, $df = 8$, $P = 0.253$. It indicates that the model is not congruent with the empirical data but since the chi-square value is sensitive to the size of sample, the bigger the sample size is, the chi-square value become more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be considered. The relative chi-square (χ^2/df) is found equal to 1.271 lower than the determined criteria which expected to be 2. As a result the model is congruent with the empirical data. In addition, the RMSEA = 0.037 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the GFI = 0.987 and AGFI = 0.940 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.993 and the CFI = 0.998 which higher than the determined criteria (>0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

Based on technology (TECH). The analysis results of factor analysis of TECH model revealed that the Chi-Square = 1.238, $df = 2$, $P = 0.538$. It indicates that the model is not congruent with the empirical data but since the chi-square value is sensitive to the size of sample, the bigger the sample size is, the chi-square value become more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be considered. The relative chi-square (χ^2/df) is found equal to 0.619 lower than the determined criteria which expected to be 2. As a result the model is congruent with the empirical data. In addition, the RMSEA = 0.000 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the GFI = 0.998 and AGFI = 0.978 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 1.005 and the CFI = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (> 0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

The result of external actors (EXTER). The analysis results of factor analysis of TECH model revealed that the Chi-Square = 0.000, $df = 0$, $P = 0.000$. It indicates that the model is not congruent with the empirical data but since the chi-square value is sensitive to the size of sample, the bigger the sample size is, the chi-square value become more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be considered. In addition, the GFI = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), the CFI = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (> 0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

5.2.2 Summary of Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results of the Social Inequality Model

To analyze the measurement model of social inequality, the researcher use the second order confirmatory factor analysis to reveal that the 6 sub factors are the actual factors of social inequality (Inequality) and all 45 observed variables are the vital indicators of the factors concerning social inequality or all 45 question items can actually be used to measure the factors concerning social inequality.

Based on the considering of social inequality issues, it is found that all observed variables are correlated with a statistical significance level of 0.01, the correlation coefficient value ranges from 0.125 – 0.889. Barlet's Test of Sphericity Chi Square = 10080.763, df = 990, P = .000. It indicates that the correlation matrix differs from the identity matrix with a statistical significance level of 0.01 which consistent with the Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin analysis that equals to 0.931. The KMO value that greater than 0.80 indicates that the observed variables are highly correlated and suitable for factor analysis.

The analysis results of the second order confirmatory factor analysis of the social inequality model revealed that the chi-square value (χ^2) = 542.965, degrees of freedom (df) = 597, P value = 0.945. It indicates that the model is not congruent with the empirical data but since the chi-square value is sensitive to the size of sample, the bigger the sample size is, the chi-square value become more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom or relative chi-square (χ^2/df) should be considered. The relative chi-square (χ^2/df) is found equal to 0.909 lower than the determined criteria which expected to be 2. As a result the measurement model of the second order confirmatory factor of social inequality issues model is congruent with the empirical data. In addition, the RMSEA = 0.000 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the GFI = 0.900 and AGFI = 0.826 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.950 and the CFI = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (> 0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

The factor loading standard values of all 45 observed variables indicated that the factor loading standard value of each observed variables is positive and the size ranging from 0.58-0.98 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single variable. It means that all of the 45 observed variables are the important indicators of quality of life. The factor loading standard value of 6 subfactors, it was found that the factor loading standard value of each factor was positive ranging from 0.67-0.95 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single factor. It indicated that all 6 subfactors could be the important elements of social inequality.

From the standard component test of the observed variables of social inequality is related. It is evident that, the aforementioned factor is very important. However, this factor is also statistically significant to quality of life and the data from the standard weight values of 45 observable variables. All values meets the requirement of the specified criteria, the data is consistent with empirical data. Therefore, the social inequality factor is however, a factor that related.

5.2.3 Summary of Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Quality of Life Model

The researcher used the second order confirmatory factory analysis to measure quality of life measurement model to show that the 4 subfactors are the actual elements of the factor concerning quality of life and 35 observed variables are the important indicators of quality of life or 35 question items can actually measure quality of life factors.

Based on the considering of the relationship of quality of life, it is found that all observed variables are correlated with a statistical significance level of 0.01. The correlation coefficient ranges from 0.138 – 0.908, Barlet's Test of Spercicity Chi Square = 8678.875, df = 595 P = 0.000. It indicates that the correlation matrix differs from the identity matrix with a statistical significance level of 0.01 which consistent with the Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin analysis that equals to 0.954. The KMO value that greater than 0.80 indicates that the observed variables are highly correlated and suitable for factor analysis.

The analysis results of the second order confirmatory factor analysis of quality of life model revealed that the measurement model of quality of life is congruent with the empirical data. Chi-Square = 392.750, df = 403, P = 0.633. The relative chi-square (χ^2/df) is found equal to 0.975 lower than the determined criteria which expected to be 2. The RMSEA = 0.000 and the RMR = 0.045 which lower than the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), the GFI = 0.902 and AGFI = 0.846 which higher than the determined criteria (≥ 0.80), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.958 and the CFI = 1.000 which higher than the determined criteria (> 0.90). All statistics meet the determined criteria and it can be concluded that the model is congruent with the empirical data.

The factor loading standard values of all 35 observed variables indicated that the factor loading standard value of each observed variables is positive and the size ranging from 0.59-0.96 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single variable. It means that all of the 35 observed variables are the important indicators of quality of life. The factor loading standard value of 4 subfactors, it was found that the factor loading standard value of each subfactor was positive ranging as high as from 0.78-0.96 with a statistical significance level of 0.01 in every single subfactor. It indicated that all 4 subfactors were the important elements of quality of life.

From the standard component test of the observed variables of quality of life is related. It is evident that, the aforementioned factor is very important. However, this factor is also statistically significant and the data from the standard weight values of 35 observable variables. All values meets the requirement of the specified criteria, the data is consistent with empirical data.

5.3 Summary of Construct Validity of the Overall Measurement Model

5.3.1 Summary of Analysis Results of the Relationship of Observed Variables

The relationship of all observed variable whether they are so highly correlated to each other that bring about multicollinearity or not and a direction and size of the relationship by using Pearson correlation coefficient (Pearson's product moment correlation) That meant a moderate to quite high relationship showing that the correlation value between each pair of variable was not highly correlated as no value was higher than 0.80. It indicated that multicollinearity did not exit.

The correlation coefficient between the observed variables using similar latent variables found that every pair of variables was correlated with a statistical significance level of 0.01 the size of relationship of 5 pairs variables was at a moderate level ($r < 0.4$), relationship of 12 pairs variables was at a moderate level ($0.4 \leq r < 0.6$), and that of 20 pairs was rather high ($0.6 \leq r < 0.8$). The variables that were correlated at the highest were Psychological (PSYCH) and Perception of relationship (PERCE) ($r = 0.879$) while External Actors (EXTER) and the structure of public

administration (GOV) ($r = 0.50$) were correlated at the lowest. The relationship of every pair of variables was positive.

The correlation coefficient between the observed variables using different latent variables found that 30 pairs variables was at a moderate level ($r < 0.4$), relationship of 40 pairs of variables was at a moderate level ($0.4 \leq r < 0.6$) and that of 15 pairs was rather high ($0.6 \leq r < 0.8$). The variables that were correlated at the highest were inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) and psychology aspects (PSYCH) ($r = 0.700$) while external actors (EXTER) and inequalities of improper practices by the government (UNFAI) ($r = -0.23$) were correlated at the lowest.

Bartlett's Test of Sphericity statistic was equal to 2383.069, $df = 120$, $P = 0.000$. It indicated that the correlation matrix differed from the identity matrix with a statistical significance level of 0.01 which consistent with the Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin analysis that was equal to 0.919. The KMO value near to 1 indicated that the observed variables were highly correlated and suitable for examining the congruence of the research model and the empirical data accordingly (Angsuchote, Wichitwanna, & Pinyopanuwat, 2011, pp. 97-98).

5.3.2 Examining Multicollinearity

Based on the analysis result, it is found that the relationship between independent variables and quality of life is at a high level ($R = 0.813$) and all independent variables can predict quality of life at 66.1 percent ($R^2 = 0.661$). It is considered quite significant with a statistical significance level of 0.01 ($F = 30.356$). It means that the studied variables can be used for estimation.

Moreover, the lowest value of the tolerance = 0.268 and the highest value = 0.772. The lowest value is higher than the minimum criteria = Tolerance > 0.1 . The lowest value of VIF = 1.296 and the highest value = 3.732. The highest value is lower than 10. It indicates that each variable does not overlap with the other variables. Therefore, all variables do not have multicollinearity or are highly related to one another. They can be used to analyze the structural equation model (Foxall & Yani-de-Soriano, 2005, Belsley, 1991).

5.3.3 Summary of Examining the Congruence of the Measurement Model

The confirmatory factor analysis result revealed that the chi-square value (χ^2) = 36.621, degrees of freedom (df) = 28, P value = 0.127. It implied that the model was congruent with the empirical data. The ratio between the chi-square statistic and numbers of degrees of freedom or the relative chi-square (χ^2/df) = 1.308 which lower than the determined criteria that expected to be 2. Therefore, the model was congruent with the empirical data. RMSEA = 0.039 and RMR = 0.021 which met the determined criteria (≤ 0.05), GFI = 0.964 and AGFI = 0.929 which met the determined criteria (≥ 0.90), NFI = 0.979, Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.992 and CFI = 0.995 which met the determined criteria (> 0.90). Hoelter value = 263 which met the determined criteria (> 200). The factor loading value indicated that the factor loading standard value of each observed variables was 0.01 statistically significant and high in every single variable. The factor loading standard values at 0.5 or above indicates validity of the measurement model.

Based on result of social inequality factor indicated that all factor loading values met the determined criteria which was expected to be greater than 0.5. Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) was the variable with the greatest factor loading value = 0.88, followed by inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRES) whose factor loading value = 0.87. Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO) was the variable with the lowest factor loading value = 0.67. Considered the standard error and t-value, it was found that the factor loading values differed from zero with a statistical significance level of 0.01. With regards to reliability (R^2), the degree describing the variance between observed variables and communalities, indicated that inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) had the highest reliability (R^2) = 0.76, followed by that of inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRES) = 0.74 and inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO) had the lowest reliability = 0.45.

Quality of life factor indicated that all factor loading values met the determined criteria which was higher than 0.5. Psychology aspects (PSYCH) and perception of relationship (PERCE) were the variables with the greatest factor loading

value = 0.94, followed by that of physical evidence (SOMAT) = 0.82 and environment aspect (ENVIR) was the variables with the lowest factor loading value = 0.79. Considered the standard error and t-value, it was found that each factor loading value differed from zero with a statistical significance level of 0.01. The reliability (R^2), the degree describing the variance between the observed variables and communalities, indicated that Psychology aspects (PSYCH) and perception of relationship (PERCE) had the greatest reliability (R^2) = 0.88, followed by that of physical evidence (SOMAT) = 0.67 and environment aspect (ENVIR) had the lowest reliability = 0.62.

From the result analysis on the relationships between the variables, it shows that; social inequality issues is related with quality of life, the component weight is as 0.83. Therefore, relationship factor between both of them is very high.

The analysis results found that average variance extracted of all latent variables was 0.04 or above and composite reliability were 0.45 – 0.88 or above while all of the observed variables had standardized factor loading value 0.5 or above.

5.3.4 Summary of Analysis Results of the Reliability of Observed Variables (Internal Consistency Reliability)

The analysis of the reliability of the observed variables (Internal Consistency Reliability) of the research tools was suitable. By considering Cronbach Alpha Coefficient values of all observed variables, the values ranged between 0.780 to 0.977 which were not lower than 0.50 in every single variable. That meant they were suitable for analysis to respond to research questions accordingly (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011).

5.3.5 Summary of Analysis Results of the Reliability of Latent Variables (Composite Reliability: CR)

Regarding to the composite reliability of latent variables (CR), Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO), Inequalities of ability development in community (PHYSIC), Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), Inequalities of improper practices by the government

(UNFAI), Inequalities of access in public resources (PUBLI), Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRES), Physical evidence (SOMAT), Psychology aspects (PSYCH), Perception of relationship (PERCE) and Environment aspect (ENVIR) had the composite reliability (CR) ranging from 0.912 to 0.976 which considered quite high as it was greater than 0.70. Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO), Inequalities of ability development in community (PHYSIC), Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), Inequalities of improper practices by the government (UNFAI), Inequalities of access in public resources (PUBLI), Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRES), Physical evidence (SOMAT), Psychology aspects (PSYCH), Perception of relationship (PERCE) and Environment aspect (ENVIR) had the average variance extracted (AVE) of factors and latent variables ranging from 0.571 to 0.892. It implied that all observed variables can describe quite significantly the variance of factors and latent variables which is greater than 0.70 in each factor. With reference to the mentioned statement, it can be summarized that the composite reliability (CR) is quite high meaning greater than 0.50 and the observed variables can describe quite significantly the variance of latent variables (AVE) in each factor which is greater than 0.70. Regarding analysis result of the reliability of observed variables (Internal consistency reliability), it can be seen that the observed variables had high level of reliability to measure each factor. It indicates that from the assessment of the measurement model, there is an outstanding evidence showing that defining all factors and latent variables are all correct and reliable (Hair et al., 2010; Hair et al., 2014).

5.4 Summary of Analysis Results of Validity of the Structural Equation Model

5.4.1 Results of Examining the Congruence of the Causal Relationship Model Based on the Research Hypothesis and the Empirical Data (Before Adjusting the Model)

The results of examining the congruence and goodness of fit of the causal relationship model based on the research hypothesis and the empirical data before adjusting the model is conducted to examine the validity of the model created from

related framework, theories and researches. It was found that the chi-square statistic (χ^2) of the structural relationship model before adjusting the model = 864.174, degrees of freedom (df) = 99 with a statistical significance level of 0.000. It indicated that the causal relationship model was not consistent with the empirical data. However, since the chi-square value was sensitive to the sample size, the bigger the sample was, the chi-square became more statistically significant. Therefore, the ratio between the chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom (χ^2/df) should be considered altogether. It was found that the ratio between the chi-square statistics and numbers of degrees of freedom = 8.729 which was higher than the determined criteria that was equal to 2. Furthermore, considered the goodness of fit index of other aspects, it could be noticed that those indices did not meet the determined criteria according to the following details: GFI = 0.653 could not meet the determined criteria (≥ 0.90) and AGFI = 0.524 which could not meet the determined criteria (≥ 0.90). RMSEA = 0.197 could not meet the determined criteria (< 0.05) and RMR = 0.458 could not meet the determined criteria (< 0.05). Considered a comparison of goodness of fit test, it was found that NFI = 0.649, Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) = 0.604, CFI = 0.673 which could not meet the determined criteria (> 0.90). PCFI = 0.555 which could not meet the determined criteria (≥ 0.50), PNFI = 0.535 which could not meet the determined criteria (> 0.50) and Hoelter value = 32 which could not meet the determined criteria (> 200).

In conclusion, based on the statistics and all indicators, there is no clarification that the model according to the hypothesis is congruent with the empirical data. Thus, it is necessary to adjust the relationship model to be more congruent and fit by adjusting the error of observed variables to be correlated so as to obtain the information that consistent with the actual situation where variables are related to each other. The relationship adjustment is considered from a software suggestion or model modification indices (MI) and standardized expected parameter change (SEPC) until a causal relationship model that congruent and fit with the empirical data can be obtained.

5.4.2 Results of Examining the Congruence of the Causal Relationship Model Based on the Research Hypothesis and the Empirical Data (After Adjusting the Model)

After adjusting the model and redrawing relationship lines according to the suggestion after the final adjustment, the model is more congruent with the empirical data and indicates the statistics as expected. The analysis results (after adjusting the model) found that the structural equation model (the Modified Model) was congruent with the empirical data. It indicated that the theoretical model was considered adequately fit with the empirical data. The chi-square statistic (χ^2) = 55.576, degrees of freedom (df) = 62, P value = 0.705 which meet the criteria as it was greater than 0.05. The ratio between the chi-square statistic and number of degrees of freedom or the relative chi-square (χ^2/df) = 0.896 which could meet the criteria as it was less than 2 and lower than the determined criteria that was equal to 2 . Therefore, the model was congruent with the empirical data. The congruence from the goodness of fit index (GFI) = 0.96, AGFI = 0.928 which meet the criteria as it was higher or equal to 0.90, NFI = 0.977, RFI = 0.956, TLI = 1.005 and CFI = 1.000 which meet the criteria as they were greater than 0.90, PNFI = 0.505 which meet the criteria as it was greater than 0.50 and RMSEA = 0.000 and RMR = 0.034 which meet the criteria as they were lower than 0.05 and Hoelter value = 326 which meet the criteria as it was higher than 200. Overall, all indices were in the determined criteria, then the model was considered congruent with the empirical data.

5.4.3 Summary of Research Hypothesis Testing of the Structural Equation Model Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand

Table 5.2 Summary of Results of the Research Hypothesis Testing

| Hypothesis | Description | Result |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| H1 | The economic that affect to social | Accepted |

| Hypothesis | Description | Result |
|------------|--|------------------------|
| | inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | (Positive) |
| H2 | The economic that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H3 | The regulation that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H4 | The poor regulation that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H5 | The government administration that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H6 | The poor government administration that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H7 | The poor land owner system that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H8 | The land owner system that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H9 | The technology that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |

| Hypothesis | Description | Result |
|------------|--|------------------------|
| H10 | The poor technology that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H11 | The external actor that affect to social inequality in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |
| H12 | The over load external actor that affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Negative) |
| H13 | The social inequalities affect to quality of life in community-based tourism sector of Thailand. | Accepted (Positive) |

5.4.4 Analysis Result of Factor Loading Values of Each Latent Variable in the Causal Model of Customer Satisfaction

The factor loading values of the observed variables are positive and negative. The factor loading values of all variables differ between $-1 \leq \text{loading} \leq +1$ with a statistical significance level of 0.01. The observed variable of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor which direct to social inequality (INEQU) having the highest factor loading value that equals to 0.52 is The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), followed by that of Technology (TECH) which equals to 0.22. The observed variables having the lowest factor loading values that equal to - 0.03 is system of land ownership (LAND). Moreover, The observed variable of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor which direct to quality of life (QOL) having the

highest factor loading value that equals to 0.17 is System of land ownership (LAND), followed by that of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON) which equals to 0.02. The observed variables having the lowest factor loading values that equal to -0.12 is the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG).

Considered to observed variable of social inequality (INEQU) having the highest factor loading value is Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER) which its factor loading standard value is 0.88, followed by Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRE) which its factor loading standard value is 0.87. The observed variables having the lowest factor loading value that equals to 0.63 is Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO).

In addition, the observed variables of quality of life (QOL) having the highest factor loading value that equals to 0.94 is Psychology aspects (PSYCH) followed by Perception of relationship (PERCE) and Environment aspect that their factor loading values equal to 0.93 and 0.91 respectively.

Regarding the reliability of observed variables or coefficient of prediction which is the value describing proportion of variance between observed variables and cofactors, it can be noticed that the reliability of observed variables ranges from 44.7 to 87.7 percent. The variable having the highest reliability, 0.877, is Psychology aspects (PSYCH). The variable shares covariance with the quality of life (QOL) factor at 87.7 percent. The variable having the lowest reliability, 0.447, is Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO). The variable shares covariance with the social inequality (INEQU) at 44.7 percent.

The analysis results of factor loading values of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) and social inequality (INEQU) resulting in quality of life (QOL) indicated that the factor loading of factors have positive values and negative in the same and differ of direction. When the Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), he processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), he structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor increases, there will be an increase of social inequality. When the social inequality factor increases,

there will be an increase of quality of life. With regards to quality of life which is an output variable, its causal variables affect the quality of life factor. On the other hand, When the Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor reduce, there will be an increase of quality of life.

5.4.5 Conclusion

The congruence analysis of the hypothesis model and the empirical data of the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand indicated that statistics obtained from the analysis meet the standardized measurement model with congruence and goodness of fit. The results of the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand can be concluded that Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor and inequality (INEQU) factors have negative direct effect on Quality of Life (QOL) factors. Moreover, Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), the structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor have negative indirect effect on quality of life through social inequality issues with the statistical significance level of 0.01. The most important variable is the causal variable is Law and regulation (REG), followed by technology (TECH), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The structure of public administration (GOV), External Actors (EXTER), and System of land ownership (LAND) respectively. While the factors concerning Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor factors to Quality of Life (QOL) revealed that the most important variable is the causal variable is the processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG),

followed by The structure of public administration (GOV), Technology (TECH), External Actors (EXTER), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), System of land ownership (LAND) The most important variable of inequality (INEQU) factors that is the mediator variable is Inequalities of solving-problem in poverty and strengthening in community (POVER), followed by Inequalities of expressing opinion (EXPRE), Inequalities of improper practices by the government (UNFAI), Inequalities of access in public resources (PUBLI), Inequalities of ability development in community (PHYSIC) and Inequalities of education and youth development (SCHOO) respectively. The variable gaining the highest effect or being the most important of Quality of Life (QOL) factor is Psychology aspects (PSYCH), followed by Perception of relationship (PERCE), Environment aspect (ENVIR) and Physical evidence (SOMAT) respectively.

5.5 Discussion

The study of model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand revealed that the social inequality in society consist of the problem of access to education and youth development, the physical development of the community, the problem of poverty and empower communities, the problem of unfair practices by state power, the problem of access to state resources, and the inequality in the comments (National Institute of Development Administration, 2012). Moreover, Dennehy et al. (2016) saying inequality and social factors that influence the inequality in the quality of life and society. In addition; Breen et al. (2008) study on factor components of inequality: Cross-Country Differences and time changes. The study and evaluation of the importance of income and income from other sources, due to the inequalities that have examined the data of 8 industrialized nations. In the last three decades of the 20th century, research shows that even with the change in the distribution of income is crucial for the increase. The increase in the inequality of income resulting from the capital and tax changes are an important part of the change in income distribution. The results described inequalities are rising. Based on the coefficient of variation in sources of income and population subgroups defined by age of household

head with the observed inequality overall revenue and income inequality has increased. Consistent with Emanuel et al. (2015) study on factors that encourage entrepreneurs to come under economic inequality. A case study of the role of human capital and financial analysis showed that the impact of economic inequality may play a role different from human capital and financial status. As inequality increases both in the form of a capital reduction of the inhibitor into the need for the operator. It also shows that inequality which both human and financial capital that exhibit reduced yield increase in the chance of getting into the need for the operator and that the operator of the prospect which increased the yield increase. In addition, the statistical analysis provides quantitative literature extant said that high levels of inequality, economic foster both types of operators, despite a strong impact on the need. Moreover; Khagsadan Chowathanakun (2014) the study found that social inequality is a phenomenon that exists in every society, in many cases the inequality. The society is considered to be the cause that leads to conflict between people in the same society, both directly and indirectly. Indirect effects of inequality of social community in Bangkok, the education community by 6 community in Bangkok, In Bangkok the difference in the community access to resources in six dimensions: access to education and youth development, physical development community, poverty and strengthening the community, practices that are not justified by the state, access to state resources and inequality of expressing opinion which is consistent with studies of Chanya Pukayaporn et al. (2014) a development and elimination of social inequality in Bangkok. A study of the problems and find the needs of the community in social inequality 6 issues. While the quality of life Such of this matter is consistent with a research of Serag et al. (2013) that studied about the term urban quality of life into other more precise terms such as quality, quality of life and urban/urban planning and tries to understand its relationship with the notion of quality of life. The study classified urban quality of life into seven dimensions: environmental, physical, mobility, social, psychological, economic and political. These main dimensions are divided into thirty basic principles that can be applied in various combinations to achieve the quality of life for communities. In addition, it is consistent with the study of (Das, 2008) saying seven identified patterns consist of quality of the physical environment, urban amenity, socio-economic condition, and satisfactions from such

condition are underlying dimensions of quality of life. The factors of life quality are multidimensional. Factor analysis generated both objective and subjective factors. It led to accepting the hypothesis that objective condition and subjective satisfaction together comprise the dimensions of quality of life. Beside is consistent with a study about the links between objective indicators and subjective evaluations of the urban environment in predicting subjective urban quality of life McCrea et al. (2006) as a result that there was not a strong link between the objective and subjective latent measures of the urban environment as there was not a strong relationship between objective access and subjective access, and the relationships were weak between objective density and subjective overcrowding and between objective cost of housing and subjective overcrowding. As a consequence, these objective latent variables explained very little variance in subjective access and subjective overcrowding. This is in accord with results from studies in other life domains where objective indicators were generally found to be weak predictors of satisfaction in related life domains. Furthermore, the studied of Perdue and Gustke (1991) to examined the relationships between tourism and the available, objective measures of resident quality of life which found that a very weak relationship was observed between tourism development and income. The available health care increased significantly with increasing tourism development, but while the quality of housing similarly improved, the other measures of welfare needs did not vary. According to a study of Grasso and Canova (2008) an assessment of the quality of life in the European Union, also found the multiple dimensions of welfare depend on social indicators which aimed at assessing the quality of life in 25 member states of the European Union. The study begins with the description of the social indicator method and there are some types of the most controversial issues of principle to explain the selection of the social indicators and the details of the methods used in the empirical analysis, the result can be explained both in terms of the quality of life is measured by the general quality and some of the life. The index and the two indicators used in the European Union to analyze the context of welfare income per population and unemployment rate. Includes the study of (Liao, 2009) parallels between objective indicators and subjective perceptions of quality of life: a study of metropolitan and county areas in Taiwan, found the consistency between the indicators empirical and subjective

perception of the quality of life. Moreover; Uysal et al. (2016) shed light on quality of life and well-being research in tourism found that the majority of tourism-related studies show that tourism has experienced management and a significant impact on the life satisfaction of both tourists and overall quality of life of residents that was the experience of tourists and tourism activities are likely to lead to a positive impact in a variety of family life. In addition, studies of K. Kim (2002) The effects of tourism impacts upon quality of life of residents in the community. The study found that about the perception of the residents have an impact on tourism, about the satisfaction of residents where the development of tourism, about the relationship between the perception of tourism impacts and satisfaction with the relationship between the economic impact of tourism, and satisfaction regarding facilities as well, and the relationship between the social impact of tourism, and the satisfaction of having a better community is strong among residents in the community. Furthermore; consistent with the study of Winai Aum-duang (2010) the quality of life of people in Sapansam Community. The study found that people with higher education a better quality of life than people with lower education levels. Due to the availability of qualified leadership knows the news on economic growth and social change. A better understanding of the immune system. Knowing how to prevent the cause of the illness. Furthermore, Sawithree Muangmungkung (2008) A study entitled the quality of life for citizens in the district municipality of high dunes found that educational factors affect the quality of life different with personal factors, and age. In addition Dongkamon Kontongern (2013) key factors affecting the quality of life in Maptaphut, Rayong Province. The study, it is found that the total aspects of quality of life which are consisted of 5 factors: Residence, Economic condition, Social condition, Environment condition, and Health and Sanitation. Moreover, it is contrasted with McCabe and Johnson (2013) that studied the relationships between tourism and quality of life (QOL) and subjective well-being saying that 27 dimensions used to measure well-being, eight items showed a statistically significant increase.

Whereas, the economy is factors affecting social inequality in the community-based tourism of Thailand as well as quality of life in community such as social cost, education opportunity, access to medical treatment and other welfares, belief, economics and social class (Apple, 2001; Madya Bootngam, 2016; Tanachai

Chaihong, 2016; Gillborn & Mirza, 2000; John et al., 1992; Maozhong & Hua, 2011; OECD, 2011; Power & Frandji, 2010; Tinpan Reinmanorom, 2017; S V Subramanian et al., 2003). The economic inequality is due to the government's policies and measures, which aims to build economic growth, pose a policy imbalance cause an unfair distribution of revenue. Accelerating development leads to economic expansion in several decades leading to the increased revenue difference of people in society. Besides, inequality has caused a dynamic of market and distortion of product price structures, as well as the distribution of the development benefits that emphasize the city's development over rural areas. An imbalance between the agricultural sector and outside the agricultural sector. As a result, it helps rural workers dispose of agricultural sectors into the industry. Because of natural uncertainties and the price, productivity, and values of the changed person. Another important cause is the difference in income and revenue distribution in countries that are not always the region this causes local inequality and affects the quality of life of people in the community-based tourism (Wan & Zhou, 2005). While tourism has a form of policy boosting is not different from other industry sectors. The public will create the economic development with the public sector's investment leading. Also, the investment promotion measures to invite private investment in the case of a community-based tourism focus on the use of natural and cultural resources that affect communities, society and economy, and the environment. The obvious thing is an increase in living costs. At the same time, the average revenue level also increases. A group of people may be called a lacking person. Considering the issues of the above-inequality, it can be seen that the group is particularly disadvantaged people in communities who do not access the use of tourism resources and lack the opportunity to enter into the tourism business. Local workers who were contested and experienced a problem in the cost of living older people are non-work groups, lack of welfare and often have problems with rapid social changes in economic aspects.

As a result, the problem can be solved through the country's economic structure management, however, it is difficult to manage the country's economic structure. Nonetheless what can be solved at the preliminary level is to manage within the tourism area by the community to make the impact of the money within the community the most runniness. Through creating a career creating a job for everyone

within the village anyone who is involved in tourism to receive equal benefits. Besides, the main issue of local economic solutions is that everyone participated in tourism in a community within the area which can benefit from community cooperatives, interest, and equal loans. Set up groups and access information about loaning in the community and outside areas of the community in both directions so that everyone within the community is equally entitled to benefit from the community tourism which quality of life will be better and safe in the society that had fewer inequalities. Then, inequalities resulted in breakage and decline of society (Arsenio & Gold, 2006; Coburn, 2000; Murali & Oyeboode, 2004; Qi & Youfa, 2004; Veenstra, 2002).

While the regulation affected social inequality and quality of life in community-based tourism which the reason that people cannot access to justice procedure entirely because its design was hard to access such as high cost for access to justice procedure, taking time and high cost for litigation, emphasizing on formal procedure that must have all completed evidence and language was hard to understand and concentrating power at the government without distributing to community and so on (Antonio, 2014; Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Bértola et al., 2010; Deardorff, 1998; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Mansuri & Rao, 2004; OECD, 2011). Besides, regulation and law in community-based tourism should have clear rules and includes revenue distribution rules. Defining the ability to carrying capacity for tourists and regulation, reducing the impact of tourism, which these regulations can be managed and can reduce the inequality within the community-based tourism area. In addition, in the community area, there should have clear guidelines for tourists. For the best practice and suitable for tourists and residents. While the management of the community requires rules to achieve peace in the community should have transparent financial management, accounting and auditing have assessed the tourism that complies with the requirements and regulations of the community regularly.

Besides, the regulations on the part of society that will affect the tourism community must deal with the administration of justice is an important factor in the development, administration of justice (Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011). It is geared towards strengthening the rule of law, social justice with efficient

and encourages all sectors have been equally justified without discrimination by enhancing the transparency of the judicial process, including the participation of the different elements of the judicial and administrative authorities are in the process of balancing and system management overall. For fair handling of disputes and adjust the organization culture and government officials in the justice process to respect and adhere to democracy. Respect the well-being of human dignity being treated equally. As well as enhancing and developing the culture of the department in the justice process, to neutral transparency, without intervention or dominance, especially the individuals in the justice process must be transparent, independent and continuously evolving (Lippmann et al., 2015; Wantakran Seemaroorit & Suwichar Srithan, 2011). Diversity in process integrate to public participation and equality injustice with the protection of the disadvantaged people. In particular, promoting the judicial process of choice in various forms. The dispute before entering the justice process helping citizens reach fairness to develop a variety of participation in the justice process, to establish knowledge, legal and justice to the public. The development of the rights and freedoms mechanisms affected by the judicial process and the public conflict private and community.

Even though the government administration affected social inequality and quality of life in community-based tourism which cause implementing public policy and organizing public health services for developing the quality of life of people's lack of efficiency and effectiveness. The government spending on welfare to reduce inequality, as well as public health, education to create a network of social protection, social security, subsidizing people with low income and subsidies such as welfare older people and education should focus on reducing inequality in the allocation of budget and increase the budget for underserved children. In the field of social security should extend social security coverage for workers and self-employed workers to be more thorough (Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Bound & Johnson, 1992; D et al., 1999; Davies & Ian, 1992; Deardorff, 1998; Emanuel et al., 2015; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Farole et al., 2011; C Juhn et al., 1993; Lippmann et al., 2015; Piketty, 2014; Rozelle, 1994). The public administration inequality is the main cause of inequality in community-based tourism. Nevertheless, governments cannot allocate the budget to solve poverty within the area. The current

situation, tourism in each area has a variety of problems, the main problem that is poverty in the country does not resolve the issue. The study showed that the government's management as part of inequality and managed solutions may require restructuring management. The transparent budget management has distributed revenue. Distribute the budget of equal in society by the government issued policy to distribute the revenue funding each community tourism area to be equally dependent on the management of the managed government as follows the government policy. The solution is to manage the transparency check process. The employees of internal management. Public administration can manage within the tourism area. In addition, some tourism communities and local people are also discriminated of the management of the public sector (Wiraiwan Twichasri, 2017). The government is not concentrated on the management and public sector employees cannot manage. The government is not willing to provide services to the community in some areas. The problem is screened a person with knowledge of the management. The current governor of the host system to come to work in the public sector, so most needed to manage effectively the management personnel to enter the internal management areas are proficient and do not discriminate against the community and a resident. While the inequality of public administration, there are power relations that advantage excessively. The policy is also a lack of adequate public participation dimensions due to the management of the public sector (Han et al., 2016). Most of the policy is made without public participation. Those who are directly affected by social inequality in various aspects will affect the quality of life of people in the area where tourism is managed by community-based tourism. For resolving, it can be seen that the policy and participation are established from all sectors. Those who are particularly involved in the people who are directly affected will be able to create a policy that resolves the problem. Therefore, the important thing in the establishment of government policy must be involved in the community sector, it is important to provide a direct solution. The determination of the development policy decided by the state and top-down often leads to a conflict between the original community and the developers with the concern that the use of natural resources and environmental rights blocking the existing resources, which make the quality of life. The Community development management should expression at strategic management the community for the

sustainability of the community-based tourism area and increasing the extent in community-based tourism area, as well as the appropriate development direction.

While the power structure in the foster system is causing the concentration power. The solution to the serious problems of inequality within community-based tourism is decentralized down to village leaders, community leaders, and representatives of who can be operated immediately. The current foster system in Thailand is causing problems for the delay in the working processes. So the most important thing decentralization is the key to all sectors. The development of areas in community-based tourism is not only focused on development. However, the importance is management, such as the development of people and management processes (Wan & Zhou, 2005). The quality of life of the public should consider the surrounding development activities should be appropriate to the context of each community area. The development direction and development targets are based on the joint requirements of all sectors and to take into account the suitability of the possibility and acceptance of more stakeholders, the development must be made from understanding the needs of the community, which will make the development approach. The activities and indications are linked to the level goal the provincial and national provinces, so management and decision-making decisions must be based on the correct and complete database, as well as ready for the basic information and for monitoring the results of the development, which is a mechanism for the development of community-based tourism for sustainability increase the equality Especially in the community-based tourism area, to decrease social inequality and raise the quality of life people in community.

Therefore, local management should look in compliance with the overall development of the plan, and the policy may be found following the policy, the compliance or the gap of the policies, plans and development strategies to be of the aggregate, as well as to review the performance (Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002). Quality of life to learn lessons from local operations or review the best practice to bring out the development direction of community-based tourism in the area.

Although the landowner system affected social inequality and quality of life in the community-based tourism sector of Thailand which the problem of systems of

land ownership related to poverty problem and economic opportunity inequality. Moreover; there are many problems of using the benefits of land such as the problem of invasion into public land, the problem of empty land or not fully utilized, the problem of conflicts in using the benefits of land between people and the government. Therefore, the problem of using benefits of land derived from the department of lands lacked unity. Also, the majority of public lands lacked clearance in terms of ownership and lacked an effective database system. (Benjamin & Brandt, 1997; Bértola et al., 2010; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002; Murshed & Gates, 2005; Wan & Zhou, 2005). The inequality issue in the land ownership system in Thailand has long been a significant find is that the land in the holding of many people is dropped into the capital group. This contributes to an ongoing problem, such as lack of land to work (Chaiyuk Tawharanurak, 2013). The problem of invading the land of the state has increased significantly. The solution is to solve land for work. The land ownership system determines the policy such as land, forest, national reserve mangrove land, Land for agriculture which for whom no land is made to work and there is no shelter to use as a land made for the edible and living in the total conversion format without the title (Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth L. Sokoloff, 2002). To prevent land problems, to the capital group as past, and to distribute the landholding, the fair solution to the landholding in Thailand is sustainable. The problem of distribution of landownership system on the Thai society has many things, such as land in Thailand, has a diverse regulatory agency. The majority of landholders have both the influence and authority, including Thailand, without the inheritance law and the laws that hold land taxes at the progressive rate and limit landholding which is not serious with land distribution issues. Most villagers are not able to issue different types of permissions from the capital of the lands that can be issued as an inequality to access the resources. Access to the unique resources of various groups and most laws is not conducive to poor and rural society which rural people do not have to negotiate. In the access resources, the resource will see that nature has fallen away from the villagers' control. It is currently defined as a management direction, such as the anchor of private land that has been responsible by allocating and defining the land-use rules, as well as requests for the locals to own the production factors. The

community of forest provisions to determine the utilization and conservation of sustainable forest.

The people in the area participate in the policy orientation to improve the benefit of land in the area, and to meet the needs of the community. In addition, the distribution of new landholding for the benefit of a group of people in the community-based tourism area and farmers with no land made their own. The aim is to reduce the gap as well as the living of the people in the overall society, which arrangement the new land system for farmers to have ownership of the land or the collateral and the fair to rent a land in the community area should have a fair lease system or land tax collection to distribute landholding and reduce the inequality in society.

Furthermore, the technology affected social inequality and quality of life in community-based tourism. According to the study of Niwat Orkwaha (2003) technological factors related to inequality of income. Moreover; the studied consistently with Sarutpong (2000), that studied about communicating technology and inequality in wage. The research results found that communicating technology led to increasing skilled workers and then inequality occurred during the early period. After that, compensation or wage for skilled and unskilled workers was balanced that led to inequality in wages decreased in the long term. In addition, the study of Nutsuchon Intrawut (2007) can use the conceptual framework about the impacts of globalization on income distribution and poverty. Also, the concept studied about the technological role that affected to inequality of income distribution. The advanced technology and science can be used to generate benefits for living and careers such as modern equipment can facilitate living and increase efficiency (Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018). Besides study Nutsuchon Intrawut (2007) that research on technology is applying technology in daily life, technological development and information technology about accessibility to make equality and decreasing more technological inequality in areas. Moreover, technology can support working and then technology is necessary for daily life and other trades including other investments in the community. It is indicator to determine potentials of community in terms of technology to take that potentials to find relations with other aspects of inequality later (Arbache et al., 2004; Barazani, 1991; Berman & Machin, 2000; Davies & Ian, 1992; Deardorff, 1998; Emanuel et al., 2015; Lippmann et al., 2015; Murshed & Gates, 2005; OECD, 2011; Panagariya,

2000). Technology system and information are important to daily life for people living in communities-based tourism which each community many reasons for using the Internet. Using technology for quick, entertainment, to increase profitability for the business, whether small or large or to win or compete with competitors. Technology can meet a wide range of requirements. In the circumstances of the global economy, there is a high competition today. Information technology is considered to be the cornerstone of one of the stimulations of the economic growth in which the information technology in each country will develop higher and has the characteristics of urban expansion, such as the capital or the economic posture area, but for in a distant or rural area the development and expansion of information technology is in lower direction than expanded in large cities, the characteristic of the development and expansion, this is one of the reasons to cause a gap or inequality. For access in the digital world of information technology between urban and rural areas. Inequalities in access to information technology are one of the indicators one of the main priorities of the government and tried to push them inequality in access is reduced. This can be reflected by policies relating to such matters under the national policy, the development of technology. To cooperate in infrastructure development information on the countries' fundamental policy of the state. It aims to develop the telecom industry The basic structure of the information system nationwide service support technology to improve the ability to access services and distributed throughout with the service effectively which will lead to quality of life in the community-based tourism area.

The public administration should have the development policy of the information technology infrastructure by accelerating the high-speed communication network all over the country (Han et al., 2016). This leads to the society of learning, giving citizens access to news information and reduces the inequality between society city and rural, which will be covered in children with lack of technology in remote rural areas, including underprivileged children, opportunities for specific audiences. At present, transactions are exposed to citizens or operators can make transactions such as paying through the Internet or by the purpose of the request via the Internet is easy and convenient, not to spend time traveling on transactions. Some community areas are still unable to access the Internet because they lack hardware, software,

network, or technology knowledge. Even though people have the hardware and software, it also lacks the network to connect to the outside world, which will hinder the development of the information technology infrastructure.

Moreover, the external actor affected social inequality and quality of life in the community-based tourism sector that is the cause of inequality in the community and most areas are encountering external actors that invest in areas, especially in the community that is generating tourism inside the area. According to external actors, it can affect positive and negative impacts in those areas and it can generate inequalities in terms of economics, society, culture, and environment in areas. Then, encountering external actors needs to use basic resources, natural resources and other resources inside areas. It is considered as one of impact and inequalities in the area and that community (Bauer, 1972; Davies & Ian, 1992; Stanley L. Engerman & Kenneth Lee Sokoloff, 2002; Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018; Mansuri & Rao, 2004). According to those impacts, it is considered as one factor that generates inequalities in various aspects that are associated with the study of (Wiraiwan Twichasri, 2017). In addition, the study of Poonak (2015) about potentials in the community for tourism management. It found that tourism management in terms of economics in the community of the Amphawa floating market had two groups of people who received the benefits from tourism. The external actors is another factor that impacts the community-based tourism. The community-based tourism is improving the quality of life of people in the community are highlighted. The quality of life in the community increases, the indirect effect of tourism as an income from tourism in the community. Infrastructure facilities for tourists going up the street, public toilets, electricity, water supply, tourism, etc., to achieve the goal of creating revenue but in some areas yet to achieve. The distribution of income to the local most of those who benefit from tourism are external actors or entrepreneur who is not a person in a community (Wiraiwan Twichasri, 2017). Moreover, those are using the natural and cultural resources of the community. By contrast, the community does not benefit the affected communities resulting from tourism, for example, destroy natural resources, tourism resources, garbage disposal, etc. Additionally, the good impact of business entrepreneurs or external actors who operated accommodation and food and beverage business in the community spending and employment in the community, as well as

employees or employees, have spent buying consumer goods in the area in the community economic system (Lippmann et al., 2015). When there is tourism in the community, the tourists are spending an occurrence. The process supports the production of goods and services to the needs of tourists, such as hotels and accommodation, to benefit from direct tourism. Hiring a person in the area, generating revenue in which tourists lead the money into the community economic system. When a tourist activity occurs in the community, it has increased revenue in the tourism community. The revenue of the operator or the owner of the entity direct effect of tourism from tourism makes the community more income. Direct revenue from tourism is also distributed to the community in the creation of jobs and employment as an indirect impact from tourism (Emanuel et al., 2015). Contribute to hiring and raising revenue to the economic system on the other side that supports tourism. When hired in one area the employment of the workers is relevant and affected by other activities and to result in indirect employment, such as agricultural industry and service businesses, for which such causes can resolve the external actors' issues. To prevent the impact of the community's tourism, and to not be a competition between external actors and local businesses of the community, it may be required to manage the regulations of the business. For the establishment of a business in the tourism area by the community to prevent competition between each other. However, it may be a correction through the creation of collaboration between external actor and a local business in the community to make the revenue and distribute the most revenue for a community-based tourism area, which can be seen as a community-based tourism management and can reduce social inequality in tourism to joint practice together, planning, thinking, sharing with all parties to provide beneficial effects for all sectors and to protect the impact that will occur within the future. These can create efficiency and effectiveness in the management and can make the quality of life of people within a better community-based tourism area.

The study has been created a process to decrease social inequality and rise quality of life people in the community found that the new contribute has a variety of factors that arise the problem in community-based tourism. From the process form to reduce the inequality and enhancement the quality of life of this research, it offers significant issues that can resolve the impact, decrease inequality, and enhance the

quality of life of the tourism by integrating and practice implication in the areas as follows:

The new contribution from the research showed significant factors that could reduce social inequality the priority are the regulations, law, which is considered to be the priority that people in the community-based tourism areas are interested in regulatory factors, can lead to the justice process in the community, transparency and the extent. From findings on regulations can be integrated with qualitative data. The guidance is accurately decreasing the social inequality of the area and be the first process of reducing the inequality within the community, which practices can reduce the inequality within the tourism community area, the community must have regulatory management. Regulation and law in the tourism area by the community should have clear rules. This includes revenue distribution rules. The rules and regulations are make peace by the community, transparent account and financial management evaluate according to the community's terms and regulations. These can lead to the initial inequality reduction process and all sectors must be involved in compliance with the community and society rules to ensure the good quality of life within the community-based tourism.

While technological inequality is one factor that causes inequality within the community-based tourism area and individuals. The findings of this study can be deployed and integrated into the reduction of inequality. The management must be integrated through the relevant policy in such matters under the National technology to development policy. To develop a basic information system structure. All over the country provides technology services to enhance the ability to access the services and to distribute all over the area, because information technology is important to the daily lifestyle for people who live in community-based tourism, public relations between visitors, customers to provide more understandable communication between host and guest.

In addition, economic factors are also a factor that is very important to cause inequality within the community. It is possible to reduce the inequality within the community-based tourism and create a good quality of life in the tourism area. While a wide view can brush up through the country's economic structure management. However, it is difficult to manage the country's economic structure, conversely,

creating a career for people in the community can be another path to reducing inequality and the establishment of a village cooperative to reach the capital for people in the community can to have loan for invest in the occupation equally and state should support communities that do tourism by the community in budget management for community and tourism development.

Besides, government management is another factor that has discovered that it could reduce inequality within the community. This is another factor that can create the quality of life of people within the community area. The management of the community must have restructuring management, the transparent budget management, and distributing revenue, and distribute the budget of equal areas by the government issued policy to distribute the revenue funding each of the community areas to be equal. The establishment of each policy should have participated in the decision to set the area policy in which the establishment of the government's policies must be involved in the community sector, it is important to provide a direct solution. These are important things that should be managed to solve problems that occur to reduce the inequality within the community-based tourism area and to create a good quality of life within the tourism area.

Therefore, the findings of the research are to form a process of decrease social inequality in the community-based tourism area. The reduction process must be handled in each issue in this study. The key findings to study is the management of the regulations, it is important to cause the norms of society to be able to build the quality of life of people within the area. If the local regulations are clear, the justice can be checked for the community, it leads to the equal of everyone within the community area. As an external factor, technology is another factor that can reduce inequality and can build the quality of life of people within the area. Currently, communities and people are required to use a variety of communication technologies. Therefore, technology is the key factor that will be able to create a good quality of life for the daily life of the community, to generate income and use of technology for communication, tourism public relations is also very easy. Besides, the economic and public administrative factors are another factor that will be able to make the quality of life of people in tourism which two factors must be handled by the cover and it is a key factor to cause an impact in the whole country. Therefore, these two factors

require management time to make changes structures to reduce the impact of society and community-based tourism.

5.6 Suggestions from the Research Results

5.6.1 Theoretical Suggestions

In terms of academic aspect, the most vital variable of Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) factor in developing the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand which those factors are affecting to social inequality are The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), followed by Technology (TECH), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The structure of public administration (GOV), External Actors (EXTER), and System of land ownership (LAND) respectively. While mean the result of those factors have some negative and positive on quality of life by consider factors loading which considered on the factors are negative that will affecting to quality of life are The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), followed by The structure of public administration (GOV), Technology (TECH), External Actors (EXTER), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), and System of land ownership (LAND) respectively. Judged from the factors in developing the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand, academic aspects should be added more covariables such as leader of community, education, planning, controlling or managements of community to support more efficiency and effectiveness of the development of the structural equation model.

5.6.2 Practical Suggestions

The community based tourism in Thailand should take the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand to apply by considering the priority of each factor in terms of the congruence of community based tourism in each point to

improve The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), followed by Technology (TECH), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The structure of public administration (GOV), External Actors (EXTER), and System of land ownership (LAND) respectively so that quality of life can be developed in community. Moreover; in term of result can be reduced social inequality in community. Consequently, community based tourism should place an emphasis on The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), followed by Technology (TECH), Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The structure of public administration (GOV), External Actors (EXTER), and System of land ownership (LAND) respectively to create quality of life, solution to improve the casual of inequality, and reduced social inequality to community that lead to optimum in quality of life. Moreover, government sector can use the research results to be a guidance for planning the strategic to the policy in the country level to community level focus by giving importance to management of the causal of inequality and quality of life who live in the community, Thailand as the research provides the data for planning and adjusting business strategies to reduced social inequality and created the quality of life.

The results of the analysis can provide propose which has been a gap for the development of quality of life. From most important factors that are related which includes the Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON), The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG), The structure of public administration (GOV), System of land ownership (LAND), Technology (TECH), and External Actors (EXTER) are the factors that can lead to quality of life. The results of this analysis are based on the use of numerical values of factors loading from lowest to highest in order to lead to the improvement of quality of life. In addition; considered those factors are affected on social inequality based on the use of numerical values of factors loading from highest to lowest in order to lead to the improvement of social inequality.

First propose for improvement of quality of life in model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand as follow;

Guideline for enhance quality of life through The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG) is an important factor that drives quality of life through solve problem are the right laws and appropriate regulations, right and appropriate justice process, the policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community, process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness and examine work transparency in each sector.

Guideline for enhance quality of life through The structure of public administration (GOV) is an important factor that drives quality of life through solve problem are policies for communities appropriate, system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly, developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people, social welfare and public administration database management.

Guideline for enhance quality of life through Technology (TECH) is an important factor that drives quality of life through solve problem are accessing the information database and knowledge through internet system, applying technology to manage tourism within the community, fully apply the potential of technology in daily life, there are fully efficient technology database system, and community has a plan to support technological development.

Guideline for enhance quality of life through External Actors (EXTER) is an important factor that drives quality of life through solve problem are prevent investor from outside investing large businesses in the community, to reduce the impact of external business investments, and decrease competition during local people and external actors.

Guideline for enhance quality of life through Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON) is an important factor that drives quality of life through solve problem are accessing to funding for people in community, enhancing to create occupation in community, economic structural should be solve by government, and improve the way to access sources of investment.

Guideline for enhance quality of life through System of land ownership (LAND) is an important factor that drives quality of life through solve problem are have the rules for determining land ownership rights for residences, create regulation

for traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community, generate policy to land rights documents in community, and improve problem of land encroachment

Second propose for improvement of social inequality in model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand as follow;

Guideline for improve social inequality through The processing of justice, Law and regulation (REG) is an important factor that reduce social inequality through solve problem are the right laws and appropriate regulations, right and appropriate justice process, the policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community, process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness and examine work transparency in each sector.

Guideline for improve social inequality through Technology (TECH) is an important factor that reduce social inequality through solve problem are accessing the information database and knowledge through internet system, applying technology to manage tourism within the community, fully apply the potential of technology in daily life, there are fully efficient technology database system, and community has a plan to support technological development.

Guideline for improve social inequality through Economic Capital and trade liberalization (ECON) is an important factor that reduce social inequality through solve problem are accessing to funding for people in community, enhancing to create occupation in community, economic structural should be solve by government, and improve the way to access sources of investment.

Guideline for improve social inequality through The structure of public administration (GOV) is an important factor that reduce social inequality through solve problem are policies for communities appropriate, system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly, developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people, social welfare and public administration database management.

Guideline for improve social inequality through External Actors (EXTER) is an important factor that reduce social inequality through solve problem are prevent

investor from outside investing large businesses in the community, to reduce the impact of external business investments, and decrease competition during local people and external actors.

Guideline for improve social inequality through System of land ownership (LAND) is an important factor that reduce social inequality through solve problem are have the rules for determining land ownership rights for residences, create regulation for traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community, generate policy to land rights documents in community, and improve problem of land encroachment

5.6.3 Suggestions for Further Research

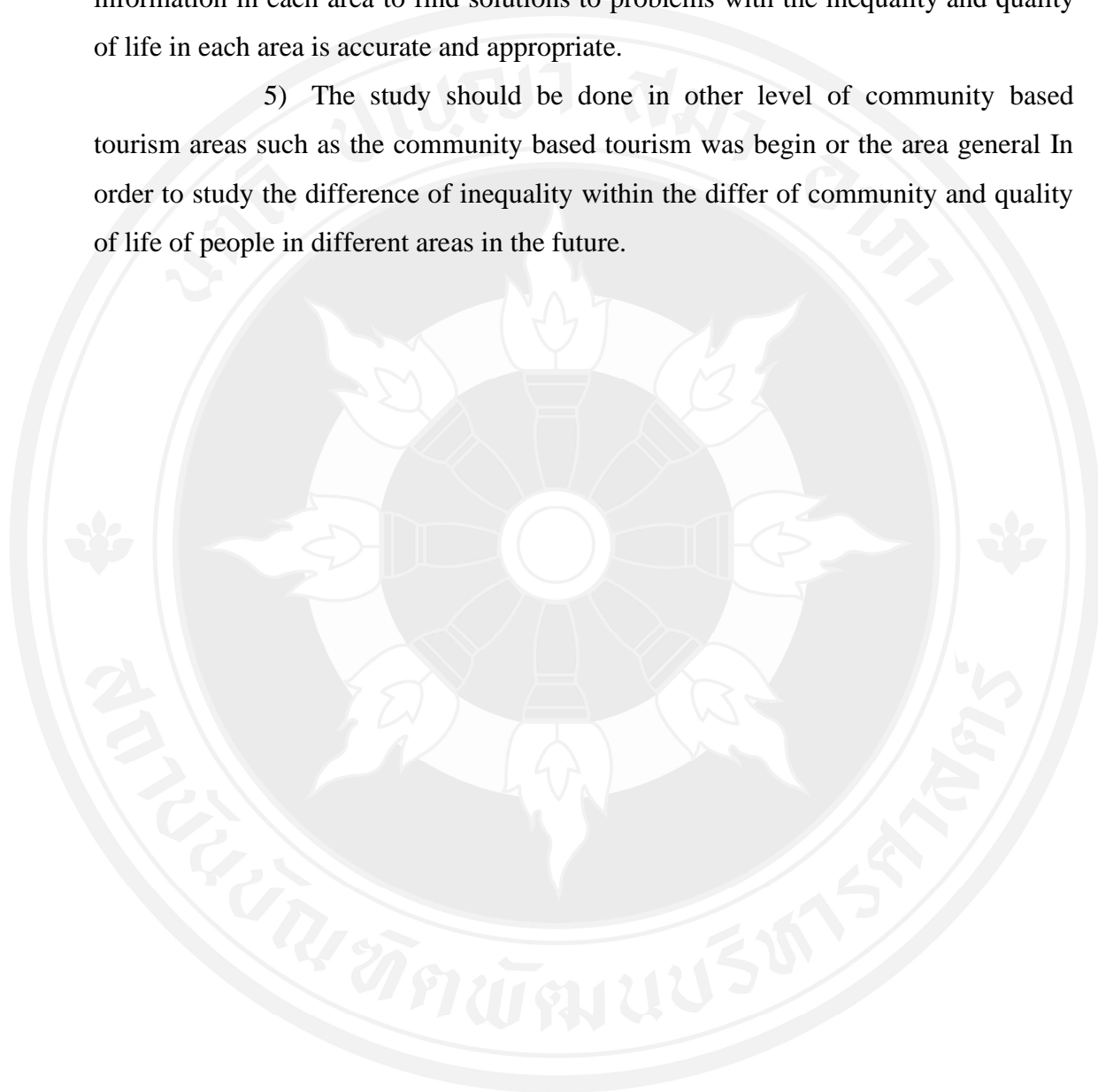
1) Further research should consider adding more covariables to support and encourage a development of the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand in a more efficient and effective manner. The covariables can be leader of community, education, planning, controlling or managements of community and ect. Other factors that considerably result in social inequalities and quality of life to people who involve community based tourism in Thailand can be studied.

2) This research can be developed further by adding an intensive qualitative study process and brought the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand to try out with an action research with a close follow-up to improve the model and participations method by in-depth interview each of sector who involve with community to get more deep detail for future study.

3) Further research should consider adding more area of research to support and encourage a development of the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand in a more efficient and effective manner.

4) Further research should consider to improve research adding more the study process by bringing the information of the structural equation model quality of life enhancement in community-based tourism by understanding factors influencing social inequalities, Thailand to experiment research, compare the information in each area to find solutions to problems with the inequality and quality of life in each area is accurate and appropriate.

5) The study should be done in other level of community based tourism areas such as the community based tourism was begin or the area general In order to study the difference of inequality within the differ of community and quality of life of people in different areas in the future.



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APPENDICES



Appendix A

Questionnaires



Questionnaire

Model Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by
Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand.

This survey is part of Dissertation in graduate education which are the Doctor of Philosophy Program in Integrated Tourism and Hospitality Management. Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), the research aims to study model Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand. Thus encouraging you to make more accurate and realistic which your answer the research will be considered confidential and be used only in academics. Researchers would like to thank you very much. The questionnaire consists of three parts:

Akkhapon Kokkhangplu (+6698-149-3656)

PhD student of Doctor of Philosophy Program in Integrated Tourism and Hospitality
Management. Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)

Part 1 Personal factors

Statement: please mark "√" into and fill blanks is actually just a single message.

1. Gender

1. Male 2. Female

2. Age

1. 15-19 years 2. 20-29 years 3. 30-39 years
 4. 40-49 years 5. 50-59 years 6. 60 more years

3. Education

1. Never study 2. Primary school 3. Junior High School
 4. Senior High School 5. Vocational 6. Diploma
 7. Bachelor Degree 8. Master Degree or more 9. Other (Specify).....

4. Occupation

1. Government 2. Daily private 3. Monthly Private employees
 4. Private business employees 6. Farmers (No own Land)
 7. Employed 5. Farmers (Own Land) 9. Student
 10. Housewife 8. Labor 12. Other (Specify).....
 11. Unemployed

5. Average monthly income

1. No income 2. Lower 1,500 THB 3. 1,500 –3,000 THB
 4. 3,001 – 5,000 THB 5. 5,001 – 10,000 THB 6. 10,001 – 15,000 THB
 7. 15,001 – 30,000 THB 8. 30,001 – 50,000 THB 9. 50,001 – 100,000 THB
 10. Over 100,000 THB

Part 2; Comments about the quality of life

6. Assessing your current status what status do you think is?

1. Rich 2. Having a better position than most people But not rich.
 3. Medium 4. Income is lower than most people. But not to the poor.
 5. Poor 6. Not know/Uncertain

7. Do you think the quality of living of people **today** as compared to the **past**?

1. Better 2. The same 3. Worse

8. Do you think the quality of living of people in the **future** as compared to the **present**?

1. Better 2. The same 3. Worse

9. All countries have poor people. What do you think the most poor of the people in the Thai society is because (answer not more than 3 answers)?

1. Born poor 2. No occupation cost 3. Learned little
 4. Not to be a good practice 5. Lazy 6. Singles catch people
 7. Lack of opportunities 8. No luck 9. Were exploited
 10. There are no connections 11. Inaccessibility of resources 12. Other

Part 3; measurement variables in data collection. (Factors that effect social inequality, the social inequality and Quality of life) ratings with the interpretation.

- | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | represents | Very Strongly Disagree |
| 2 | represents | Strongly disagree |
| 3 | represents | Disagree |
| 4 | represents | Neither Agree nor Disagree |
| 5 | represents | Agree |
| 6 | represents | Strongly Agree |
| 7 | represents | Very Strongly Agree |

Statement; please mark O enclosed in the space that matches your feedback as possible.

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | |
| Economics, capital and free trade system means Income, employment, credit and capital investment, the economic structure contributed the benefits to a group of capitalist rather than workers. The benefits of economic growth mainly derived from export industry base. Thus, the return on investment is mostly taken by the entrepreneurs (OECD, 2011; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017) | | | | | | | |
| 1) Money to pay for some of your daily life. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2) The current economy is easier to make a living. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 3) Current economic benefit of the owners of capital rather than labor. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 4) The current economy, easy access to loans. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 5) The current economy has easy access to sources of investment. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 6) The current economic easier to trade | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 7) The current economy has affected the income of people in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8) The current economy is affecting social inequality. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 9) The current economy is affecting the quality of life. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Regulation and Law means the society contains discipline, custom, culture and fairness in law that can support the development of people and society. (Piketty, 2014; You and Khagram, 2005) | | | | | | | |
| 10) The community has the right laws and appropriate regulations. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 11) The community has a right and appropriate justice process. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 12) The community has a policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 13) Authority to serve you in a matter of justice. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 14) The community has a process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 15) The Communities can examine work transparency in each sector. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Government administration structure means the foundation of public administration in terms of education, developing skills, public health and other basic structures (Piketty, 2014). | | | | | | | |
| 16) Public administration has set policies for communities appropriately. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 17) There is a system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly and appropriately. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 18) The power is distributed to various parts such as village headman, community leader including people | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 19) The community has developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people such as the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 20) The community has social welfare such as education and public health. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 21) Public administration There are various community database management. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Land owner system means estate that is a basic factor for career and sustainable living. Then, the system of land ownership related to poverty problem, the inequality in economic opportunity, the problem of invasion in state land, the problem of empty land and the problem about conflict of land use between population and the government (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2012)</p> | | | | | | | |
| 22) The community has sufficient land ownership for the benefit of the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 23) The community has a plan for land use and land use rights | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 24) The community has rules for determining land ownership rights for residences. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 25) The community is traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 26) The community has a problem of land encroachment. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 27) The community has problems with land that is wasted or not fully utilized. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 28) You are lacking a career place / do not have land. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 29) You lacked land rights documents. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Technology means advanced sciences and technology can take benefits for living in daily life and working in several fields. For example, the advanced tools and equipments can facilitate in living and can increase work performance. In addition, advanced technology can apply to daily life and develop information technology about access in information in order to generate the equality and decrease technological technology. This would mean that technology can encourage on work and it is necessary in daily life including trade and other investments in community. Thus, the technology is an indicator of community ability (Sarutpong, 2000).</p> | | | | | | | |
| 30) You access to the perception of information, knowledge and information through Internet system | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 31) You can apply technology to manage tourism within the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 32) You fully utilize the potential of technology in everyday life. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 33) The community has a fully efficient technology database system. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 34) Technology can help facilitate daily living for a better quality of life. | | | | | | | |
| 35) The community has a plan to support technological development. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>External Actors means businessman from overseas invested in areas. Those investors can create the positive and negative impacts. Moreover, those investments can generate the inequalities in economics, society, culture and environment. Also, those investors have to require and use the basic resources, natural resources and other resources within areas (Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018).</p> | | | | | | | |
| 36) The community has business people from outside investing large businesses in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 37) The community has business people from outside investing large industrial investments in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 38) The community income is reduced due to the impact of external business investments. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 39) The community loses the opportunity to invest due to being affected by external business investment. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 40) The community has a business competition during local people and external actors. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Social inequality issues | | | | | | | |
| <p>Inequality of access in education system and youth development mean education opportunity and continuous learning for creating attitudes, gaining various skills, achieving in education standardization in order to prepare to be a good citizen and increasing the quality of life through learning procedure in school under the responsibilities of district office, school and community that are facilitated by policy (Ottensmann 1994).</p> | | | | | | | |
| 41) The youth in your community have the opportunity to receive education in accordance with the basic education system policy. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 42) The community has a school whether an educational institution sufficient for youth in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 43) The community has supported scholarships for well-educated youth and poor youth. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 44) The community has physical facilities that promote learning, such as community libraries. Learning center etc. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 45) The community has enough personnel to support learning for the youth in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 46) Your community has training courses for learning whether self-development for youth. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 47) The community has learning media and modern training materials. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 48) The community has cooperation with external agencies such as the private sector, government agencies, educational institutions, etc. for youth development. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Inequalities of ability development in community mean the development in public areas that must be a livable city and can facilitate in traffic, peace and cleanliness by conducting law, regulation and obligation that community has participated. Moreover, non-profit activities for youth and senior are created by using public areas such as product distribution, entertainment activity and so on (Zenk et al. 2005).</p> | | | | | | | |
| 49) The community has developed a common public area for the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 50) The community has to manage cleanliness in the common public areas for the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 51) The community has security management in the public area for the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 52) The community has developed public structures for the community such as parking lots, resting places, exercise place. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 53) The community organizes religious activities. The benefits of youth, the elderly and the use of areas such as product distribution, entertainment activities. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community mean the employment, unemployment, revenue, property, debt, work opportunity, capital, people who get fewer opportunities including elder and children, strengths of community, self-reliance, harmony, sufficiency and community ability in developing the relationship among people in community (Wright, 2003) | | | | | | | |
| 54) There are hiring in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 55) The community is easy to access work. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 56) The community is convenient to access credit. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 57) The community has set up a group to create income for the people in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 58) The community has managed to participate in solving community problems. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 59) The community manages to develop relationships among people in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 60) There are unity in community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 61) The community can be self-reliant. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Inequalities of improper practices by the government mean the relationship between the government and community, the use of power, unfairness in terms of services, legislation, judicial system by powerful group or associated beneficial group such as public officer, policeman, soldier, municipal officer, district officer, local politician, taking advantages in politics, economics and governance, the principles of all business management to grow steadily and generate fairness among shareholder, board of director, employees, partners, and customers and the responsibility to community and environment (Khan et al., 2014)</p> | | | | | | | |
| 62) The community has the opportunity for representatives of each house to participate in the voting on budget allocation according to various projects in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 63) The community has relationships between the state and good communities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 64) The community uses state power. (Service Legislative, judicial) fair. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 65) The community is transparent and fair to the community committee and the people. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 66) The community has an inspection process, transparent investigation In different work | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 67) The community has decentralized decision-making. In order to be clear the responsibilities of various levels. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 68) The community uses limited resources to maximize the benefits of the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 69) The community has an agreement to work together. For the highest quality work and efficiency | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Inequalities of access in public resources mean the access in basic public services, the policy of government, the quality of service, the access in utilities, public service, accommodation, health and sanitation, education, career training, life and property safety, sports, entertainment, environment and social welfares for people who gets fewer opportunities such as premiums for elder, care center for senior and children and others (Dempsey 2009; Dempsey et al. 2012; Talen, 2003).</p> | | | | | | | |
| 70) The community has convenient services for accessing the service center, community information service center. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 71) The community has services that are convenient to access hospital services. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 72) The community has services that are convenient for accessing educational services. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 73) The community has services that are easy to access, police station, service center | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 74) The community has convenient services to access public transportation. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 75) The community has services that are convenient for accessing transportation services. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 76) The community has convenient services to access energy system services. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 77) The community has convenient services to access water management system services. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 78) The community has services that are convenient for accessing communication services. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Inequalities of expressing opinion mean perceiving information of people in different groups such as leader of community, committee and people, providing channels for expressing people's opinion, communicating with public officer and responding people's opinion by the government (Sirinon Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017). | | | | | | | |
| 79) You are able to fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 80) The community has spread information, news thoroughly for people in the community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 81) The community has a quick response to the public opinion. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 82) The Community have a channel to express opinions of people in various communities. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 83) The community has listened to public opinion in order to improve various problems. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 84) The community have accepted grievances to help and solve problems. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 85) There are a public hearing or a village community to know the true needs of the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Quality of Life | | | | | | | |
| Physical condition of the person (Somatic) mean to recognize the physical condition of the person, which affects your daily life. Recognition of the freedom not to rely on others. Awareness, the ability to work. The perception that the self is not to rely on any medication or other medical treatment, etc. There are 7 indicators include: (1) the pain and discomfort (2) strength and fatigue yards (3) sleep (4) movement. (5) daily operation (6) medication or treatment, and (7) the ability to do the job (E Diener, 2006) | | | | | | | |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 86) You are entitled to basic medical care according to the National Health Security. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 87) You are able to perform daily activities. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 88) You have an annual health check. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 89) You can take care of yourself and receive services in times of illness. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 90) You are treated when chronic illness and accidents occur. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 91) You are resting, enough sleep | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 92) You can work normally. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 93) You can come and go by yourself. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Psychology aspects mean gaining good mental health, mental stability, good attitude, delighted mentality, optimistic life as a reality, perception of own positive feeling to others, perception of self-image, perception of self-esteem, perception of self-confidence, perception of thinking, memory, concentration and decision. In addition, the learning abilities that affect to living in daily life can lead to overcome obstacles. Thus, there are six indicators including (1) positive feelings, (2) learning, (3) self-esteem, (4) image and characteristics, (5) Negative feeling and (6) spirit, religion and personal beliefs (Campbell et al., 1976)</p> | | | | | | | |
| 94) You have good mental health, strong encouragement, have a stable mood, no stress, not giving up | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 95) You have confidence in yourself. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 96) You have learned something new. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 97) You are proud of yourself. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 98) You are satisfied with your ability. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 99) You are happy and had hope | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 100) You feel happiness in life. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 101) You felt that he received attention from the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Perception of relationship between individuals and others means perception of relationship between individuals and others, perception of gaining assistances from other people in society, perception of providing helps to other people in society and perception of sexuality which have three indicators such as (1) social relation, (2) social supports and (3) sexual intercourse (WHO, 1999).</p> | | | | | | | |
| 102) You are happily relates with family members. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 103) You have friendly relations between people in the community. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 104) You and your neighbors can help each other. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 105) You can participate in community activities without problems. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 106) Do you think you can live life happily in society? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <p>Environment aspect means perception about environment that affects to living in daily life, perception of living in good physical environments, perception of gaining recreational activities and hobbies in free time. There are eight indicators including (1) physical safety and sustainable life, (2) home environment, (3) financial sources, (4) health care and social services, (5) perception of information and new skills, (6) participation, relaxation and free time, (7) environment and (8) transportation (E Diener, 2006; WHO, 1999).</p> | | | | | | | |
| 107) You have security in life. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 108) You are satisfied with the environment in which you live. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| Questions | Level of agreement | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 109) You have received good educational services. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 110) You are satisfied with the current house conditions. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 111) Your community has a good health care system and service. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 112) You are satisfied with the public services of various departments in the community area where you live | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 113) You have the opportunity to receive all the information you need. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 114) You always have the opportunity to develop new skills. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 115) You have received sufficient compensation for spending in the current economic conditions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 116) You are always involved in community activities. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 117) You have the opportunity to relax and always have free time | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 118) Having all the necessary facilities for living in today's life, such as homes, cars | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 119) Your community gives you the opportunity to train, visit, and increase knowledge. usually | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 120) The overall environment within the community makes people in the community happy. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

Part 4 comments and suggestions (if any).

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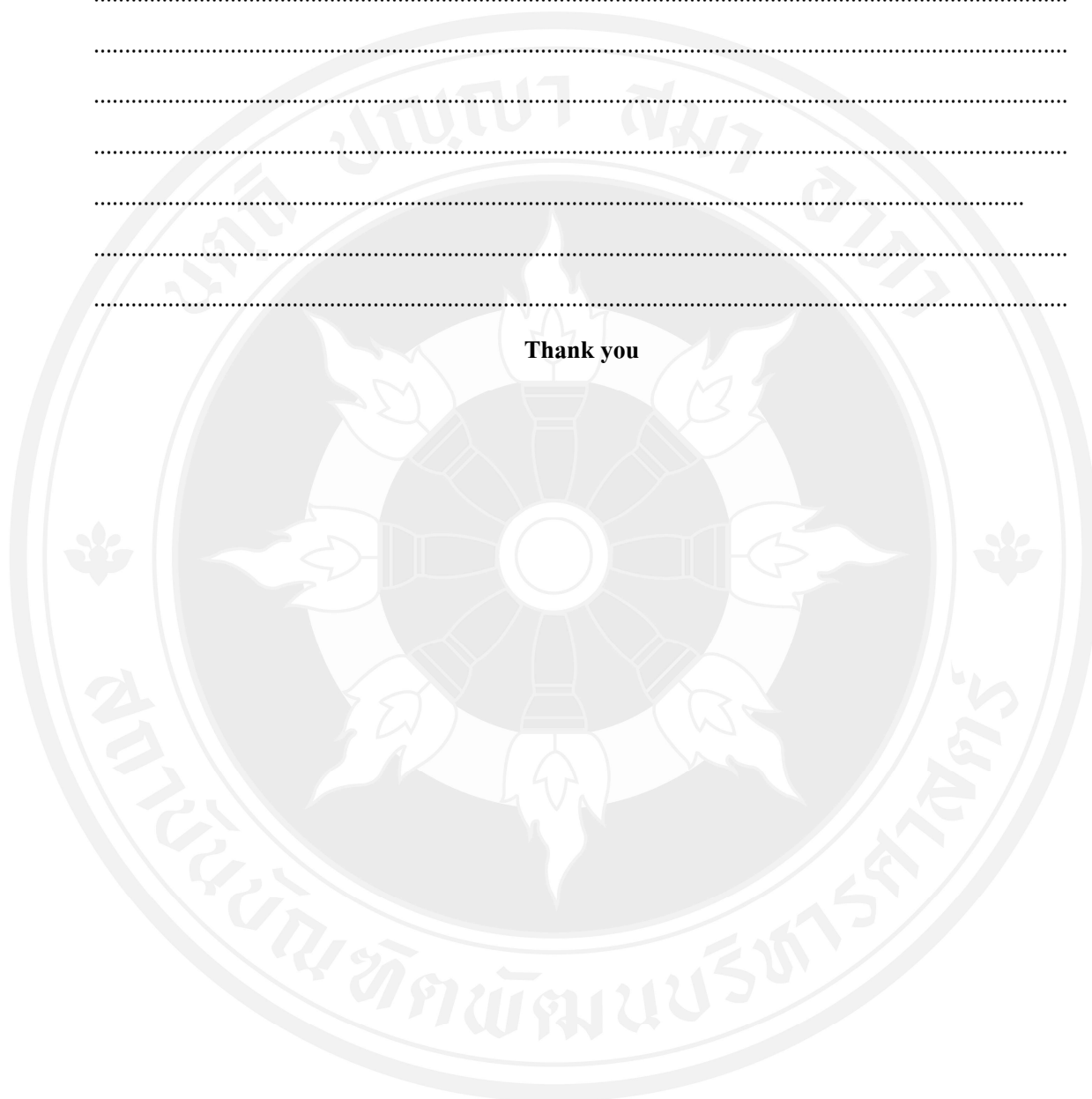
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Thank you





Appendix B

The Result of Expert Questionnaire Evaluation



Expert questionnaire evaluation

List of experts that inspect the quality of research instruments

1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Sangkae Boonsiri

Department: Graduate School of Tourism Management (GSTM) National Institute of Development Administration.

Position: Instructor

2. Asst. Prof. Dr. *Worarak Sucher*

Department: Graduate School of Tourism Management (GSTM) National Institute of Development Administration.

Position: Instructor

3. Asst. Prof. Dr. Dr. Tongrawee Silanoi

Department: Faculty of Business Administration and Accountancy, Khon Kaen University.

Position: Instructor

4. Dr. Monrat Jaiuea.

Department: School of Tourism and Services, The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce(UTCC).

Position: Instructor

5. Dr. Thitikan Satchabut.

Department: School of Tourism and Services, The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce(UTCC).

Position: Instructor.

The evaluation criteria were consistent with the desired measured variable.

The numbers:

+ 1 Yes, you are sure that the questions are consistent with the term of terminology.

0 Not sure, you are unsure whether the question is consistent with the term of terminology

-1 No, you are sure that the questions do not consistent with the term of terminology.

Part 1 Personal factors

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3 +e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 1. Gender | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Male | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 2. Female | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Age | | | | | | | | |
| 1. 15-19 years | | | | | | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 2. 20-29 years | | | | | | | | |
| 3. 30-39 years | | | | | | | | |
| 4. 40-49 years | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 5. 50-59 years | | | | | | | | |
| 6. 60 more years | | | | | | | | |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3 +e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 3. Education | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Never study | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Primary school | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Junior High School | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Senior High School | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Vocational | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Diploma | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 7. Bachelor Degree | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Master Degree or more | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Other (Specify)..... | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Occupation | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Government | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Daily private employees | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Monthly Private employees | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Private business | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 5. Farmers (Own Land) | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Farmers (No own Land) | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Employed | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Labor | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Student | | | | | | | | |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3 +e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 10. Housewife | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Other (Specify)..... | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Average monthly income | | | | | | | | |
| 1. No income | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Lower 1,500 THB | | | | | | | | |
| 3. 1,500 –3,000 THB | | | | | | | | |
| 4. 3,001 – 5,000 THB | | | | | | | | |
| 5. 5,001 – 10,000 THB | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 6. 10,001 – 15,000 THB | | | | | | | | |
| 7. 15,001 – 30,000 THB | | | | | | | | |
| 8. 30,001 – 50,000 THB | | | | | | | | |
| 9. 50,001 – 100,000 THB | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Over 100,000 THB | | | | | | | | |

Part 2; Comments about the quality of life

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3 +e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 6. Assessing your current status what status do you think is? | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rich | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 2. Having a better position than most people But not rich. | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Medium | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Income is lower than most people. But not to the poor. | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Poor | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Not know/Uncertain | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Do you think the quality of living of people today as compared to the past? | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Better | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 2. The same | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Worse | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Do you think the quality of living of people in the future as compared to the present? | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Better | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 2. The same | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Worse | | | | | | | | |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3 +e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 9. All countries have poor people. What do you think the most poor of the people in the Thai society is because (answer not more than 3 answers)? | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Born poor | | | | | | | | |
| 2. No occupation cost | | | | | | | | |
| 3. learned little | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Not to be a good practice | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Lazy | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Singles catch people | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Lack of opportunities | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 8. No luck | | | | | | | | |
| 9. were exploited | | | | | | | | |
| 10. There are no connections | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Inaccessibility of resources | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Other (Specify)..... | | | | | | | | |

Part 3; measurement variables in data collection. (Factors that effect social inequality, the social inequality and Quality of life)

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| Economics, capital and free trade system means Income, employment, credit and capital investment, the economic structure contributed the benefits to a group of capitalist rather than workers. The benefits of economic growth mainly derived from export industry base. Thus, the return on investment is mostly taken by the entrepreneurs (OECD, 2011; Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2017) | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Money to pay for some of your daily life. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 2) The current economy is easier to make a living. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 3) Current economic benefit of the owners of capital rather than labor. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 4) The current economy, easy access to loans. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 5) The current economy has easy access to sources of investment. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 6) The current economic easier to trade. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 7) The current economy has affected the income of people in the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 8) The current economy is affecting social inequality. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 9) The current economy is affecting the quality of life. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| Regulation and Law means the society contains discipline, custom, culture and fairness in law that can support the development of people and society. (Piketty, 2014; You and Khagram, 2005) | | | | | | | | |
| 10) The community has the right laws and appropriate regulations. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 11) The community has a right and appropriate justice process. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 12) The community has a policy to help with laws and regulations that are fair for the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 13) Authority to serve you in a matter of justice. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 14) The community has a process to allocate responsibilities for personnel based on their knowledge, | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| capabilities and ability to switch responsibilities according to agreements to ensure fairness. | | | | | | | | |
| 15) The Communities can examine work transparency in each sector. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| Government administration structure means the foundation of public administration in terms of education, developing skills, public health and other basic structures (Piketty, 2014). | | | | | | | | |
| 16) Public administration has set policies for communities appropriately. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 17) There is a system for managing the state power and local government structure correctly and appropriately. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 18) The power is distributed to various parts such as village headman, community leader including people | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 19) The community has developed infrastructure and increased accessibility for all groups of people such as the | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged. | | | | | | | | |
| 20) The community has social welfare such as education and public health. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 21) Public administration There are various community database management. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| <p>Land owner system means estate that is a basic factor for career and sustainable living. Then, the system of land ownership related to poverty problem, the inequality in economic opportunity, the problem of invasion in state land, the problem of empty land and the problem about conflict of land use between population and the government (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, 2012)</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 22) The community has sufficient land ownership for the benefit of the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 23) The community has a plan for land use and land use rights | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 24) The community has rules for determining land ownership rights for residences. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 25) The community is traded and changing ownership of land for people outside the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 26) The community has a problem of land encroachment. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 27) The community has problems with land that is wasted or not fully utilized. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 28) You are lacking a career place / do not have land. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 29) You lacked land rights documents. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| <p>Technology means advanced sciences and technology can take benefits for living in daily life and working in several fields. For example, the advanced tools and equipments can facilitate in living and can increase work performance. In addition, advanced technology can apply to daily life and develop information technology about access in information in order to generate the equality and decrease technological technology. This would mean that technology can encourage on work and it is necessary in daily life including trade and other investments in community. Thus, the technology is an indicator of community ability (Sarutpong, 2000).</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 30) You access to the perception of information, knowledge and information through Internet system | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 31) You can apply technology to manage tourism within the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 32) You fully utilize the potential of technology in everyday life. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 33) The community has a fully efficient technology database system. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 34) Technology can help facilitate daily living for a better quality of life. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 35) The community has a plan to support technological development. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| <p>External Actors means businessman from overseas invested in areas. Those investors can create the positive and negative impacts. Moreover, those investments can generate the inequalities in economics, society, culture and environment. Also, those investors have to require and use the basic resources, natural resources and other resources within areas (Kanokkorn Kaewnuch, 2018).</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 36) The community has business people from outside investing large businesses in the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 37) The community has | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| business people from outside investing large industrial investments in the community. | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 38) The community income is reduced due to the impact of external business investments. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 39) The community loses the opportunity to invest due to being affected by external business investment. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 40) The community has a business competition during local people and external actors. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| Social inequality issues | | | | | | | | |
| Inequality of access in education system and youth development mean education opportunity and continuous learning for creating attitudes, gaining various skills, achieving in education standardization in order to prepare to be a good citizen and increasing the quality of life through learning procedure in school under the responsibilities of district office, school and community that are facilitated by policy (Ottensmann 1994). | | | | | | | | |
| 41) The youth in your community have the opportunity to receive | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| education in accordance with the basic education system policy. | | | | | | | | |
| 42) The community has a school whether an educational institution sufficient for youth in the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 43) The community has supported scholarships for well-educated youth and poor youth. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 44) The community has physical facilities that promote learning, such as community libraries. Learning center etc. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 45) The community has enough personnel to support learning for the youth in the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 46) Your community has training courses for learning whether self-development for youth. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 47) The community has learning media and modern training materials. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 48) The community has cooperation with external agencies such as the private sector, government agencies, educational institutions, etc. for youth development. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| <p>Inequalities of ability development in community mean the development in public areas that must be a livable city and can facilitate in traffic, peace and cleanliness by conducting law, regulation and obligation that community has participated. Moreover, non-profit activities for youth and senior are created by using public areas such as product distribution, entertainment activity and so on (Zenk et al. 2005).</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 49) The community has developed a common public area for the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 50) The community has to manage cleanliness in the common public areas for the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 51) The community has security management in the public area for the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 52) The community has developed public structures for the community such as parking lots, resting places, exercise place. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 53) The community organizes religious activities. The benefits of youth, the elderly and the use of areas such as product distribution, entertainment activities. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| Inequality of solving-problem poverty and strengthening in community mean the employment, unemployment, revenue, property, debt, work opportunity, capital, people who get fewer opportunities including elder and children, strengths of community, self-reliance, harmony, sufficiency and community ability in developing the relationship among people in community (Wright, 2003) | | | | | | | | |
| 54) There are hiring in the community. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 55) The community is easy to access work. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 56) The community is convenient to access credit. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 57) The community has set up a group to create income for the people in the community. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 58) The community has managed to participate in solving community problems. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 59) The community manages to develop relationships among people in the community. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 60) There are unity in community | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 61) The community can be self-reliant. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| <p>Inequalities of improper practices by the government mean the relationship between the government and community, the use of power, unfairness in terms of services, legislation, judicial system by powerful group or associated beneficial group such as public officer, policeman, soldier, municipal officer, district officer, local politician, taking advantages in politics, economics and governance, the principles of all business management to grow steadily and generate fairness among shareholder, board of director, employees, partners, and customers and the responsibility to community and environment (Khan et al., 2014)</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 62) The community has the opportunity for representatives of each house to participate in the voting on budget allocation according to various projects in the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 63) The community has relationships between the state and good communities | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 64) The community uses state power. (Service Legislative, judicial) fair. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 65) The community is transparent and fair to the community committee and the people. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 66) The community has an inspection process, transparent investigation In different work | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 67) The community has decentralized decision-making. In order to be clear the responsibilities of various levels. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 68) The community uses limited resources to maximize the benefits of the community. | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |
| 69) The community has an agreement to work together. For the highest quality work and efficiency | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3/5 | 0.6 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| Inequalities of access in public resources mean the access in basic public services, the policy of government, the quality of service, the access in utilities, public service, accommodation, health and sanitation, education, career training, life and property safety, sports, entertainment, environment and social welfares for people who gets fewer opportunities such as premiums for elder, care center for senior and children and others (Dempsey 2009; Dempsey et al. 2012; Talen, 2003). | | | | | | | | |
| 70) The community has convenient services for accessing the service center, community information service center. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 71) The community has services that are convenient to access hospital services. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 72) The community has services that are convenient for accessing educational services. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 73) The community has services that are easy to access, police station, service center | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 74) The community has convenient services to access public transportation. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 75) The community has services that are convenient | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| for accessing transportation services. | | | | | | | | |
| 76) The community has convenient services to access energy system services. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 77) The community has convenient services to access water management system services. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 78) The community has services that are convenient for accessing communication services. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| <p>Inequalities of expressing opinion mean perceiving information of people in different groups such as leader of community, committee and people, providing channels for expressing people's opinion, communicating with public officer and responding people's opinion by the government (Sirinon Sirinun Suwanmolee, 2017).</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 79) You are able to fully express opinions about the guidelines or policies for the management. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 80) The community has spread information, news thoroughly for people in the community | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 81) The community has a quick response to the public | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| opinion. | | | | | | | | |
| 82) The Community have a channel to express opinions of people in various communities. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 83) The community has listened to public opinion in order to improve various problems. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 84) The community have accepted grievances to help and solve problems. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 85) There are a public hearing or a village community to know the true needs of the community. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| Quality of Life | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Physical condition of the person (Somatic) mean to recognize the physical condition of the person, which affects your daily life. Recognition of the freedom not to rely on others. Awareness, the ability to work. The perception that the self is not to rely on any medication or other medical treatment, etc. There are 7 indicators include: (1) the pain and discomfort (2) strength and fatigue yards (3) sleep (4) movement. (5) daily operation (6) medication or treatment, and (7) the ability to do the job (E Diener, 2006)</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 86) You are entitled to basic medical care according to the | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| National Health Security. | | | | | | | | |
| 87) You are able to perform daily activities. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 88) You have an annual health check. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 89) You can take care of yourself and receive services in times of illness. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 90) You are treated when chronic illness and accidents occur. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 91) You are resting, enough sleep | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 92) You can work normally. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 93) You can come and go by yourself. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| <p>Psychology aspects mean gaining good mental health, mental stability, good attitude, delighted mentality, optimistic life as a reality, perception of own positive feeling to others, perception of self-image, perception of self-esteem, perception of self-confidence, perception of thinking, memory, concentration and decision. In addition, the learning abilities that affect to living in daily life can lead to overcome obstacles. Thus, there are six indicators including (1) positive feelings, (2) learning, (3) self-esteem, (4) image and characteristics, (5) Negative feeling and (6) spirit, religion and personal beliefs (Campbell et al., 1976)</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 94) You have good mental health, strong | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| encouragement, have a stable mood, no stress, not giving up | | | | | | | | |
| 95) You have confidence in yourself. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 96) You have learned something new. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 97) You are proud of yourself. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 98) You are satisfied with your ability. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 99) You are happy and had hope | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 100) You feel happiness in life. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 101) You felt that he received attention from the community. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| <p>Perception of relationship between individuals and others means perception of relationship between individuals and others, perception of gaining assistances from other people in society, perception of providing helps to other people in society and perception of sexuality which have three indicators such as (1) social relation, (2) social supports and (3) sexual intercourse (WHO, 1999).</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 102) You are happily relates with family members. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 103) You have friendly relations between people in | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| the community. | | | | | | | | |
| 104) You and your neighbors can help each other. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 105) You can participate in community activities without problems. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 106) Do you think you can live life happily in society? | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| <p>Environment aspect means perception about environment that affects to living in daily life, perception of living in good physical environments, perception of gaining recreational activities and hobbies in free time. There are eight indicators including (1) physical safety and sustainable life, (2) home environment, (3) financial sources, (4) health care and social services, (5) perception of information and new skills, (6) participation, relaxation and free time, (7) environment and (8) transportation (E Diener, 2006; WHO, 1999).</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 107) You have security in life. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 108) You are satisfied with the environment in which you live. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 109) You have received good educational services. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 110) You are satisfied with the current house conditions. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 111) Your community has a good health care system and | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| service. | | | | | | | | |
| 112) You are satisfied with the public services of various departments in the community area where you live. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 113) You have the opportunity to receive all the information you need. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 114) You always have the opportunity to develop new skills. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 115) You have received sufficient compensation for spending in the current economic conditions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 116) You are always involved in community activities. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 117) You have the opportunity to relax and always have free time | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5/5 | 1 | Consistent |
| 118) Having all the necessary facilities for living in today's life, such as homes, cars | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |

| Title | Experts | | | | | Formula of IOC = (e1+e2+e3+e4+e5)/5 | Level of IOC | Assessment |
|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Factors that effect social inequality | | | | | | | | |
| 119) Your community gives you the opportunity to train, visit, and increase knowledge. usually | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |
| 120) The overall environment within the community makes people in the community happy. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4/5 | 0.8 | Consistent |

Part 4 comments and suggestions (if any).

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Thank you



Appendix C

Document of Expert Questionnaire Evaluation



บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนงาน คณะการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว กลุ่มงานการศึกษาปริญญาเอก โทร. ๓๕๓๑๕

ที่ อว.๕๒๑๖/๑๕๕๕ วันที่ ๒๓ กรกฎาคม ๒๕๖๒

เรื่อง ขอเชิญเป็นผู้เชี่ยวชาญตรวจสอบเครื่องมือวิจัย

เรียน ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.แสงแข บุญศิริ

ด้วย นายอรรถพร กีก้างฟู รหัสนักศึกษา ๖๐๑๓๓๒๑๐๑๓ นักศึกษาหลักสูตรปริญญาโท สาขาวิชาการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวแบบบูรณาการ คณะการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์ ได้อนุมัติหัวข้อวิทยานิพนธ์ "Model for Quality of Life Enhancement in Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand. โดยมี ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.กนกกานต์ แก้วนุช เป็นอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ และนักศึกษาได้พัฒนาเครื่องมือวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ และคุณภาพเรียบร้อยแล้วนั้น เพื่อให้เครื่องมือวิจัยมีคุณภาพ จึงจำเป็นต้องได้รับการตรวจสอบความเที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหา (Index of Item-Objective Congruence) จากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

คณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์ได้พิจารณาเห็นว่าท่านเป็นผู้เชี่ยวชาญและมีประสบการณ์ จึงขอเรียนเชิญท่านเป็นผู้เชี่ยวชาญในการตรวจสอบเครื่องมือวิจัยให้กับ นายอรรถพร กีก้างฟู เพื่อให้เครื่องมือการทำวิทยานิพนธ์มีความถูกต้องและมีความน่าเชื่อถือ รายละเอียดเอกสารแนบ

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์รับเป็นผู้เชี่ยวชาญตรวจสอบเครื่องมือดังกล่าว จะขอบคุณยิ่ง

(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.ไพฑูรย์ มนต์พานทอง)
คณบดีคณะการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว

ที่ ฮว ๗๐๑๖/ว. ๗๖๖



คณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว
สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์
๑๑๘ ถนนเสรีไทย แขวงคลองจั่น
เขตบางกะปิ กรุงเทพฯ ๑๐๒๕๐

๒๓ กรกฎาคม ๒๕๖๒

เรื่อง ขอความอนุเคราะห์ตรวจสอบคุณภาพเครื่องมือวิจัย
เรียน อาจารย์ ดร. มนวิทย์ ใจเอื้อ

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย ๑) แบบสัมภาษณ์กึ่งโครงสร้าง ๓ ชุดและแบบสอบถาม ๑ ชุด
๒) แบบการตรวจสอบความเที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหา
๓) โครงร่างวิทยานิพนธ์

ด้วย นายอรุณพร กีก้างพลู รหัสนักศึกษา ๖๐๑๑๗๓๑๐๓๕ นักศึกษาระดับสูงตรีวิชาดุริยางค์
บัณฑิต สาขาวิชาการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวและบริการแบบบูรณาการ คณะการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว สถาบัน
บัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์ ได้อนุมัติหัวข้อวิทยานิพนธ์ "Model for Quality of Life Enhancement in
Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand.
โดยมีผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.กนกกานต์ แก้ววสุ เป็นอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ และนักศึกษาได้พัฒนา
เครื่องมือวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพเรียบร้อยแล้ว เพื่อให้เครื่องมือวิจัยมีคุณภาพ จึงจำเป็นต้องได้รับการตรวจสอบ
ความเที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหา (Index of Item-Objective Congruence) จากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

คณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์ ได้พิจารณาเห็นแล้วว่าท่าน
เป็นผู้มีความรู้ ความเชี่ยวชาญ และประสบการณ์ตามประเด็นหัวข้อวิจัยของนักศึกษา จึงขอความอนุเคราะห์
จากท่านในการตรวจสอบความเที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหาของแบบสัมภาษณ์ จำนวน ๑ ชุด กรุณาส่งกลับคืนถึง
นักศึกษาตามเอกสารตอบกลับที่แนบมาพร้อมจดหมายฉบับนี้

คณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว หวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าจะได้รับความอนุเคราะห์จากท่าน
จึงขอขอบคุณ ณ โอกาสนี้

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.ไพฑูรย์ มนต์พานทอง)
คณบดีคณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว

ผู้ประสานงาน
นายอรุณพร กีก้างพลู
โทรศัพท์ ๐๙๑๘-๑๔๕๗๖๒๕๖
โทรสาร ๐-๒๖๓๗๕-๔๖๒๒๒



ที่ ฮว ๗๐๑๖/ว. พ๖๕

คณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว
สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์
๓๓๘ ถนนเสรีไทย แขวงคลองจั่น
เขตบางกะปิ กรุงเทพฯ ๑๐๖๕๐

๒๓ กรกฎาคม ๒๕๖๒

เรื่อง ขอความอนุเคราะห์ตรวจสอบคุณภาพเครื่องมือวิจัย
เรียน อาจารย์ ดร. อุดิกันท์ สัจจะบุตร

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย ๑) แบบสัมภาษณ์ทั้งโครงสร้าง ๑ ชุดและแบบสอบถาม ๑ ชุด
๒) แบบการตรวจความเที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหา
๓) โครงร่างวิทยานิพนธ์

ด้วย นายอรรถพร กีก้างพลู รหัสนักศึกษา ๖๐๑๑๗๓๑๐๓๗ นักศึกษาหลักสูตรปริญญาตรี
บัณฑิต สาขาวิชาการจัดการการท่องเที่ยวและบริการแบบบูรณาการ คณะการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว สถาบัน
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Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors Influencing Social Inequalities, Thailand.
โดยมีผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.กนกานต์ แก้วนุช เป็นอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ และนักศึกษาได้พัฒนา
เครื่องมือวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพเรียบร้อยแล้วนั้น เพื่อให้เครื่องมือวิจัยมีคุณภาพ จึงจำเป็นต้องได้รับการตรวจสอบ
ความเที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหา (Index of Item-Objective Congruence) จากผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

คณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์ ได้พิจารณาเห็นว่าท่าน
เป็นผู้มีความรู้ ความเชี่ยวชาญ และประสบการณ์ตามประเด็นหัวข้อวิจัยของนักศึกษา จึงขอความอนุเคราะห์
จากท่านในการตรวจสอบความเที่ยงตรงเชิงเนื้อหาของแบบสัมภาษณ์ จำนวน ๑ ชุด กรุณาส่งกลับคืนยัง
นักศึกษาตามเอกสารตอบกลับที่แนบมาพร้อมจดหมายฉบับนี้

คณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว หวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าจะได้รับความอนุเคราะห์จากท่าน
จึงขอขอบคุณมา ณ โอกาสนี้

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.ไพฑูรย์ มนต์พานทอง)
คณบดีคณะกรรมการจัดการการท่องเที่ยว

ผู้ประสานงาน
นายอรรถพร กีก้างพลู
โทรศัพท์ ๐๙๘-๑๙๑๖๒๕๖
โทรสาร ๐-๒๖๖๕-๙๕๑๑๑

BIOGRAPHY

NAME

Mr. Akkhaporn Kokkhangplu

ACADEMIC

Doctoral Degree (Doctor of Philosophy)

BACKGROUND

National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
THAILAND, GPA: 3.91

Major: Integrated Tourism and Hospitality Management.
Research topic: Model Quality of Life Enhancement in
Community-Based Tourism by Understanding Factors
Influencing Social Inequality, Thailand.

Master Degree (Master of Art)

National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
THAILAND, GPA: 3.75

Major: Integrated Tourism Management.

Research topic: Guidelines to Enhance Tourism Destination
Functional Value Perception: Case Study Khanom
Community, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

Bachelor Degree (Bachelor of Business Administration)

Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, THAILAND, GPA: 3.62

Major: Hotel and Tourism Management.

EXPERIENCES

Assistant Researcher

The Graduate School of Tourism Management (GSTM)
National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
Bangkok, THAILAND

Special Instructor

The University of the Thai Chamber Commerce
Bangkok, THAILAND
Special instructor research methodology for airline
business

Butler

Phulay Bay A Ritz Carlton Reserve (Krabi, Thailand)
Krabi, THAILAND

Awards

Five star reward outstanding employees at Phulay Bay A
Ritz Carlton Reserve

Certificate of academic excellence (2016) the Graduate
School of Tourism Management (GSTM) National Institute
of Development Administration (NIDA)

Best thesis award (2017) National Institute of
Development Administration (NIDA)

Student scholarship (Full scholarship for master)

Student scholarship for the royal golden jubilee Ph.D.

Program

Publication

Kokkhangplu A., Kaewnuch K. (2017). Guideline to Enhance Performance Efficiency on Tourism Destination in Khanom Community, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. Dusit Thani College Journal. 11(special (2017): 24th Anniversary Dusit Thani College). 139-157

Kokkhangplu A., Kaewnuch K. (2016). Guideline to Enhance on Tourism Destination Components (5A2S) Importance and Performance Analysis, in Khanom Community, Nakhon Si Thammarat. Paper presented in the national conference networking and research institutions 11st in them of "higher education research network" RANCE2016. Nakhon Ratchasima, Suranaree University of Technology, December 19-20, 2016.

Kokkhangplu A., Kaewnuch K. (2018). Concept for Tourist Experience Design to Perceived Value in Creative Tourism: Theoretical Perspective. Paper presented in The national conference in tourism and hospitality in them of Challenge issue in service 3rd 2018. National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Bangkok Thailand, August 17, 2018